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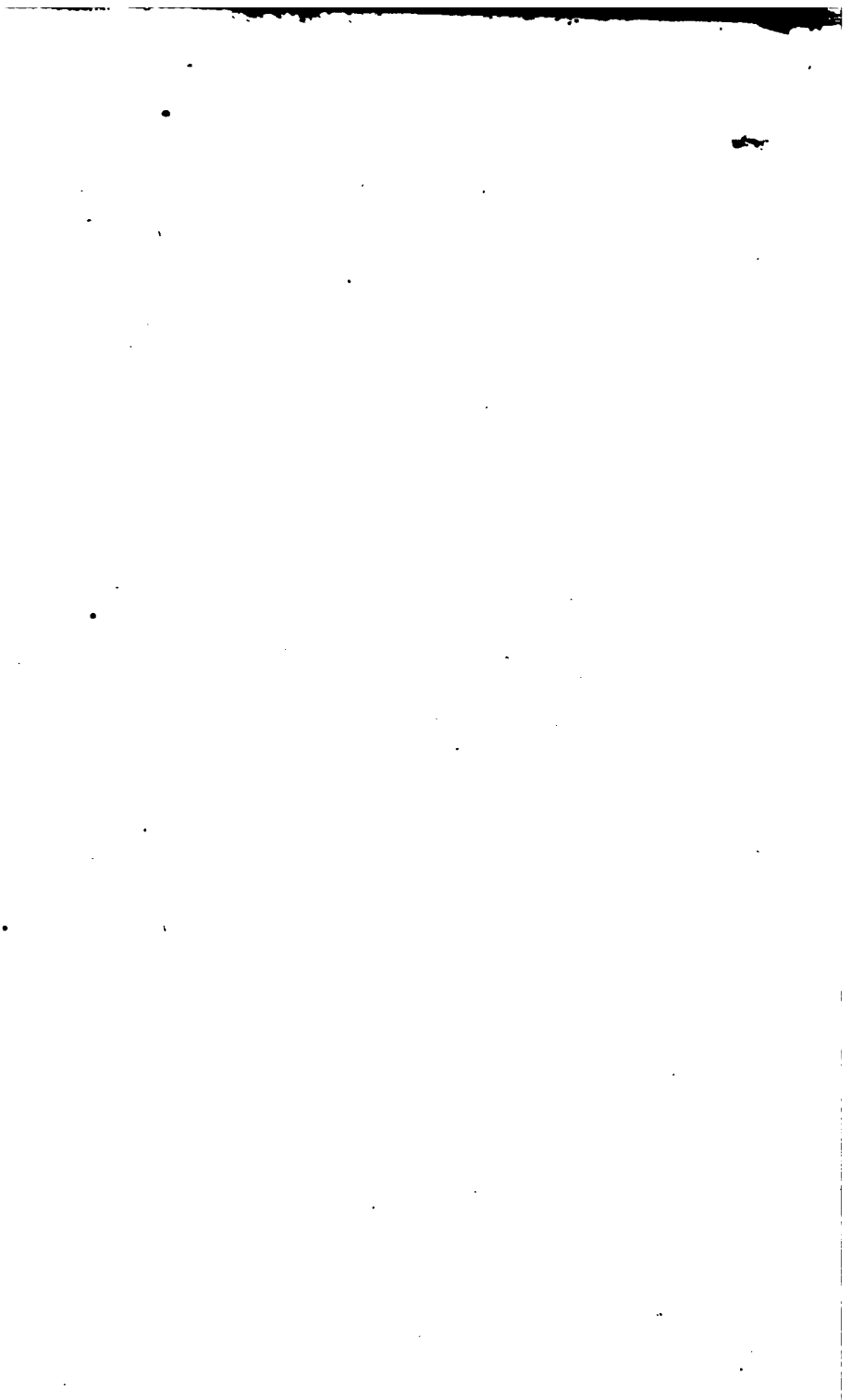
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A SELECTION OF
ALL THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOW IN FORCE, RELATIVE TO
COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS,

WITH MARGINAL NOTES AND REFERENCES TO THE SAME,

CLASSED UNDER SEPARATE HEADS;

COMPREHENDING THE FOLLOWING:

The acts for the collection of duties on Imports and Tonnage, including the rates of duties payable on goods, wares and merchandize: Table of tonnage duty on the entrance of vessels, and of the fees of office: Registering, recording, enrolling and licensing of ships or vessels: Mediterranean passports: Quarantine and health: Remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures: Fisheries: Naturalization: Restriction of trade with the enemy: Letters of marque and reprisal: Salvage: Slave Trade: Consuls and vice consuls: Seamen in the merchants' service: Sea letters: British Commerce: And for regulating foreign coins.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A list of all the laws on the above subjects and of the restrictive system, which have been repealed or become obsolete: Also, various Treasury instructions to the Collectors of the customs, particularly those relating to the rates of duties: Also, directions for making out manifests to be produced in the custom-house, on clearing out vessels for foreign ports: Together with an INDEX to the whole.

BY JOHN BRICE,
DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE:
PUBLISHED BY NEAL, WILLS & COLE,
BENJAMIN EDES, PRINTER.

.....
1814.

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this third day of June, in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Brice, of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Seal.

"A selection of all the Laws of the United States, now in force, relative to commercial subjects, with marginal notes and references to the same, classed under separate heads; comprehending the following:—The acts for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, including the rates of duties payable on goods, wares and merchandize: Table of tonnage duty on the entrance of vessels, and of the fees of office: Registering, recording, enrolling and licensing ships or vessels: Mediterranean passports: Quarantine and health: Remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures: Fisheries: Naturalization: Restriction of trade with the enemy: Letters of marque and reprisal: Salvage: Slave trade: Consuls and vice consuls. Seamen in the merchants' service: Sea letters: And British licenses: And for regulating foreign coins. To which will be added, a list of all the laws on the above subjects, and of the restrictive system, which have been repealed or become obsolete: Also, various Treasury instructions to the Collectors of the customs, particularly those relating to the rates of duties: Also, directions for making out manifests to be produced in the custom house on clearing out vessels for foreign ports; together with an Index to the whole. By John Brice, Deputy Collector of the Port of Baltimore."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and also to the act entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled 'an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE,

Clerk of the District of Maryland.

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LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOW IN FORCE, RELATIVE TO
COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

AN ACT
TO REGULATE THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON
IMPORTS AND TONNAGE.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the State of New-Hampshire shall be one district, to be called the district of Portsmouth,* of which the town of Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry, and the towns of New-Castle, Dover and Exeter, ports of delivery only; but all ships or vessels, bound to or from either of the said ports of delivery, shall first come to, enter and clear at Portsmouth; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the said district, shall be appointed, to reside at Portsmouth; and the authority of the

Districts and
ports in New-
Hampshire.

*Kittery and Berwick added to the district of Portsmouth as ports of delivery.

It is provided, that nothing contained in the act shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, having merchandize on board, destined for either of the said places, from making entry at his option, with the collector of the district of York, and obtaining permits for the delivery thereof as heretofore.

Act 25th February, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

officers of the said district shall, for the purposes of this act, extend to the northern boundary line of the said state of New-Hampshire, adjoining to the British colony of Lower Canada.*

Districts and
ports in Mass-
achusetts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Massachusetts there shall be twenty-two districts and ports of entry, to wit: Newburyport, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and Beverly, as one; Marblehead, Boston and Charlestown, as one; Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelborough, as one; Portland and Falmouth, as one; Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias, Passamaquoddy and Waldoborough.

To the district of Newburyport, shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Almsbury, Salisbury, Haverhill and Newbury, which shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Newburyport.

To the district of Gloucester shall be annexed the town of Manchester, as a port of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Gloucester.

To the district of Salem and Beverly shall be annexed the town or landing place of Danvers,

*District of White Mountains established. Includes all that part of the state of New-Hampshire which lies adjacent to the boundary of the United States, and north of 44 degrees thirty minutes north latitude.

The President authorized to establish a port of entry and delivery, and to appoint a collector to reside thereat.

Act 2 March, 1811. 3 Sec. 11 Con.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

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as a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor, for the district, shall be appointed, to reside at Salem, and a surveyor, to reside at the town of Beverly.

Districts and
ports in Mass-
achusetts.

To the district of Marblehead* shall be annexed the town of Lynn, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Marblehead.

To the district of Boston and Charlestown† shall be annexed the towns or landing places of Medford, Cohasset, Hingham and Weymouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district, shall be appointed, to reside at Boston.

To the district of Plymouth shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Scituate, Duxbury and Kingston, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Plymouth.

To the district of Barnstable shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Sandwich, Falmouth, Hardwich, Wellfleet, Provincetown and Chatham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Barnstable.

In the district of Nantucket, the port of Nan-

*A surveyor to be appointed to reside at Marblehead.

Act 27th March, 1804. 1 Ses. 8 Con.

†Cambridge added as a port of delivery to the district of Boston and Charlestown.

Act 14th Jan. 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

‡Roxbury added to the district of Boston and Charlestown, as a port of delivery.

Act 22d Jan. 1806. 1 Ses. 9 Con.

Districts and
ports in Mass-
achusetts.

tucket shall be the sole port of entry and delivery; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Nantucket.

In the district of Edgartown, a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Edgartown.

To the district of New-Bedford shall be annexed Westport, Rochester and Wareham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Bedford.

To the district of Dighton shall be annexed Swansea, Somerset, Freetown, Berkeley and Taunton, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Dighton.

To the district of York shall be annexed Kittery and Berwick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at York:

To the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough shall be annexed Scarborough, Wells, Kennebunk and Cape Porpoise, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Biddeford.*

*The towns of Wells and Arundel made a district, to be called Kennebunk. Wells and Cape Porpoise to be ports of delivery only. The collector to be appointed for the district, to reside at Kennebunk, which shall be the sole port of entry.

Act 10 May, 1800. Vol. 5, p. 161, 1 Ses. 6 Con.

*The name of the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough changed to Saco. The collector of the district to reside at Saco. *Act 15th Dec. 1807. Ses. 9 Con.*

To the district of Portland and Falmouth shall be annexed North Yarmouth, Brunswick, Freeport and Harpswell, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Portland.

Districts and
ports in Mass-
achusetts.

To the district of Bath* shall be annexed Hallowell, Pittstown, Topsham, Georgetown and Brunswick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bath.

To the district of Wiscasset† shall be annexed the town of Boothbay, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Wiscasset.

To the district of Penobscot‡ shall be annexed Frankfort, Bluehill, Hampden and Deer-Island, as ports of delivery only; and a collector* for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Castine; which shall be the port of entry for the said district.

*The town of Augusta, in the District of Maine, annexed to the district of Bath as a port of delivery; a surveyor to be appointed, who shall reside thereat.

Act 25th April, 1808. 1 Ses. 10 Con.

† Ships or vessels owned in whole or in part, in the towns of Edgecomb and New Castle, in the District of Maine, having entered in due form of law at the port of Wiscasset, and taken on board an officer, shall be permitted to unlade in the ports of the said towns which adjoin Sheepscut river.

Act 10th May, 1800. 1 Ses. 6 Con.

‡Bangor annexed to the district of Penobscot, as a port of delivery; a surveyor to be appointed, who shall reside thereat.

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.

Districts and ports
in Massachusetts.

To the district of Frenchman's Bay shall be annexed Union River, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Frenchman's Bay.

For each of the districts of Machias and Passamaquody,* shall be appointed a collector, to reside at the said ports of Machias and Passamaquody respectively.

To the district of Waldoborough shall be annexed the towns of Bristol, Nobleborough, Warren, Thomaston, Cushing and Cambden; also that part of a place called Ducktrap, which lies between the towns of Cambden and Northport, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Waldoborough, and a surveyor, to reside at Thomaston.

The district of Ipswich shall include the town of Ipswich, as a port of entry only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Ipswich.

The district of Newburyport shall include all the waters and shores from the state of New-Hampshire to the north line of Ipswich.

The district of Gloucester shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of Gloucester and Manchester.

The district of Salem and Beverly shall in-

*The secretary of the treasury is authorized to appoint a port of entry and delivery in the district of Passamaquody, at which the collector shall reside; which port shall be a port of entry for foreign vessels.

clude all the shores and waters within the towns of Beverly, Salem and Danvers. Districts and ports in Massachusetts.

The district of Marblehead shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of Marblehead and Lynn.

The district of Boston and Charlestown shall include all the waters and shores within the counties of Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk.

The district of Plymouth shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Plymouth, excepting the town of Wareham and Rochester.

The district of Barnstable shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Barnstable.

The district of Nantucket shall include the island of Nantucket.

The district of Edgartown shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Duke's county.

The district of New-Bedford shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, Westport, Rochester and Wareham, together with all the islands within the county of Bristol.

The district of Dighton shall include all the waters and shores on Taunton river, and in the town of Rehoboth.

The district of Waldoborough shall include all the waters and shores from the middle of Damarascotty river, to the southwardly side of the town of Northport.

The collectors of the several districts within that part of the state of Massachusetts, eastward of New-Hampshire, shall, from time to time,

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

agree upon a divisional line between their respective districts, and transmit the same to the Comptroller of the Treasury; and such districts so agreed upon, shall include all the waters, shores, and islands within the same, and all the lands adjoining to the British colonies of New-Brunswick and Lower Canada, within the eastern part of the state of Massachusetts aforesaid. And in case of disagreement between any of the said collectors, concerning such divisional line, the President of the United States shall determine the same.

Districts and ports
in Rhode-Island.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, there shall be two districts, to wit;—the district of Newport, and the district of Providence. The district of Newport shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks, and inlets, from the west line of the said state, all along the sea coast; and northward, up the Narraganset bay, as far as the most southerly part of Warwick Neck, and from thence nearly a north east course, to the south end of Rumstick Point, at

*The district of Bristol established—commences with a line at the middle of the bay, between Mount Hope, and common fence point, running south westerly through the middle of Bristol ferry, and continuing such middle course until it strikes a point of equal distance from Rhode-Island to Prudence Island, from thence northwardly on a straight line to the westernmost part of Nahant Point, and from thence to the western shore of Bullocks Point.

Act 25th Feb. 1801, 2 Ses. 6 Con.

Tiverton added to Newport as a port of delivery—a surveyor to be appointed who shall reside thereat.

Act 3d March, 1803. 2 Ses. 7 Con.

high water mark, and shall include the several towns, harbours, and landing places at Westerly, Charleston, South-Kingston, North-Kingston, East-Greenwich; and all that part of Warwick southward of Warwick Neck, and also the towns, harbours, and landing places of Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton, and all the towns, harbours, and landing places of the island of Rhode-Island, James-Town, Prudence, New-Shoreham, and every other island and place within the said state, southward of Warwick Neck and Rumstick Point.

The district of Providence shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, within the state of Rhode-Island, northward of a line running nearly a north east course from the south end of Warwick Neck to the south end of Rumstick Point at high water mark, including only the waters bounded by the east and west shores of said Rumstick Point and Warwick Neck, leading up the bay of the port of Providence. The town of Newport shall be the sole port of entry in the said district of Newport; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the said town of Newport: and North Kingstown, East Greenwich, Barrington, Warren, Bristol and Pawca-

*Bristol to be a port of entry for all ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or places beyond the same.

Warren and Barrington to be ports of delivery only. A surveyor to be appointed to reside at each of the ports of Bristol and Warren. The surveyor at Warren shall also be a surveyor at Barrington.

Act 25th Feb. 1801, 2 Ses. 6 Con.

tuck river in Westerly, shall be ports of delivery only; and a surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at each of the ports of North Kingston, East Greenwich, Warren, Bristol and Pawcatuck river; and the surveyor to reside at Warren shall be surveyor for the port of Barrington. The town of Providence shall be the sole port of entry, in the said district of Providence; and Patuxet in the same district shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Providence; and a surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Patuxet.

Districts and
ports in Con-
necticut.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Connecticut there shall be four districts, to wit; New-London,* New-Haven, Fairfield and Middletown. The district of New-London shall extend from the east line of the said state of Connecticut to the east line of the town of Lyme, and shall include the several towns or landing places of Norwich, Stonington and Groton, as ports of delivery only; and New-London to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-London; and a surveyor to reside at Stonington.

The district of New Haven shall extend from

*The town of Lyme, in the state of Connecticut, and the waters and shores thereof shall be annexed as a port of delivery only to the district of New-London; and all vessels bound to or from Lyme, shall first come to, enter and clear at the said port of New-London. Provided, that the surveyor appointed to reside at Saybrook shall be authorized to visit and inspect ships or vessels arriving at said port of Lyme, and generally to perform the duties of surveyor, as may be requisite within said port.

Act 10th May, 1800. 1 Ses. 6 Con.

the west line of the district of New-London, west-
 erly to Oufatumnick river, to which shall be an-
 nexed the several towns, or landing places of
 Guildford, Branford, Milford and Derby, as ports
 of delivery only; and New-Haven shall be the
 sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor
 for the district shall be appointed, to reside at
 New-Haven.

Districts and
ports in Con-
necticut.

The district of Fairfield shall include all the
 ports and places in the said state of Connecticut
 west of the district of New-Haven, to which shall
 be annexed the several towns or landing places
 of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford and Greenwich,
 as ports of delivery only; Fairfield shall be the
 sole port of entry; and a collector for the district
 shall be appointed, to reside at Fairfield.

The district of Middletown shall include the
 several towns and landing places of Lyme, Say-
 brook, Killingsworth, Haddam, East Haddam,
 Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glasten-
 bury, Hartford, East Hartford, Windsor and
 East Windsor, of which Middletown shall be
 the sole port of entry; and the other towns and
 landing places before named, shall be ports of
 delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall
 be appointed, to reside at Middletown; and a
 surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Hart-
 ford, and another to reside at Saybrook.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in
 the state of New-York, there shall be six dis-
 tricts, to wit; Sagg Harbour on Nassau or Long-
 Island, the city of New-York, the city of Hud-
 son, Champlain, Oswego and Niagara.

Districts and
ports in New-
York.

The district of Sagg Harbour shall include

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

all the bays, harbours, rivers and shores, within the two points of land which are called Oyster Pond point, and Mantauck point; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sagg Harbour, which shall be the only port of entry and delivery in the said district.

The district of the city of New-York,* shall include all such part of the coasts, rivers, bays and harbours of the said state as are not included in other districts of the said state, especially the several towns or landing places of New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Kinderhook and Albany, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-York, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district; and a surveyor, at the city of Albany: and the President of the United States is authorized if he judge it expedient, to appoint one other surveyor, to reside at such other place in the said district as he shall appoint.

The district of Hudson shall include all the waters and shores of the said city; and a collector shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at the said city of Hudson, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery.

The district of Champlain shall include all such shores and waters of Lake champlain, and the rivers connected therewith, as lie within the said state of New-York; and the said district

*All that part of the state of New-Jersey, lying north and east of Elizabeth-town and Staten-Island, added to the district of New-York.—The collector to reside at New Jersey.

Act 2d March, 1811, 3 Ses. 14 Cong.

shall extend westwardly along the northern boundary line of the said state, unto the place where said line is bounded by the river St. Laurence; and the president of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint such place within the said district to be a port of entry and delivery, as he shall judge expedient; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry which may be established within the said district; and the President is also authorized, if he shall judge proper, to appoint, not exceeding two surveyors, to reside at such places as he may judge expedient to constitute ports of delivery only.

Districts and
ports in New-
York.

The district of Oswego* shall include all the shores, and waters of the river St. Laurence, from the place where said river is intersected by the forty fifth degree of northern latitude, and all the shores and waters of Lake Ontario, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying

*From and after the 30th April next, all the waters and shores of the river St. Lawrence, which lie in the state of New-York, east of the western boundary of the county of St. Lawrence, and west of the western boundary of the collection district of Champlain, shall constitute and be called the district of Oswegatchie; of which Ogdensburg shall be the sole port of entry, and a collector for the said district shall be appointed; to reside at Ogdensburg. And the President of the United States is authorized to establish another place in the said district to be a port of delivery only; and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at such port of delivery. *Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.*

The President is authorized to establish in addition to the port of entry and delivery on Lake Ontario, another port of entry on the said Lake, or on the waters emptying therein, and to appoint a collector to keep his office thereat. *Act 3d March, 1803. 2 Ses. 7 Con.*

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within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the state of New-York, to the eastward of the west bank of Genessee river; and a collector shall be appointed, who shall reside at or near Oswego, at such place as the President of the United States shall appoint to be the port of entry for the district; and the President of the United States is authorized to appoint not exceeding three surveyors, to reside at such places within the said district, as he shall judge proper, and to constitute each or either of such places to be ports of delivery only.

The District of Niagara* shall include all the shores and waters of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and the rivers connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the state of New-York, to the westward of the west bank of Genessee river; and a collector shall be appointed who shall reside at Niagara, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district; and the President of the United

*The district of Niagara abolished. All the waters heretofore belonging thereto, which empty into Lake Erie, established a new district, called Buffaloe Creek, of which Buffaloe Creek to be the sole port of entry; a collector to be appointed to reside thereat. The collector's office shall, after the 31st day of May next, be removed from Fort Niagara to Lewistown, which last mentioned place shall in future be the residence of the collector.

Act 3d March, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con. and Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 41 Con.

The district of Genessee established from and after thirty first day of March next; a collector to be appointed to reside on Genessee River.

Act 3d March, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

States is authorized to appoint, not exceeding two surveyors, to reside at such places within the said district, as he shall judge proper, and to constitute each or either of such places to be ports of delivery only.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the state of Vermont shall constitute one district, which shall include all such shores and waters of Lake Champlain, and the rivers connected therewith, as lie within the said state, and shall also extend along the northern boundary line of the said state, adjoining to the British colony of Lower Canada; and the President of the United States is authorized to appoint such place within the said district, to be the sole port of entry, as he shall judge proper; and a collector shall be appointed to reside thereat; and the President of the United States is also authorized, if he judge it expedient, to establish not exceeding two places as ports of delivery only, and to appoint surveyors for each, or either of said places, at his discretion: *Provided nevertheless*, That the President of the United States may, whenever he shall judge it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, erect the northern boundary line of the said state, adjoining the British colony of Lower Canada, or so much thereof, as he may think proper, into a separate district, and appoint a collector, to reside at such port of entry and delivery, as may be established by the President within the same.*

Districts and
ports in Ver-
mont.

*District of Murreymagog established; a collector to be appointed to reside at the port of delivery.

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Sec. 41 Con.

Districts and
ports in New-
Jersey.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted, That in the state of New-Jersey, there shall be five districts, to wit: Perth Amboy,* Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour and Little Egg-Harbour, which shall severally be ports of entry. The district of Perth Amboy shall comprehend all that part of the state of New-Jersey, known by the name of East New-Jersey (that part excepted which is hereafter included in the district of Little Egg-Harbour) together with all the waters thereof, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state; in which district the towns, or landing places of New-Brunswick, Middletown Point, Elizabeth Town and Newark, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Perth Amboy, and a surveyor, to reside at New-Brunswick.*

The district of Burlington shall comprehend that part of the said state known by the name of West New-Jersey, which lies to the eastward and northward of the county of Gloucester, with all the waters thereof within the jurisdiction of the said state, in which district the landing place of Lambertton shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Burlington, which shall be the port of entry for the district.

**All that part of the state of New-Jersey, heretofore comprehended in the district of Perth Amboy, lying north and east of Elizabeth-town, annexed to the district of New-York. An assistant collector to be appointed to reside at the town of New-Jersey, who is to be subject to the directions of the collector of New-York.*

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.

The district of Bridgetown shall comprehend the counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May (such parts of the county of Gloucester and Cape May, as shall be herein after included in the district of Great Egg-Harbour, excepted) and all the waters thereof heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said state; and the town of Salem and Port Elizabeth on Maurice river shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bridgetown, which shall be the port of entry for the district.

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ports in New-
Jersey.

The district of Great Egg-Harbour shall comprehend the river of Great Egg-Harbour, together with all the inlets, bays, sounds, rivers and creeks, along the sea coast, from Brigantine Inlet to Cape May; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Somers-point, on the said river of Great Egg-Harbour.*

The district of Little Egg-Harbour shall comprehend all the shores, waters, bays, rivers and creeks from Barnegat Inlet, to Brigantine Inlet, both inclusively; and the town of Tuckerton shall be the sole port of entry for the said district; and a collector for the same shall be appointed, to reside at Tuckerton.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Pennsylvania, there shall be two districts, to wit: Philadelphia, and Presque-Isle; the district of Philadelphia shall include all the

Districts and
ports in Penn-
sylvania.

*So much of the act as requires the collector to reside at Great Egg-Harbour, repealed. The said collector to reside at such place as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. *Act 21st April, 1806. 1 Ses. 9 Con.*

shores and waters of the river Delaware, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the state of Pennsylvania; and the city of Philadelphia shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, who shall reside at the city of Philadelphia.

The district of Presque-Isle shall include all the shores and waters of Lake Erie, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States and the state of Pennsylvania; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, who shall reside at Presque-Isle.

Districts and
ports in Delaware.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the state of Delaware shall be one district, and the Borough of Wilmington shall be the only port of entry, to which shall be annexed, New-Castle and Port Penn, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the said port of Wilmington.

Districts and
ports in Maryland.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Maryland there shall be ten districts, to wit: Baltimore, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, George-town and Havre-de-Grace.

The district of Baltimore shall include Patapsco river, Turkey Point, Spes Utix Island, and all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, from the mouth of Magetty river, which shall not be included in the district of Havre-de-Grace; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Baltimore, which shall be the sole port of entry.

The district of Chester shall include Chester river, and all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the south side of Elk river to the north side the Eastern Bay, and Wye river, inclusive; in which Georgetown on Sassafra river, shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Chester, which shall be the sole port of entry.

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ports in Mass.
land.

The district of Oxford shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the north side of Wye river, and the Eastern bay, to the south side of Great Choptank river, inclusive; and Cambridge shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Oxford, which shall be the sole port of entry.*

The district of Vienna shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay from the south side of Great Choptank river, to the south side of Hooper's Streights, Hayne's Point, and Wicomico river, inclusive; and Salisbury shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Vienna, which shall be the sole port of entry.*

The district of Snowhill shall include all the waters and shores on the sea coast, from the north line of Virginia, to the south line of Delaware, together with all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, from the south side of Wicomico river to the south side of Pocomoke river, inclusive, so far as the jurisdiction of

*Easton, in the district of Oxford, made a port of delivery; a surveyor to be appointed to reside thereat.

Act 3d March, 1803. 2 Ses. 7 Con.

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the said state of Maryland extends; to which Sin-nipuxent shall be a port of delivery for West-India produce only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Snowhill, which shall be the sole port of entry.

The district of Annapolis shall include Magetty river, and all the waters and shores from thence to Drum Point on Patuxent river; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Annapolis, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same.

The district of Nottingham shall include all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, to Drum Point, on the river Patuxent, together with the said river, and all the navigable waters emptying into the same, to which Benedict, Lower Marlborough, Town Creek, and Sylvey's Landing, shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Nottingham, and a surveyor at Town Creek; and Nottingham shall be the sole port of entry.

The district of Nanjemoy shall include all the waters of the Potowmack within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, from Point-look-out to Pomonky Creek inclusive, to which Cedar Point, Saint Mary's and Lewellensburg shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Nanjemoy; also a surveyor, to reside at each of the towns of St. Mary's and Lewellensburg; and Nanjemoy shall be the sole port of entry*.

*Name of the district of Nanjemoy changed to St.

The district of Georgetown* shall include all the waters and shores from Pomonky Creek on the north side of Potowmack river, to the head of the navigable waters of the said river, within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, to which Digges's Landing and Carrolsburgh shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Georgetown, which shall be the sole port of entry.

The district of Havre-de-Grace shall include all the waters and shores of the Chesapeake Bay, above Turkey Point and Spes Utia Island to the south side of Elk river, inclusive, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Havre-de-Grace, which shall be the sole port of entry for the same.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Virginia there shall be eleven districts, to wit: Hampton, as one port, Norfolk and Portsmouth, as one port, Bermuda Hundred and City Point, as one port, Yorktown, Tappahannock, Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Folly Landing, Cherry-stone and South Quay. The authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets between the south side of the mouth of

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ports in Vir-
ginia.

Mary's. The collector to reside at St. Mary's river, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery; and a surveyor at Nanjemoy. *Act 25th April, 1803. 1 Ses. 10 Con.*

*This act, so far as it requires the collector of Georgetown to reside thereat, is repealed.

Act 1st May, 1803. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

Districts and
ports in Vir-
ginia.

York river, along the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, to Hampton, and thence up the northern side of James river, to the east side of Chickahominy river; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry.

To the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be annexed Suffolk and Smithfield, as ports of delivery only; and the authority of the officers of the district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended within a line drawn from Cape Henry to the mouth of James river, and thence up the south side of James river to Hood's, inclusively, and up Elizabeth river to the highest tide water thereof; and Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Norfolk; also a surveyor, to reside at each of the ports of Suffolk and Smithfield.

To the district of Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, shall be annexed Richmond, Petersburg and Manchester, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for Petersburg, to reside thereat; and a surveyor for Richmond and Manchester to reside at Richmond; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Hood's, on the southern side of James river, and the highest tide water on James and Appamatox rivers, and on the northern side

of James river from the highest tide water to the eastern bank of Chickahominy river.*

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ginia.

To the district of York-town shall be annexed West-Point and Cumberland as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at York-town, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reside at West-Point; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets comprehended between the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of York river, and thence up the said river to West-Point, and thence up Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers to the highest navigable waters thereof.†

*The district of Bermuda Hundred abolished. The districts of Petersburg and of Richmond established in lieu thereof. The collectors to reside in Petersburg and Richmond, and the surveyors at the ports for which they were appointed. *Act 10th May, 1800. 1 Ses. 6 Con.*

See further regulations, requiring masters of vessels arriving within either of the districts of Petersburg or Richmond.

Act 3d March, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.

The collector of Norfolk to receive manifests of vessels bound up James River.

Act 10th May, 1800. 1 Ses. 6 Con.

†East River established, as a district, taken out of the district of Yorktown. The President of the United States is authorized to designate a proper place to be a port of entry and delivery within the said district; and to appoint a collector and surveyor to reside thereat.

Act 1st May, 1802. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

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To the district of Tappahannock* shall be annexed Urbanna, Port Royal, and Fredericksburgh, (including Falmouth) as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Tappahannock, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Port-Royal, and Fredericksburgh; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, harbours, bays and inlets, comprehended between Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potowmack river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and thence up the last mentioned river to the highest tide water thereof.*

The district of Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, shall extend from Smith's Point, on the south side of Potowmack river, to Boyd's Hole, on the same river, including all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, along the south shore of Potowmack river to Boyd's Hole aforesaid; and Yeocomico, including Kinsale, shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Yeocomico river.

The district of Dumfries, including Newport, shall extend from Boyd's Hole to Cockpit Point, on the south side of Potowmack river; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Dumfries, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of this district

*The President is authorized to appoint a surveyor, to reside at the mouth of the Rappahannock river.

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.

shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays harbours, creeks and inlets comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit Point aforesaid. Districts and ports in Virginia.

For the district of Alexandria shall be appointed a collector and surveyor, to reside at Alexandria, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets on the south side of the river Potowmack, from the last mentioned Cockpit Point to the highest tide water of the said river.

For the district of Folly Landing shall be appointed a collector, who shall reside at Accomack Court-House, and whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets of the county of Accomack.

For the district of Cherrystone shall be appointed a collector, to reside at Cherrystone, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets comprehended within Northampton county.

For the district of South Quay a collector shall be appointed to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours and inlets in that part of the state of Virginia to the southward of the district of Norfolk, and not included in the said district, comprehended within the limits of the said state.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of North-Carolina there shall be five districts, to wit: One, to be called the district of Wilmington, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets from Districts and ports in North Carolina.

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ports in North
Carolina.

Little River inlet inclusive, to New River inlet inclusive. The town of Wilmington shall be a port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector, naval officer and surveyor, to reside at the said town of Wilmington: Another district, to be called the district of Newbern,* which shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, from New-river inlet, inclusive, to Ocracoke inlet, inclusive, together with that part of Pampticoe Sound, which lies southward and westward of the shoal projecting from the mouth of Pampticoe river, towards the Royal Shoal, and southward of the said Royal Shoal; that the town of Newbern shall be a port of entry and delivery, and the towns of Beaufort and Swansborough shall be ports of delivery only; and there shall be a collector appointed for the district, to reside at Newbern, and a surveyor, to reside at Beaufort, and one at Swansborough. And it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall judge it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, to establish a port of delivery at Shell Castle or Beacon Island, near Ocracoke Inlet, and to appoint a surveyor to reside thereat: Another district, to be called the district of Washington,† which shall comprehend all that part of Pampticoe Sound,

*Formed from the district of Newbern, a district called Beaufort. The collector to be appointed for the district to keep his office at Beaufort, which is the sole port of entry.

Act 3d March, 1803. 2 Ses. 7 Con.

†A New port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's Creek, in the district of Washington.

Act 1st May, 1803. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

not included in the district of Newbern* as far north as the Marshes; the town of Washington shall be the sole port of entry and delivery; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside within the same: Another district, which shall be called the district of Edenton,† and to to comprehend all the waters, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, from the marshes inclusive, northward and westward, except those included in the district of Cambden; The town of Edenton shall be a port of entry and delivery, and Hertford, and Murfreesborough, Princeton, Winton, Bennet's creek, Plymouth, Windsor and Skewarky, ports of delivery; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the town of Edenton, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Hertford, Winton, Bennet's Creek, Plymouth, Windsor and Skewarky; and one at Murfreesborough, for said port and for Princeton: Another

Districts and
ports in North
Carolina.

*The district of Ocracoke established and taken out of the district of Newbern. The President of the United States to designate a port of entry. No duties to be paid or secured in this district on goods intended for any port, connected with the waters thereof, except on goods cast away.

The office of surveyor of Beacon Island abolished.

Act 21st April, 1806. 1 Ses. 9 Con.

†The district of Plymouth formed from the district of Edenton. Windsor and Skewarky made ports of delivery. A collector to be appointed, who shall keep his office at Plymouth.

Act 25th April, 1808. 1 Ses. 10 Con.

The port of Bennet's Creek, in the district of Edenton abolished. A place called Tombstone, in Salmon Creek, established as a port of delivery in lieu thereof.

Act 1st May, 1802. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

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ports in North
Carolina.

district, which shall be called the district of Cambden, and to comprehend North River, Pasquotank and Little Rivers, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, from the junction of Currituck and Albermarle Sounds, to the North extremity of Blackbay; and Plankbridge, on Sawyer's Creek, shall be the port of entry and delivery, and Nixonton, Indian Town, New-biggin Creek, Currituck Inlet, Pasquotank River Bridge, ports of delivery; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Plankbridge, on Sawyer's Creek, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Nixonton, Indian Town, Currituck Inlet, Pasquotank River Bridge and Newbiggin Creek; and that the authority of the several officers of each district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and inlets, comprehended within each district. Provided that all ships or vessels, intending to proceed to Plymouth, Windsor, Skewarky, Winton, Bennet's Creek Bridge, Murfreesborough, or Princeton, shall first come to and enter at the port of Edenton; and provided also, that any vessels coming in at Ocracoke inlet, that may be under the necessity of employing lighters before they pass the Royal shoal, may be at liberty to enter at any port of entry connected with the waters of said inlet, to which such vessels are bound; and that any vessel coming in at said inlet in ballast, for the purpose of loading without the Royal shoals, shall be at liberty to enter at any port of entry connected with the waters of said inlet.

Districts and
ports in South
Carolina.

Sect. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in the state of South-Carolina there shall be three

districts, to wit: Georgetown, Charleston and Beaufort, each of which shall be a port of entry. Districts and ports in South Carolina. The district of Georgetown shall include the shores, inlets and rivers, from the boundary of North Carolina to the point of Cape Romain: the district of Charleston shall include all the shores, inlets and rivers, from Cape Romain to Combahee river, inclusive; and the district of Beaufort shall include the shores, inlets and rivers, from Combahee river to Back river in Georgia, comprehending all the shores, inlets and harbours, formed by the different bars and sea islands lying within each district respectively; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Charleston, and a collector at each of the other ports.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That in Districts and ports in Georgia. the state of Georgia there shall be five districts, to wit: Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, St. Mary's and Hardwicke; each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of Savannah shall include Savannah river, and all the waters, shores, harbours, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from the said river to the north point of Ossabaw Island and Great Ogeeche rivers, inclusive; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at Savannah.

The district of Sunbury shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbours, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, south of the north point of Ossabaw Island and great Ogeeche river exclusive, and north of the south point of Sapelo Island inclusive, except such part as is hereafter described as appertaining to the district of Hardwicke; and a

Districts and
ports in Georgia.

collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Sunbury.

The district of Brunswick shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbours, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from the south point of Sapelo Island exclusive, to the south point of Jekyl Island inclusive; Fredericka shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Brunswick.*

The district of St. Mary's shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbours, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from the south point of Jekyl Island exclusive to St. Mary's river inclusive; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at St. Mary's.

And in each of the said districts it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit to unlade at any port or place within the district, and to appoint, or put on board any ship or vessel for which a permit is granted, one or more inspectors, as may be necessary for the security of the revenue.

The district of Hardwicke shall include all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks and rivers, between the south point of Ossabaw Island and the south point of Warsaw Island; and in the said district the town of Hardwicke shall be the only port of entry, and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Hardwicke.

Districts and
ports in Ken-
tucky.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Kentucky there shall be one district, which shall include all the waters, shores and in-

*Darien added to the district of Brunswick in Georgia, as a port of delivery. *Act 21st April, 1806. 1 Ses. 9 Con.*

lets of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, the rivers and waters connected therewith lying within the jurisdiction of the United States and the said state; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Louisville, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery, for the said district, of any goods, wares and merchandize, not the growth or manufacture of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he shall judge it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, to establish a separate district, which shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Mississippi, within the jurisdiction of the United States and the said state of Kentucky, and also the shores and waters on the south side of the river Ohio, from the mouth thereof to the east bank of Cumberland River, with the rivers and waters connected with the Mississippi and Ohio, within the limits aforesaid, and within the state aforesaid; and to appoint a collector to reside at such port of entry and delivery as may be established within the same.

Districts and
ports in Ken-
tucky.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in the state of Tennessee there shall be one district, which shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Mississippi, and other navigable rivers and waters lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the said state; and a collector shall be appointed, who shall reside at Palmyra,* which shall be the only port of entry

Districts and
ports in Ten-
nessee.

*The district of Palmyra discontinued and annexed to the district of Massac. *Act 2d March, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.*

All the waters and shores east of the river Mississippi,

Districts and
ports in Ten-
nessee.

or delivery, within the said district, of any goods, wares and merchandize not the growth or manufacture of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, That the President of the United States may, whenever he shall judge it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, erect the shores, waters and inlets of the river Mississippi lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the state of Tennessee, into a separate district, and appoint a collector, to reside at such port of entry and delivery as may be established within the same.*

which enter into the Gulph of Mexico, annexed to the district of Mississippi, and to be called the district of Mississippi. A collector, naval officer and surveyor to reside at New Orleans, and a surveyor to reside at Bayou St. John.—Repeals all such acts as establishes a district south of Tennessee.

The President is authorized to appoint, not exceeding three surveyors, to reside at such other places within the district, as he shall deem expedient; and to constitute each or either of such places ports of delivery.

Act 24th Feb. 1804. 1 Ses. 8 Con.

All the waters, &c. emptying into the river Mississippi, annexed to the district of Mississippi.—All the districts, heretofore established in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, abolished. A surveyor appointed for each of the following ports:—Pittsburg, Charlestown, Marietta, Cincinnati, Limestone, Louisville, Massac and Natches.

Act 13th Feb. 1807. 2 Ses. 9 Con.

The district of Teche formed out of the district of Mississippi.

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.

*From and after the 1st day of August next, the town of Mobile shall be, and the same is established the sole port of entry for the district, including the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers,

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, there shall be six districts, to wit: Erie, Detroit, Michilimakinac, Massac, Illinois and Ohio.

Districts and
ports in the
N. Western
Territory.

The district of Erie shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of Lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, from the west line of the state of Pennsylvania unto the west bank of the Miami of Lake Erie, including said river: and the President of the United States is authorized to establish such place at or near San-

creeks, inlets, and bays, emptying into the Gulph of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the eastern boundary of the state of Louisiana.

Act 22d July, 1818. 1 Ses. 13 Con.

The President is authorized to designate such place as he may judge expedient, to be the port of entry for the district of Erie.

Act 3d March, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

Cape St. Vincent, in the district of Sacket's Harbour, shall, from and after the 31st May next, be a port of delivery only, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at said port.

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.

The district of Miami established.

Act 3d March, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

The President is authorized to establish such place at or near Sandusky, or on the river Miami, to be the port of entry, and to establish two other places to be ports of delivery only. A collector to reside at the port of entry, and a surveyor to reside at such ports of delivery as may be established.

All that part of Miami district, lying east of the western cape of Sandusky Bay, established as a district called Sandusky.

Act 2d March, 1811, 3 Ses. 11 Con.

The above districts taken out of Erie.

Districts and
ports in the
N. Western
Territory.

dustry, or on the said river Miami, to be the port of entry as he shall judge expedient, and also to establish not exceeding two other places to be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry, and surveyors to reside, at such ports of delivery as may be established as aforesaid.

The district of Detroit shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, to the westward of the river Miami aforesaid, unto the island of Michilimakinac; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Detroit, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district, and the President of the United States is authorized, if he shall judge it expedient, to establish not exceeding two ports of delivery within the said district, and to appoint surveyors to reside thereat.

The district of Michilimakinac shall include the island of that name, the adjoining lands ceded to the United States by the Indian nations at the treaty of Greenville, and all the waters, shores and inlets to the westward and northward of the Lakes Michigan and Superior, and the rivers, waters, shores and lakes connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, unto the northern and north-western boundaries thereof. And the President of the United States is authorized, to establish such place at or near Michilimakinac to be the port of entry for the district as he shall deem expedient, and also to establish not exceeding three other places

within the said district to be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at the port of entry, and surveyors to reside at the ports of delivery, which may be established as aforesaid.

Districts
ports in the
K & W
Territory

The district of Massac shall include the lands relinquished and ceded to the United States by the Indian nations, at the treaty of Greenville in August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, lying near the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and shall extend from thence to the mouth of the river Ohio, on the northern side of the said river, and up the river Ohio to the eastern side of the river Wabash, including the said river, with all the waters, shores and inlets connected with the rivers Ohio and Wabash; with in the boundaries aforesaid. And such place at or near Fort Massac as the President of the United States shall designate for that purpose, shall be the sole port of entry for the district, and a collector shall be appointed, to reside thereat, and it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall judge expedient, to establish, not exceeding two places at or near the river Wabash, to be ports of delivery only, and to appoint surveyors to reside thereat.*

The district of Illinois shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Mississippi above the mouth of the river Ohio, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and also the river Illinois, with the rivers, shores and waters

*All the districts in Kentucky and Tennessee; the districts of Illinois, Ohio, and one south of Tennessee, abolished by the act of 13th Feb. 1807, 2 ses. 9 Con.

Districts and
ports in the
N. Western
Territory.

connected therewith; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at such place as the President of the United States shall designate, to be the port of entry, and not exceeding two surveyors to reside at such places as the President shall see fit to establish as ports of delivery only.

The district of Ohio shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Ohio, on the northern side, with the rivers, shores and waters connected therewith, lying to the eastward of the district of Massac as before described; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at such place as the President of the United States shall designate, at or near the confluence of the Great Miami River and the river Ohio, which place shall be the sole port of entry or delivery for the district.

District and
port south of
Tennessee.

And there shall be a district on the river Mississippi, south of the state of Tennessee, which shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Mississippi, and other navigable rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States and south of the said state; and it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to designate a proper place to be the port of entry and delivery within the same, and to appoint a collector to reside thereat.

Appointments
may be made in
the recess of
Congress.

And in case the appointment of the several collectors and surveyors for the new districts or ports established, or authorized to be established hereby, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President of the United States may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments during the recess of the Senate, by

granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session; but new appointments shall not be necessary to be made to any of the offices heretofore established.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted, That it shall and may** be lawful to make entry of any ship or vessel, which shall arrive from any foreign port or place within the United States, or of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, elsewhere than at one of the ports of entry herein before established, nor to unlade the said cargo, or any part thereof, elsewhere than at one of the ports of delivery herein established. *Provided always,* That every port of entry shall be also a port of delivery; *And provided further,* That none but ships or vessels of the United States shall be admitted to unlade at any other than the ports following, to wit: Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire; Portland and Falmouth, New-Bedford, Dighton, Salem and Beverly, Gloucester, Newbury-port, Marblehead, Nantucket, Boston and Charlestown, Plymouth, Bath, Frenchman's-bay, Wiscasset, Machias and Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts; Newport and Providence, in the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; New London and New Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New York, in the state of New York; Perth-Amboy and Burlington, in the state of New Jersey; Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Newcastle and Port Pen, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, Georgetown on

Where vessels and cargoes are to be entered and delivered.

Ports of entry to be ports of delivery.

Ports to which the unlading of vessels of the U. S. is restricted.

*The word *not* is omitted.

Ports to which
the unloading of
vessels of the U.
S. is restricted.

Potowmack, Chestertown, ~~Town~~ Creek, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Digges's Landing, Snowhill and Carrolsburgh, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Fredericksburgh, Urbana, Yorktown, West-Point, Hampton, Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Rockett's Landing, Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, Washington, Edenton and Plankbridge, in the state of North-Carolina; Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; and in either of the ports of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, Fredericka and St. Mary's, in the state of Georgia;* or to make entry in any other district than in the one in which they shall be so admitted to unlade. *And provided lastly*, That no ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at any other than the ports following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire; Boston and Charlestown, Newburyport, Salem and Beverly, Marblehead, Gloucester, Portland and Falmouth,† in the state of Massachusetts; Newport and Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plant-

*New-Orleans only, made a port of entry for foreign vessels bound to the district of Mississippi.

Vessels owned by citizens of the United States coming direct from France or Spain, to make entry at no other port in the district than New Orleans.

Act 24th Feb. 1804. 2 Ses. 7 Con.

†The following added to the ports at which vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the same, are

tations; New London and New Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New-York, in the state of New-York; Perth-Amboy, in the state of New-Jersey; Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania; Wilmington, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, and George-Town, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Wilmington, Newbern, Washington and Edenton, in the state of North-Carolina; Charleston, George-town and Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; and Sunbury and Savannah, in the state of Georgia. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel from making entry with the collector of any district in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from which she may have sailed on the voyage from which she shall then have returned. *Provided also*, That if the President of the United States shall see fit to establish a port of delivery at Shell Castle, or Beacon Island, near Ocracoke Inlet, and to appoint a surveyor to reside thereat, it shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel coming in at Ocracoke Inlet, and intending to unlade her cargo, or any part thereof, at any port connected with the waters of the said inlet, to come to at the port of delivery which may be established as aforesaid, and there exhibit like reports and manifests, and perform all other duties

Ports to which the unlading of vessels of the U. S. is restricted.

Previous.

Port of Shell Castle or Beacon Island, and designs of the officer of the port.

permitted to make entry:—Nantucket, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Biddeford and Pepperelborough, (now Saco) Bristol and New-Orleans. See the following acts:

Act 2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con. and Act 28th Feb. 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con. Act 24th Feb. 1804. 1 Ses. 8 Con.

Port of Shell
Castle or Beacon
Island, and du-
ties of the offi-
cer of the port.

required by this act of masters of vessels when arriving at a port of entry in the United States; but no duties shall be paid or secured at the said port of delivery; and the surveyor who may be appointed to reside at the said port of delivery shall, in addition to other powers and duties granted and prescribed to surveyors by this act, superintend the unlading and discharge of all goods, wares and merchandize from the vessels in which the same may be imported, into the lighters or coasting vessels, which may be employed in the transportation of said goods, wares and merchandize to any port of entry or delivery connected with the said Ocracoke Inlet; and all goods, wares or merchandize which shall be so unladen into lighters or coasting vessels, shall and may be secured with the necessary locks, or fastenings, or under the seal of the said surveyor, and shall be accompanied with permits, describing the said goods, wares and merchandize, the vessel in which imported, the persons to whom belonging, and the port of entry or delivery to which destined.— And the masters or commanders of all lighters or coasting vessels who shall receive goods, wares or merchandize to be transported as aforesaid, shall give triplicate receipts, describing the casks or packages, containing the same; and in case any goods, wares or merchandize, transported under permits, and for which receipts shall have been given as aforesaid, shall not be transported and delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of entry or delivery, to which the same shall be consigned by the permits aforesaid, the dangers of the seas and unavoidable accidents only ex-

cepted, or if any lock, fastening, or seal, placed on the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall be broken or destroyed, the lighter or vessel employed in transporting the same shall be forfeited, and the master thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, with costs of suit—And it shall be the duty of the surveyor, who may be appointed to reside at the port of Shell-Castle, or Beacon Island, to endorse on the original manifests of vessels arriving at said port, all deliveries which may be made as aforesaid to the masters of lighters or coasting vessels as aforesaid; which manifests shall be exhibited to the collector of the interior port of entry, to which such vessels may be destined, where like entries shall be made and like proceedings had, as are required by the general regulations and provisions of this act.

Port of Shell-Castle or Beacon Island, and duties of the officer of the port.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the following districts, to wit: Portland and Falmouth, except the ports of North Yarmouth, Freeport and Harpswell; Bath, except the ports of Georgetown and Brunswick; Newburyport, New London except the port of Stonington; Middletown, except the ports of Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, Haddam, and East-Haddam; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda Hundred or City Point, York Town, Tappahannock, except the port of Urbanna, or Edenton; shall first come to, at the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make report and entry in writing, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties,

Vessels bound to certain ports of delivery shall first come to at the port of entry, and exceptions.

Vessels bound to certain ports of delivery shall first come to at the port of entry, and exceptions.

port fees and charges, in manner provided by this act, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any district other than those above mentioned, or to either of the ports of delivery above mentioned, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and afterwards make report and entry within the time by this act limited; and the master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or having goods on board, of which the duties have not been paid or secured, and bound to any port on Connecticut river, shall take an inspector on board at Saybrook, before proceeding to such port; and if any master of a ship or vessel shall proceed to a port of delivery, contrary to the directions aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; that the master or commander of any ship or vessel, bound to any district in Connecticut, through or by the way of Sandy-Hook, shall, before he pass by the port of New-York, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector for the district of New-York, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; if bound to the district of Hudson, shall, before he pass by the port of New-York, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with a collector thereof a like manifest; if bound to the district of Burlington, shall, before he pass by the port of Philadelphia, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector thereof a like manifest; if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he pass by the port of Town Creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the sur-

veyor of the said port a like manifest; if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he pass by the port of Urbanna, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor of that port a like manifest; if bound to the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point,* shall on his arrival in Hampton Road, or at Sewell's Point, and immediately after such arrival, deposit with the collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or with the collector of the port of Hampton, a like manifest; and if bound to the district of South Quay, shall, before he pass by the port of Edenton, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Edenton a like manifest: and the said collectors and surveyors respectively shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same, duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made; and the said collectors and surveyors respectively, may, whenever they judge it to be necessary for the security of the revenue, put an inspector of the customs on board any ship or vessel as aforesaid, to accompany the same until her arrival at the first port of entry or delivery, in the district to which such ship or vessel may be destined; and if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to deposit a manifest in manner aforesaid, or shall refuse to receive an inspector of the customs on board, as the case shall require, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; one half for the use of the officer with whom such manifest ought to have been deposited, and the other half

Vessels bound to certain ports of delivery shall first come to at the port of entry, and exceptions.

*See antea p. 27.

Vessels bound to
certain ports of
delivery shall
first come to at
the port of entry
and exceptions.

to the use of the collector of the district to which the said ship or vessel may be bound; *Provided*, That if the manifest shall, in either of the above cases, have been previously delivered to any officer of the customs, pursuant to the provisions hereinafter to be made in that behalf, the depositing of a manifest as aforesaid shall not be necessary.

Officers appointed
under this act
to take an oath,
and transmit it to
the Comptroller.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall severally take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, which oath or affirmation shall be of the form and tenor following, to wit:

I (A. B.) having been appointed (collector or other officer as the case may be) of the (district or part of) do solemnly, sincerely and truly (swear or affirm) that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of and will use the best of my endeavours to prevent and detect frauds in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States; I further (swear or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States.

(Sworn or affirmed) and subscribed, this day of before me,

And the oath or affirmation aforesaid, if taken by a collector, may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the district to which he belongs; but if taken by another officer, shall be taken before the collector of his district; and being certified under the hand and seal of the person by whom the same shall

have been administered, shall within three months thereafter be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury, in default of taking of which oath, or transmitting a certificate thereof, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered with cost of suit in any court of competent jurisdiction, to the use of the United States. Penalty in default thereof.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the several officers of the customs shall respectively perform the duties following, to wit: At such of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval officer and surveyor, the collector shall receive all reports, manifests and documents to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship or vessel, according to the regulations of this act; shall record, in books to be kept for that purpose, all manifests; shall receive the entries of all ships or vessels and of the goods, wares and merchandize imported in them; shall, together with the naval officer where there is one, or alone where there is none, estimate the amount of the duties payable thereupon, indorsing the said amount upon the respective entries; shall receive all monies paid for duties, and take all bonds for securing the payment thereof; shall grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods; shall, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors, at the several ports within his district; and also, with the like approbation, provide, at the public expense, storehouses for the safe keeping of goods, and such scales, weights and measures, as may be necessary; Duties of the collector.

Duties of the
naval officer.

—the naval officer shall receive copies of all manifests and entries, and shall, together with the collector, estimate the duties on all goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty (and no duties shall be received without such estimate) and shall keep a separate record thereof, and shall countersign all permits, clearances, certificates; debentures, and other documents, to be granted by the collector; he shall also examine the collector's abstracts of duties, and other accounts of receipts, bonds and expenditures, and if found right, he shall certify the same.

Duties of the
surveyor.

The surveyor shall superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers, within his port, and shall once every week report to the collector, the name or names of such inspectors, weighers, gaugers or measurers, as may be absent from or neglect to do their duty; shall visit or inspect the ships or vessels which arrive therein, and shall make a return in writing every morning to the collector, if any, at the port where he resides, of all vessels which shall have arrived from foreign ports or places the preceding day, specifying the names and denominations of the vessels, the masters' names, from whence arrived, whether laden or in ballast, whether belonging to the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and if American vessels, whether the masters thereof have or have not complied with the law, in having the required number of manifests of the cargo on board, agreeing in substance with the provisions made necessary by this act, and shall have power, and is hereby required, to put on board each of such vessels, one or more inspec-

tors, immediately after their arrival in his port; Duties of the surveyor. the surveyor shall also ascertain the proof, quantities and kinds of distilled spirits imported, rating such spirits according to their respective degrees of proof as defined by the laws imposing duties on spirits; he shall likewise examine and ascertain the quality, kind and quantity of all wines imported; also the quantity and kind of all teas and sugars imported; and shall grant certificates for the said spirits, wines and teas, and make returns thereof, in manner hereafter provided. He shall also examine whether the goods imported in any ship or vessel, and the deliveries thereof, agreeably to the inspector's returns thereof, correspond with the permits for landing the same; and if any error or disagreement appear, he shall report the same to the collector, and to the naval officer, if any there be. The surveyor shall also superintend the lading for exportation of all goods entered for the benefit of any drawback, bounty or allowance, and shall examine and report whether the kind, quantity and quality of the goods, so laden on board any vessel for exportation, correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor; he shall also from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, examine and try the weights, measures and other instruments, used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards to be provided by each collector at the public expense for that purpose; and where disagreements or errors are discovered, he shall report the same to the collector, and obey and execute such directions as he may receive for correcting thereof, agreeably to

Further duties
of the collector,
naval officer and
surveyor.

the standards aforesaid; and the said surveyor shall in all cases be subject to the direction of the collector. And at ports to which a collector and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the naval officer is requisite, at the ports where a naval officer is appointed; which he shall also do in case of the disability or death of the naval officer, until a successor is appointed, unless there is a deputy duly authorized under the hand and seal of the naval officer, who in that case shall continue to act, until an appointment shall take place. And at the ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the naval officer is requisite as aforesaid, and shall also, as far as may be, perform all the duties prescribed to the surveyors at the ports where such officers are established. And at the ports to which surveyors only are assigned, every such surveyor shall perform all the duties herein before enjoined upon surveyors; and shall also receive and record the copies of all manifests which shall be transmitted to him by the collector; shall record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure, and quality of the goods specified therein, and shall take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel, without a proper permit for that purpose. And at such ports of delivery only to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district occasionally, and from time to time, to employ a proper person or persons to do the duties of a surveyor, who shall

be entitled to the like compensation with inspectors during the time they shall be employed. And the said collectors, naval officers and surveyors, shall respectively attend in person at the ports to which they are respectively assigned; and shall keep fair and true accounts and records of all their transactions, as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may from time to time be directed by the proper department, or officer having the superintendence of the collection of the revenue of the United States; and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose; and the said collector shall at all times pay to the order of the officer, who shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay only excepted) and shall once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it shall be to make such settlement; and if any collector, naval officer or surveyor, shall omit to keep fair and true accounts as aforesaid, or shall refuse to submit forthwith their books, papers and accounts to the inspection as aforesaid; or if any collector shall omit or refuse to render his accounts for settlement, for a term exceeding three months after the same shall have been required by the proper officer, in each and every such case the delinquent officer shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Further duties
of the collector,
naval officer and
surveyor.

Collectors, &c.
may appoint de-
puties.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several functions, powers and duties by deputy, duly constituted under their hands and seals respectively, for whom, in the execution of their trust, they shall respectively be answerable: That in case of the disability or death of a collector, the duties and authorities vested in him shall devolve on his deputy, if any there be at the time of such disability or death, for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable; and in defect of a deputy, the said authorities and duties shall devolve upon the naval officer of the same district, if any there be; and if there be no naval officer, upon the surveyor of the port appointed for the residence of such disabled or deceased collector, if any there be, and if none, upon the surveyor of the port nearest thereto and within the said district. And in every case of the disability or death of a surveyor, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district to nominate some fit person to perform his duties and exercise his authorities; and the authorities of the persons who may be empowered to act in the stead of those who may be disabled or dead, shall continue until successors shall be duly appointed, and ready to enter upon the execution of their respective offices.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be brought in to the United States, from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel, belonging in the whole or in any part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless

the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing signed by such master or person, containing the name or names of the port or ports, place or places, where the goods in such manifest or manifests mentioned shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places within the United States for which the same are respectively consigned or destined, particularly noting the goods, wares and merchandize destined for each port or place respectively, and the name, description and built of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof, the port or place to which such vessel belongs, with the name or names of each owner, according to the register of the same, together with the name of the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and a just and particular account of all the goods, wares and merchandize, so laden or taken on board, whether in packages or stowed loose, of any kind or nature whatsoever, together with the marks and numbers as marked on each package and the number or quantity and description of the packages in words at length, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, keg, case, bale, pack, truss, chest, box, band-box, bundle, parcel, cask or package, of any kind or sort, describing the same by its usual name or denomination; together with the name or names of the person or persons to whom the same are respectively consigned, agreeably to the bills of loading, signed for the same, unless when the said goods are consigned to order, when it shall be so expressed in the said manifest or manifests; together with the

Masters of vessels from foreign ports to have manifests of the cargo.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

name or names of the several passengers on board the said ship or vessel, distinguishing whether cabin or steerage passengers, or both, with their baggage, specifying the number and description of packages belonging to each respectively, together with an account of the remaining sea stores, if any; and the form of a manifest for goods and merchandize imported in a vessel of the United States shall be as follows, to wit:

Form of manifest.

Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board of the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the master's name) is master, which cargo was taken on board at (here insert the port or ports, place or places at which the cargo was laden) burthen tons, built at in the state of and owned by merchants at (inserting the tonnage, where built, by whom owned, and place or places of residence, as particularly detailed in the certificate of registry) as per register granted at (here insert the port or place) the (here insert the day of the month, and year when granted) and bound for (here insert the name of the port or place where bound to.)

Marks.	Number inclusive.	Packages and contents.	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned, or if to order.	Place of consignee's residence.	Ports of destination.

Returned cargo.

(If any articles of the outward cargo are brought back, they are to be detailed, specifying by whom shipped outward, and to whom consigned inward.)

Return of passengers and of packages belonging to them respectively.

(Here insert the names of the passengers, and whether cabin or steerage passengers, with the description and number of packages containing their baggage, or the tools or implements of a mechanical trade.)

Vessel and cabin stores.

(Here detail what are remaining.)

And if merchandize shall be imported, destined to be delivered in different districts or ports, the quantities and packages so destined to be delivered, shall be inserted in successive order in the manifest as aforesaid; and all spirits, wines, and teas, constituting the whole or any part of the cargo of any vessel, shall also be inserted in successive order, distinguishing the ports to which the same may be destined, and the kinds, qualities, and quantities thereof; and if merchandize shall be imported by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, in vessels other than the United States, the manifests shall be of the form, and shall contain the particulars aforesaid, except that said vessels shall be described in manner following, viz.

Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board the [here insert the denomination and name of the vessel and the port to which she belongs] **whereof** [here insert the master's names, and

whether or not master during the voyage] burthen [here insert the nation where built] bound to [here insert the port or ports of destination] which cargo was taken on board at [here insert the port or ports where laden.]

Forfeiture on
having on board
no manifest, or
an imperfect one.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That if any goods, wares and merchandize shall be imported or brought into the United States, in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, from any foreign port or place, without having a manifest or manifests on board, agreeably to the directions of the foregoing section, or which shall not be included or described therein, or shall not agree therewith; in every such case the master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to the value of such goods, not included in such manifest or manifests, and all such merchandize not included in the manifest, belonging or consigned to the master, mate, officers or crew, of such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited. *Provided always,* That if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer and surveyor, or to the major part of them, where those officers are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone, where either of the other of the said officers are not established, or to the satisfaction of the court in which a trial shall be had concerning such forfeiture, that no part of the cargo of such ship or vessel had been unshipped, after it was taken on board, except such as shall have been particularly specified and accounted

for, in the report of the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and that the manifests had been lost or mislaid, without fraud or collusion, or that the same was or were defaced by accident, or incorrect by mistake, in every such case the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall, on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within any of the bays, harbours, ports, rivers, creeks or inlets thereof, upon demand, produce the manifest or manifests in writing, which such master or other person is required as aforesaid to have on board his said ship or vessel, to such officer or officers of the customs, as shall first come on board his said ship or vessel, for his or their inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy or copies thereof, (which copy or copies shall be provided and subscribed by the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel) and the officer or officers, to whom the original manifest or manifests shall have been so produced, shall respectively certify upon the back thereof, that the same was or were produced, and the day and year on which the same was or were so produced, and that such copy or copies as aforesaid was or were to him or them delivered and by them examined with the original manifest;

Duties of masters of vessels in exhibiting manifests.

Officers of the customs to certify manifests.

Officers of the
customs to certify
manifests.

and shall likewise certify upon the back of such copy or copies the day and year on which the same was or were delivered, and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the respective collectors of the several districts, to which the goods by such manifest or manifests shall appear respectively to be consigned; and that the said master or other person, so having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall, in like manner, produce to the officer or officers of the customs who shall first come on board such ship or vessel upon her arrival within the limits of any district of the United States, in which the cargo, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged or landed for his or their inspection, such manifest or manifests as aforesaid; and shall also deliver to him or them a true copy or copies thereof, (such copy or copies also to be provided and subscribed by the said master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel) the production of which said manifest or manifests, and the delivery of which said copy or copies thereof, shall also be certified by the said officer or officers of the customs, who shall so first come on board the said ship or vessel, on her arrival within the limits of any such district, upon the back of the said original manifest or manifests, with the particular day and year when such manifest or manifests was or were produced to such officer or officers, and when he or they so received the said copy or copies thereof; and such officer or officers is and are hereby required forthwith to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, the said copy or copies of the said manifest or manifests to the collector of that

district; and the said master, or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, shall afterwards produce and deliver the said original manifest or manifests so certified to the said collector; and when any manifest shall be produced, upon which there shall be no certificate from any officer of the customs as before mentioned, the master or commander producing the same, shall be required to make oath or affirmation, that no officer has applied for, and that no endorsement has taken place on any manifest of the cargo of such vessel. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require of such master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, the delivery of more than one copy of each manifest to the officer or officers aforesaid, who shall first come on board of such ship or vessel, within four leagues of the coast of the United States aforesaid, and one other copy to such officer or officers as shall first come on board within the limits of any district, for which the cargo of such ship or vessel, or some part thereof, shall be consigned or destined, or shall be construed to require the delivery of any such copy to any other officer; but it shall be sufficient in respect to any such other officer, to produce and shew to him the said original manifest or manifests, and the certificate or certificates thereupon; and the form of the certificate aforesaid, to be endorsed on an original manifest, shall be as follows, to wit:

I (A. B.) certify that the within manifest was this day produced to me as the original manifest of the cargo on board the (insert the denomina-

Form of certificate on an original manifest.

tion and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port last from). In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this day of

And the form of the certificate aforesaid, to be endorsed on the copy of a manifest, shall be as follows, to wit:

on a copy of a manifest.

I (A. B.) certify that I have examined the within manifest, produced to me this day as a copy of the original manifest of the cargo on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port last from) with the original, and find the same to agree. In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this day of

Penalty on not exhibiting manifests.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, laden as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, shall not upon his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, or within the limits of any district thereof, where the cargo of such ship or vessel, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged, produce such manifest or manifests as are heretofore required, in writing, to the proper officer or officers upon demand thereof, and also deliver such copy or copies thereof as aforesaid; according to the directions of this act, in each case, or shall not give an account of the true destination of such ship or vessel, which he is hereby required to do, upon request of such officer or officers, or shall give a false account of such destination, in order to evade the production of the said manifest or manifests, the said master or

other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit for every such neglect, refusal or offence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if such officer or officers first coming on board, in each case, within the distance or limits aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to certify on the back of such manifest or manifests, the production thereof, and the delivery of such copy or copies respectively, as are herein before directed to be delivered to such officer or officers; every such officer so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. And the officer or officers who may apply to the master or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, respecting any of the provisions in this and the foregoing sections, and who shall not receive full satisfaction therein, are hereby required to make a return in writing of the name of the vessel and master so offending, in any or all of the particulars required, immediately, or as soon after as possible, to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel, shall be considered to be bound.

Penalty on the
officer omitting
to certify mani-
fest, &c.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That if after the arrival of any ship or vessel, so laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the districts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel shall be unladen for any purpose whatever, from out of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, before such ship or vessel shall come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo, or

Penalty on un-
loading goods with-
out authority.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

Forfeiture of
such goods.

Exception in
case of necessity.

some part thereof, and shall be there duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the customs to unlade the same, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the mate, or other person next in command, shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, for each such offence, and the goods, wares and merchandize, so unladen and unshipped, shall be forfeited and lost, except in the case of some unavoidable accident, necessity or distress of weather; of which unavoidable accident, necessity or distress, the master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall give notice to, and together with two or more of the officers or mariners (of which the mate or other person next in command shall be one) on board such ship or vessel, shall make proof upon oath before the collector, or other chief officer of the customs of the district within the limits of which such accident, necessity or distress shall happen, or before the collector or other chief officer of the first district of the United States, within the limits of which such ship or vessel shall afterwards arrive, if the said accident, necessity or distress shall have happened not within the limits of any district, but within four leagues of the coast of the United States, which oath the said collector, or other chief officer, is hereby authorized and required to administer.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That if any goods, wares and merchandize, so unladen

from on board any such ship or vessel, shall be put or received into any other ship, vessel, or boat, except in the case of such accident, necessity or distress as aforesaid, to be notified and proved as aforesaid, the said master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship, vessel, or boat, into which the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall be so put and received, and every other person aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit and pay treble the value of the said goods, wares or merchandize, and the ship, boat, or vessel, in which they shall be so put, shall be forfeited and lost.

Penalty on aiding in such unloading of goods.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel which shall have arrived within the limits of any district of the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall depart, or attempt to depart from the same, unless to proceed on her way to some more interior district to which she may be bound, before report or entry shall have been made by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, with the collector of some district of the United States, the said master or other person having such charge or command, shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars: and it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or commander of any of the cutters herein after mentioned, to arrest and bring back, or cause to be arrested and brought back, such ship or vessel, to such port of the United States to which it may be most conveniently done. *Provided*, That if it shall be made to appear by the oath of the said master, or other person having the charge

Penalty on sailing from a district before entry is made.

Penalty on sailing
from a district be-
fore entry is made

or command of such ship or vessel, and of the person next in command, or other sufficient proof to the satisfaction of the collector of the district, within which such ship or vessel shall afterwards come, or to the satisfaction of the court in which the prosecution for such penalty may be had, that the said departure or attempt to depart, was occasioned by distress of weather, pursuit or duress of enemies, or other necessity, the said penalty shall not be incurred.

Within what
time report is to
be made.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted, That* within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship or vessel, from any foreign port or place, at any port of the United States established by law, at which an officer of the customs resides, or within any harbour, inlet or creek thereof, if the hours of business at the office of the chief officer of the customs at such port will permit, or as soon thereafter as the said hours will permit, the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall repair to the said office, and shall make report to the said chief officer, of the arrival of the said ship or vessel; and within forty-eight hours after such arrival, shall make a further report in writing, to the collector of the district, which report shall be in the form, and shall contain all the particulars required to be inserted in a manifest, as the case may be; and the said master, or person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall declare to the truth of such report or manifest, as the same ought to be in conformity to this act; which declaration shall be on oath or solemn affirmation, before the said collector of the district, in the manner and form following, to wit:

I (A. B.) do solemnly, sincerely and truly Oath on making report. swear (or affirm) that the report and manifest subscribed with my name, and now delivered by me to the collector of the district of (insert the name of the district) contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize, including packages of every kind and nature whatsoever, which were on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel), at the time of her sailing from the port of (here insert the name of the port or place the vessel last sailed from) or which have been laden or taken on board at any time since, and that the packages of the said goods are as particularly described as in the bills of lading, signed for the same by me, or with my knowledge; that I am at present, and have been during the voyage, master of the said vessel; (or insert, if otherwise, specifying how long he has been master) that no package whatsoever or any goods, wares or merchandize have been unladen, landed, taken out, or in any manner whatever removed from on board the said (insert denomination and name of the vessel) since her departure from the said port of (insert the name of the last port she sailed from) except such as are now particularly specified and declared in the abstract or account herewith, and that the clearance and other papers, now delivered by me to the collector, are all that I now have, or have had, that any way relate to the cargo of the said vessel.—And I do further swear (or affirm) that the several articles specified in the said manifest, as the sea stores for the cabin and vessel, are truly such, and were bona fide put on

Oath on making
report.

board the said (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) for the use of the officers, crew and passengers thereof, and have none of them been brought, and are not intended, by way of merchandize, or for sale, or for any other purpose, than above mentioned, and are intended to remain on board for the consumption of the said officers and crew; I further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover, or know of any other or greater quantity of goods, wares and merchandize of any nature or kind whatsoever, than are contained in the report and manifest, subscribed and now delivered by me, I will immediately and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port or district of [here insert the port or district entering at] and I do likewise swear [or affirm] that all matters whatsoever in the said report and manifest expressed, are to the best of my knowledge and belief just and true. [The following addition to the oath or affirmation is to be inserted in cases where the manifests shall not have been certified by some officer of the customs in manner provided.] I further swear (or affirm) that no officer of the customs has applied for an inspection of the manifest of the cargo on board the said vessel, and that no certificate or endorsement has been delivered to me on any manifest of such cargo. So help me God.

(Signed) A. B.

Sworn (or affirmed) before me }
this day of }

C. D. Collector.

And the master, or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, having

on board distilled spirits, wines or teas, shall within forty-eight hours after his arrival as aforesaid, whether the same be at the first port of arrival of such ship or vessel, or not, shall, in addition to the requirements before mentioned, report in writing to the surveyor or officer acting as inspector of the revenue of the port, at which he shall so arrive, the foreign port or place from which he last sailed, the name of his vessel, his own name, the burthen and denomination of such ship or vessel, and whether a ship or vessel of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, together with the quantity, and kinds of spirits, wines and teas on board of the said ship or vessel, particularizing the number of casks, vessels, cases or other packages containing the same, with their marks and numbers, as also the quantity and kinds of spirits, wines and teas on board such ship or vessel, as sea-stores, on pain of forfeiting and paying the sum of five hundred dollars, and of the loss of the spirits so omitted; and the form of said report shall be as follows, to wit:

Further report
to be made of
spirits, wines
and teas.

Penalty on failure therein.

Report of distilled spirits, wines and teas, imported in the [here insert the name and denomination of the vessel] built in [here insert where built in the United States, or to what foreign nation belonging] burthen [here insert the tonnage of the vessel] whereof [here insert the name of the master] from [here insert the foreign port, from which the vessel last sailed] bound to [here insert the port or ports to which destined in the United States.]

Form of report
of spirits, wines
and teas.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

Marks.	Numbers of casks, chests and packages inclusive.	Description of casks, chests and packages inclusive.	Kinds and qualities of spirits, wines and teas.	Estimated gallons of spirits of each kind.	Estimated gallons of wines of each kind.	Estimated pounds of teas of each kind.	To whom consigned.	Where consigned.

Sea stores consisting of spirits, wines and teas.
(Here insert the quantities particularly.)

(Signed)

A. B. master of

To

Inspector of the revenue
for the port of

Penalty on failing
to make report.

And if the said master, or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall neglect, or omit to make the said reports, or either of them (other than that required to be made to the surveyor, inspector of the revenue as aforesaid) and the declaration or declarations, or to take the said oath as required, or shall not fully comply with the true intent and meaning of this section, as the case may be, he shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary for the master, or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel of war, or of any ship or vessel employed by any prince, or state, as a public packet for the conveyance of letters and despatches, and not permitted by the laws of such prince or state, to be employed in the transportation of goods, wares or merchandize, in the way of trade, to make such report and entry as aforesaid:

Ships of war and public packets need not make report.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandize, brought in her, and which shall, in the manifest first delivered to any officer receiving the same, be reported as destined, or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the pay-

Vessels may proceed to foreign ports with goods brought in there, on giving bond.

Any ship or vessel may proceed with any goods, wares or merchandize, brought in her, which shall in the manifest delivered to the collector of the customs, be reported as destined to any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such goods, as shall be actually re-exported in such vessel: *Provided* such manifest shall be delivered within forty-eight hours, and that the bond is given according to the sum required by section 32d.

Act 22 February 1805, 1 Sec. 2 Con.

The said report must express the port to which destined.

It has been determined by the treasury that goods imported under the provisions of the 32d section of the above act, are liable to forfeiture, if of the description of those prohibited by 108d section.

Vessels may proceed to foreign ports with goods brought in them, on giving bond.

ment of any duties upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandize, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel accordingly, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided always*, That the said master, or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties upon the said goods, wares or merchandize, as the same shall be estimated by the collector and naval officer of the port, where the said report shall be made, to the satisfaction of the said collector, with condition that the said goods, wares or merchandize, or any part thereof, shall not be landed within the United States, unless due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid, according to law; which bonds shall be taken for the same periods, and cancelled in like manner, as bonds hereinafter directed to be given for obtaining drawbacks of duties; and the form of said bonds shall be as follows, to wit:

Form of rough bond.

Know all men, by these presents, That we [here insert the name of the master of the vessel, and the name or names of the sureties] are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in a sum of to be paid to the said United States; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents; Sealed with our seals, dated this day of in the year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand

Whereas the following described packages of goods, wares and merchandize, [here insert the marks, numbers, denomination, and number of packages, and contents, as far as may be, and if articles in bulk, the quantity and quality] imported into the district of _____ in the [insert the denomination and name of vessel] whereof [insert name] is master, from [insert port or place where from] on the [insert date of vessel's entry] as per report and manifest then delivered by the said master, are now about to be exported and conveyed in the said [insert denomination and name of vessel] to the port of [insert name of the port intended for] and whereas the duties that would have become due on the said goods, wares and merchandize, had the same been unladen here, and not so exported, would have amounted to the aforesaid sum of _____ ^{Form of such bond.}

Now therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, That if the above bounden _____ shall and do within _____ months from the date hereof, produce to the collector of this district, the certificates required by law, that the said enumerated [packages of merchandize, or articles in bulk as the case may be] have been exported to and landed at the aforesaid port of _____ or at any other port or place without the limits of the United States, or if neither the whole, nor any part of the said goods, wares and merchandize, shall be landed within the limits of the said United States, until due entry thereof shall have been first made, and the duties thereon paid or secured to be paid according to law, then the above

obligation to be void, otherwise to be, and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

Vessels coming in through necessity need not give bond.

Collector to put certain bonds in suit, if not cancelled.

Provided nevertheless, That such bond shall not be required in respect to the goods on board of any ship or vessel which shall have put into the United States from necessity, to be made to appear in manner herein after prescribed; and the collector receiving such bonds, or any other bonds taken upon the exportation of merchandize entitled to drawback, is hereby required and enjoined, immediately after the time when by the conditions of the same, they ought to be cancelled, to put the same in suit; provided the necessary proof shall not have been produced, or further time granted therefor by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Vessels may proceed from district to district with certain goods.

Duties to be paid or secured in the district where the goods are landed.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel in which any goods, wares or merchandize shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, and which shall be specified in the manifest, verified on oath, or affirmation, before the collector of the port in which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to be destined for other districts, to proceed with the same from district to district within the United States, in order to the landing, or delivery thereof, and the duties on such of the said goods only as shall be landed in any district, shall be paid or secured to be paid within such district.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That before any ship or vessel shall depart from the district in which she shall first arrive for another district

(provided such departure be not within forty-eight hours after her arrival within such district) with goods, wares or merchandize, brought in such ship or vessel from a foreign port or place, the duties whereof shall not have been paid or secured, the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall obtain from the collector of the district from which she shall be about to depart (who is hereby required to grant the same) a copy of the report and manifest made by such master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, certified by the said collector, to which copy shall be annexed a certificate of the quantity and particulars of the goods which shall appear to him to have been landed within his district, or of the quantity and particulars of the goods which remain on board and upon which the duties are to be paid, or secured to be paid, in some other district.

The master of a vessel bound to another district to obtain a copy of his report and manifest, &c.

The form of which certificate shall be as follows:—

District of

Port of

These are to certify, that the within is a true copy of the report and manifest of the cargo of the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master from (insert the port where from) entered at this port the (insert the day and month of entry) as exhibited on (oath or affirmation) by the said master: That no part of the said cargo as expressed in such manifest, hath been unladen or landed at this port: (or as the case may require) that there hath been unladen and landed at this port, and the duties paid or se-

And at the other district make report and exhibit his first report.

cured to be paid on the following articles, (or) That all the said cargo as expressed in the said manifest hath been duly entered and landed in this district according to law, except the following articles (here enumerate the marks, numbers, packages and contents, or if articles in bulk, the quantities, whether landed or remaining on board, as the case may require) and that bond hath here been entered as the law directs for the delivery of the (insert the whole or remaining part, as the case may require) of the said cargo, at the (insert the port and district of destination.)

Witness our hands and seals, this
day of

A. B. Collector.

C. D. N. offi.

And within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such ship or vessel within any other district, the said master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall make report or entry, to or with the collector of such other district, producing and shewing the said certified copy of his said first report, together with a certificate from each collector of any other district, within which any of the goods, wares or merchandize, brought in such ship or vessel, shall have been before landed; of the quantity and particulars of such goods, wares or merchandize, as shall have been so landed in each district respectively; except in the state of Georgia, where such report shall be made within forty-eight hours; *Provided always*, That the master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel, shall first give bond, with one or more sure-

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

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ties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district within which the said ship or vessel shall first arrive, in a sum equal to the amount of the duties on the residue of the said goods, according to such estimate as the said collector shall form thereof, with condition, that the said residue of such goods shall be duly entered and delivered in such other district, or districts, of the United States, for which the same shall have been reported to be destined.

Bond to be given on the transportation of goods from district to district.

And the form of the said bond shall be as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that we (here insert the name of the master of the vessel, and the name or names of the sureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of to be paid to the said United States; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents; Sealed with our seals; dated this day of in the year of the independence of the said United States; and in the year of our Lord one thousand

Whereas the following goods, wares and merchandize (here insert the marks, number, denomination and number of packages and contents, as far as may be, or if articles in bulk, the quantity and quality) imported into the district of in the (insert the denomination and name of vessel) whereof (insert name) is master, from (insert name of port, &c.) on the (insert date of vessel's entry) as per report and manifest then delivered by the said master; are now intended to be export-

Bond to be given
on the transporta-
tion of goods from
district to district.

ed and conveyed in the said (insert the denomi-
nation and name of the vessel) to the district of
(insert the district or districts where intended to
be sent) and whereas the duties that would have
become due on the said goods, wares and mer-
chandize, had the same been unladen, would have
amounted to the aforesaid sum of

Now therefore the condition of this obligation
is such, that if the above bounden

shall and do within six months from the date
hereof, produce to the collector of this district the
certificates required by law, that the said enume-
rated (packages of merchandize, or articles in
bulk as the case may be,) have been duly entered
and delivered at the aforesaid district of
or any other port or district of the United States,
then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to
be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

How the said bond
shall be cancelled.

And the said bond shall be cancelled or dis-
charged within six calendar months from the date
thereof, by the production of a certificate or certi-
ficates from the collector or collectors of the dis-
trict or districts for which the said goods shall
have been reported, testifying the due entry and
delivery of the said goods, in such district or dis-
tricts, or upon due proof to the satisfaction of the
collector by whom the said bond shall have been
taken, and to the naval officer of such port (if any)
that such entry and delivery were prevented by
some unavoidable accident or casualty, and that if
the whole or any part of the said goods, shall not
have been lost, that the same have been duly en-
tered and delivered within the United States.

And the form of the certificate aforesaid shall How the said bond shall be connected.
be as follows:

District of

Port of

These are to certify, that there have been unladen and landed at this port, from on board the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert the name] is master from [insert district and port where from] the following packages of merchandize [here detail the several packages with their respective denominations, their marks and numbers, and if any articles in bulk, the quantities delivered] for which the duties have been [paid or secured] at the aforesaid port of [insert the port.] Witness our hands and seals this day of

A. B. Collector.

C. D. N. Officer.

And if the master, or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall fail by his neglect or fault to obtain the said copy of his said report, from the collector of the district from which he shall be so about to depart, or of any certificate which he ought to obtain as aforesaid, or shall neglect to produce and shew the same to the collector of any other district, to which the said ship or vessel shall afterwards proceed within the time for that purpose herein before specified, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect or omission, five hundred dollars. Penalty on failing to obtain copy of the first report, &c.

Sec. 85. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the provisions and requirements aforesaid, it shall be the duty of each and every master, or other person having the charge or command

*Duty of masters
of vessels proceed-
ing from district
to district with
spirits, wines, and
teas.*

of any ship or vessel, arriving from any foreign port or place, having on board distilled spirits, wines, or teas, other than sea stores, intended to be transported from one port in the United States, to another port in the said United States, whether in the same or in different districts, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port at which she shall first arrive, to apply to the surveyor or officer acting as inspector of the revenue for the port, for a certificate of the quantity and particulars of such spirits, wines, or teas, as shall have been certified, or reported to him to have been imported in such ship or vessel, and of the quantity and particulars of such spirits, wines, or teas, as shall appear to have been landed out of such ship at such port; which certificate the surveyor or inspector of the revenue shall forthwith grant, and the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty four hours after her arrival at the port to which she shall be bound, deliver the said certificate to the surveyor, or person acting as inspector of the revenue of such last mentioned port; and if such ship or vessel shall proceed from one port to another within the U. States, with the whole or any part of the spirits, wines or teas brought in her as aforesaid, without having first obtained such certificate, or if within twenty-four hours after her arrival at such other port, the said certificate shall not be delivered to the surveyor or inspector as aforesaid, the master or person having the charge or command of the said ship or vessel shall, in either case, forfeit the sum of five hun-

*Penalty on fail-
ing to comply
with these duties.*

dred dollars, and the spirits, wines or teas on board her shall be forfeited and may be seized.

And the form of the said certificate shall be as follows:—

District of

Office of inspection for the
Port of

I certify that the within is a true copy of the report made to me of distilled spirits, wines and teas imported in the [insert the name and denomination of the vessel] built in [here insert where built in the United States, or to what foreign nation belonging] burthen [here insert the tonnage of the vessel] whereof [here insert the name of the master] from [here insert the foreign port from which the vessel last sailed] bound to [here insert the port or ports to which destined in the United States,] That no part of the said spirits, wines or teas hath been unladen or landed at this port [or as the case may require.] That there have been landed at this port in pursuance of permits for that purpose, the following quantities, to wit; [here insert the marks, number, description of packages, casks, chests, kinds and quantities of all spirits, wines and teas landed at the port of inspection, agreeably to the form prescribed for the report] and no other or greater quantities than are above expressed, [or] That all the said spirits, wines and teas have been duly landed in this district, except the following, the duties whereof are to be paid or secured to be paid in the district of [insert the district of destination and enumerate the marks, numbers, description of casks, chests or other

Form of inspector's certificate for spirits, wines and teas, transported from district to district.

packages, kinds and quantities of all spirits, wines and teas, which remain on board.]

Witness my hand the day and year aforesaid,
A. B. Inspector of the revenue for
the port of

*Certificate to be
had of the inspec-
tor at the port of
delivery.*

And each and every surveyor, or officer acting as inspector of the revenue, for any port at which a ship or vessel may arrive with a certificate as aforesaid, shall certify, in manner aforesaid, all deliveries of spirits, wines or teas, made at their respective ports, which certificate shall be annexed to the certificate granted at the port of original importation.

*Entry of goods to
be made within 15
days after the mas-
ter's report.*

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner or owners, consignee or consignees of any goods, wares or merchandize, on board of any such ship or vessel, or in case of his, her or their absence or sickness, his, her or their known agent or factor, in his, her or their names, within fifteen days after the report of the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, to the collector of the district for which such goods, wares or merchandize shall be destined, shall make entry thereof in writing with the said collector, and shall in such entry specify the vessel and master's names in which, and the port or place from whence such goods, wares or merchandize were imported, the particular marks, numbers, denomination and prime cost, including charges of each particular package or parcel whereof the entry shall consist, or if in bulk, the quantity, quality and prime cost, including charges thereof, particularly specifying the species of

money in which the invoices thereof are made out;* and shall also produce to the said collector and naval officer (if any) the original invoice or invoices of the said goods, wares or merchandize, or other documents received in lieu thereof, or concerning the same, in the same state in which they were received, with the bill or bills of loading for the same; which invoices shall be signed by the persons in the offices of the collector and naval officer, who shall have compared and examined the same; and the said entry or entries shall, as the nature of the case will admit or require, be agreeably to the form following, to wit:

Entry of merchandize imported by [insert the name of the importer or consignee] in the [insert the name and denomination of the vessel, and master's name] from [insert the place from which arrived] [insert date of entry.] Form of entry.

Marks.
Numbers inclusive.
Packages and contents.
Quantity per invoice of articles not subject to specific duties.
Value of articles subject to specific duties.
Value subject to 10 per cent ad valorem.
Value subject to 12 1-2 per cent ad valorem.
Value subject to 15 per cent ad valorem.
Value subject to 20 per cent ad valorem.
Value subject to 40 per cent ad valorem.
Amount of free goods.
Charges not subject to duty.
Total amount per invoice.

*From and after the 30th June, 1804, the invoices of all goods, imported into the United States, and subject to a duty ad valorem, shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made.

Act 3d March, 1804. 2 Sec. 6 Con.

Oath to be made
on entry.

Provided, That the form before mentioned shall and may be varied and adapted to any alterations which may be made in the rates of duties upon goods, wares and merchandize, hereafter to be imported into the United States. And the entry or entries to be made by any importer, consignee or agent as aforesaid, shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person making the same, the form of which oath or affirmation shall, as the case may require, be as follows, to wit:

District of

Port of

Form of the oath:

I (here insert the name of the person making the entry) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of (insert the name of the district) contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported for sale, or intended to be landed in this district, for me or on my account, or on account of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, in this district, or which actually came consigned to me, or to any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, or (if the entry be made by an agent) imported by, or consigned to (insert the name of the person or firm for whom entry is made) and intended for sale or to be landed in this district, in the (insert the name and denomination of the vessel) whereof (insert the name of the master) is master, from, (insert the name of the port from which the vessel arrived) that the said entry contains a just and true account in (insert the denomination of money in which the in-

voices and entry are made) of the cost thereof, Form of the oath. including all charges; that the invoice or invoices and bill or bills of loading now produced by me, are the true, genuine and only invoices and bills of loading by me received, of the said goods, wares and merchandize imported or consigned as aforesaid, and the only invoices by which I have been charged, or for which I am to account, and that the said invoices and bills of loading are in the actual state in which they were received by me; and that I do not know of any other invoices or account of the said goods, wares or merchandize, different from what is or are here produced: I do further swear [or affirm] that if I hereafter discover any other or greater quantity of goods, wares or merchandize, than is contained in the entry aforesaid, or shall receive any invoice of the whole or any part thereof, other in quantity, quality and price than has been now exhibited, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of this district: I also swear [or affirm] that nothing has been concealed or suppressed in the entry aforesaid, whereby to avoid the just payment of the duties imposed by the laws of the United States, and that all matters are justly and truly expressed therein, according to my best knowledge and belief. So help me God.

Sworn [or affirmed] this day of
before A. B. Collector.

Provided, That whenever any entry shall be made with the collector of any district, of merchandize imported into the United States subject to duty, by any agent, factor, or person, other than

When entry is made by an agent, he shall give bond, conditioned for producing an account of the goods verified by the owner.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

the person to whom they belong, or to whom they are ultimately consigned, it shall be the duty of the collector to take a bond with surety from such agent, factor or person, [other than the bond or for securing the duties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars] with condition that the bona fide owner or consignee of such goods, wares or merchandize, shall, on or before the first day of payment stipulated in the bond or bonds for securing the duties, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the said collector, a full and correct account of the said goods, wares and merchandize imported by him, or for him on his own account, or consigned to his care, in the same manner and form as required by this section in respect to an entry previous to the landing of any merchandize, which account shall be verified as in the case of an entry, by a like oath or affirmation, to be taken and subscribed before any judge of the United States, or the judge of any court of record of a state, or before a collector of the customs of the same or some other district; and in case of the payment of the duties, at the time of entry, by any factor or agent, on the goods, wares or merchandize entered by him, the condition of the bond aforesaid shall be to produce the account of the proper owner, or consignee, verified in manner as before directed, within ninety days from the date of such bond.

And the form of the said bond shall be as follows, to wit:

Know all men by these presents, that we [here insert the names of the principal surety or sureties] are held and firmly bound unto the United

Form of bond
to be given by
the agent.

States of America, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

*Form of the bond
to be given by
the agent.*

Witness our hands and seals this day of
one thousand seven hundred and ninety

Whereas the above bounden has this day duly entered at the custom house of and [paid or secured to be paid, as the case may be] the duties on sundry goods, wares and merchandize imported in the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert name] is master, from [insert port or place where from] as particularly enumerated in the entry thereof made and subscribed by the said in behalf of [insert the name or names of the person or persons, actual owners, or consignees] bearing equal date herewith.

The condition of this obligation therefore is such, that if the said bounden shall, on or before the deliver or cause to be delivered to the collector of the customs for the district of [insert name of the district where the bond is taken] a full and correct account from the said [insert name of the actual owner or consignee] of the aforesaid merchandize imported by him on his own account, or consigned to his care, verified by the oath of the said being the proper owner or consignee, in manner and form as would be required if he were personally present, taken before any judge of the United States, or of a court of record of a state, or before the collector of any other district, then

this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

Manner of making an entry, where the particulars of goods are not known.

Provided always, That where the particulars of any goods, wares or merchandize shall be unknown, in lieu of the entry herein before directed to be made, an entry thereof shall be made and received according to the circumstances of the case, the party making the same, declaring upon oath all that he or she knows or believes concerning the quality and particulars of the said goods, wares and merchandize, and that he or she hath no other knowledge or information concerning the same; which entry, as well the first as the last, shall be made in writing, and shall be subscribed by the party making the same, if by the proper owner or consignee, in their own name, or if by an agent, factor or person other than such owner or consignee, in his or their names, as agents or factors for such owner or consignee: *Provided,* That in every case in which the entry of any goods, wares or merchandize shall be imperfect, for want of invoices, bills of loading, or for any other cause, it shall be the duty of the collector to take the said goods, wares and merchandize into his custody, until the quantity, quality or value thereof, as the case may require, can be ascertained in manner hereafter directed and prescribed.

In case of an imperfect entry the collector is to take the goods into custody.

Separate entry to be made of spirits, wines and teas.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That every importer of distilled spirits, wines or teas, or person to whom distilled spirits, wines or teas are consigned, shall make a separate and additional entry thereof, specifying the name of the

vessel, and master, in which, and the place from whence, such spirits, wines or teas were imported, together with the quantity and quality thereof, and a particular detail of the chests, casks, or vessels containing the same, with their marks and numbers, which entry shall be subscribed by the person making the same, for himself, or in behalf of the person for whom such entry is made; and shall be certified by the collector, before whom the same is made, as being a true copy, and conformable to the general entry before directed, in respect to all distilled spirits, wines and teas therein contained; which entry thus certified shall be transmitted to the surveyor or officer acting as inspector of the revenue for the port, where it is intended to commence the delivery of such spirits, wines or teas so entered, or any part thereof: And every permit granted by such collector or naval officer, where any, for the unlading of said spirits, wines or teas, or any part thereof, shall, previous to such landing or unlading thereof, be produced to the said officer of inspection, who shall record or register in proper books the contents thereof, and shall endorse thereupon the word "*Inspected*," the time when, and his own name; after which he shall return the said permit to the person by whom it shall have been produced, and then, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful to land the spirits, wines or teas therein specified; and if the said spirits, wines or teas shall be landed without such endorsement upon the permit granted for that purpose, the master, or other person having the charge or command of the ship or vessel from which the same shall have been so landed, shall

Separate entry to
be made of spirits,
wines and teas.

for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and the spirits, wines or teas so landed shall be forfeited.

Spirits, wines
and teas to be
landed under in-
spection.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits, wines and teas shall be landed under the inspection of the surveyor, or other officer acting as inspector of the revenue for the port, and such of the inspectors of the customs as shall be deputed by him for that purpose, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture thereof, for which purpose the said officer or officers shall at all reasonable times, attend; *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to exclude the inspection of any officer of the customs, as now or heretofore practised.

Spirits, wines
and teas to be
marked.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of inspection of any port where distilled spirits, wines or teas shall be landed, shall, upon the landing thereof, and as soon as the casks, chests, vessels and cases, containing the same, shall be inspected, gauged or measured, brand or otherwise mark in durable characters, the several casks, chests, vessels and cases, containing the same, and the said marks shall express the number of casks, chests, vessels or cases, whether of spirits, wines or teas, marked by each officer respectively, in each year, in progressive numbers for each of the said articles; also the port of importation, the name of the vessel, and the surname of the master; also each kinds of spirits, wines or teas, for which different rates of duty are or shall be imposed, the number of gallons in each cask or case, if spirits or wines; the rate of proof if spirits, and the number of pounds weight if teas; also the

name of the surveyor or chief officer of inspection for the port, and the date of importation; of all which particulars the chief officers of inspection shall keep fair and correct accounts, in books to be provided for that purpose.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor or chief officer of inspection as aforesaid, within the port or district in which the said spirits, wines or teas shall be landed, shall give to the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, or his or her agent, a certificate, to remain with him or her, of the whole quantity of the said spirits, wines or teas, which shall have been so landed; which certificate, besides the quantity, shall specify the name of such proprietor, importer, consignee or agent, and of the vessel from on board which the said spirits, wines or teas shall have been landed, and of the marks of each cask, chest, vessel or case containing the same; which certificate shall be of the form following, to wit:—

General certificate to be given to the importer of spirits, wines or teas.

District of

Inspector's office, No.

Port of

I certify, that (here insert the name of the proprietor, importer or consignee) imported into this district on the (here insert date of importation) in the (here insert the name of the vessel, and whether of the United States or foreign, and the name of the master) from (here insert the place from which imported, the number of, and whether casks, chests, vessels or cases) of (here insert whether spirits, wines or teas, and the kind of each) marked as per margin (insert in the margin the marks and numbers, if any, at the time of im- Form thereof.

portation) which (here insert whether casks, chests, vessels or cases) have been marked as follows (here insert the marks of the inspector of the port) containing (here insert the quantity of spirits, wines or teas) according to returns made to this office.

A. B. Inspector.

Particular certificate to be given to the importer, to accompany each cask, &c.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor, or chief officer of inspection as aforesaid, shall in addition to the general certificate aforesaid, give to the proprietor, importer or consignee of any distilled spirits, wines or teas, or his or their agent, a particular certificate, which shall accompany each cask, chest, vessel or case of distilled spirits, wines or teas, wherever the same may be sent, within the limits of the United States, as evidence that the same have been lawfully imported; and which certificate shall be of the form following, to wit:

No.

District of

Port of

Form thereof.

I certify, that there was imported into this district on the (here insert the date of importation) by (here insert the name of the proprietor, importer or consignee) in the (here insert the name of the vessel, the surname of the master, and whether a vessel of the United States or a foreign vessel) from (here insert the place from which imported) one (here insert whether cask, chest, vessel or case, by the proper name) of (here insert whether spirits, wines or teas, and the kind of each) numbered and marked as per margin, (the marks of the inspector to be inserted in the margin) containing (here insert the number of gallons and rate

of proof, if spirits, or gallons, if wines, or the number of pound weight nett if teas.)

A. B. Supervisor.

Countersigned by

C. D. Inspector.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisors of the several districts shall provide blank certificates, under such checks and devices as shall be prescribed by the proper officers of the Treasury, and shall number, sign and deliver the same to the officers who may perform the duties of inspectors of the revenue, for the several ports in their respective districts; which blank certificates shall be filled up and countersigned by the inspectors of the revenue aforesaid, who shall be accountable therefor to the supervisors; and the said inspectors shall make regular and exact entries of all certificates which shall be granted as aforesaid, as particularly as therein described.

Supervisors to provide blank certificates.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted,* That the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his or her agent, who may receive said certificates, shall upon the sale or delivery of any of the said spirits, wines or teas, deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty dollars for each cask, chest, vessel or case, with which such certificate shall not be delivered;—And if any casks, chests, vessels or cases, containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, which by the foregoing provisions ought to be marked and accompanied with certificates, shall be found in the possession of any person unaccompanied with such marks and certificates, it

On sale, certificate to be delivered to the purchaser.

Absence of certificates to be presumptive evidence for forfeiture of spirits, wines and teas.

shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture; and it shall be lawful for any officer of the customs or of inspection to seize them as forfeited; and if upon the trial in consequence of such seizure the owner or claimant of the spirits, wines or teas seized, shall not prove that the same were imported into the United States according to law, and the duties thereupon paid or secured, they shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

On the sale of casks, &c. which have been emptied, the marks to be defaced in presence of an officer.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That on the sale of any cask, chest, vessel or case, which has been or shall be marked pursuant to the provisions aforesaid, as containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, and which has been emptied of its contents, and prior to the delivery thereof to the purchaser, or any removal thereof, the marks and numbers, which shall have been set thereon by or under the direction of any officer of inspection, shall be defaced and obliterated in the presence of some officer of inspection or of the customs, who shall on due notice being given attend, for that purpose, at which time the certificate which ought to accompany such cask, chest, vessel or case, shall also be returned and cancelled: And every person who shall obliterate, counterfeit, alter or deface any mark or number placed by an officer of inspection upon any cask, chest, vessel or case, containing distilled spirits, wines or teas, or any certificate thereof; or who shall sell or in any way alienate or remove any cask, chest, vessel or case, which has been emptied of its contents, before the marks and numbers, set thereon pursuant to the provisions aforesaid, shall have been defaced or

Penalty on defacing, &c. marks, &c. on casks, &c. or certificates; or selling casks, &c. or refusing to deliver up certificates.

obliterated, in presence of an officer of inspection as aforesaid; or who shall neglect or refuse to deliver the certificate issued to accompany the cask, chest, vessel or case, of which the marks and numbers shall have been defaced or obliterated in manner aforesaid, on being thereto required by an officer of inspection or of the customs, shall for each and every such offence forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, with costs of suit.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to ascertain what articles ought to be exempt from duty, as the sea-stores of a ship or vessel, the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel shall particularly specify the said articles, in the report or manifest to be by him made, designating them as the sea-stores of such ship or vessel; and in the oath to be taken by such master, or other person, on making such report in manner before prescribed, he shall declare that the articles so specified as sea-stores are truly such, and are not intended by way of merchandize or for sale; whereupon the said articles shall be free from duty. *Provided always*, That if it shall appear to the collector to whom such report and manifest shall be made and delivered, together with the naval officer where there is one, or alone, where there is none, that the quantities of the said articles, or of any part thereof, so reported as sea-stores, are excessive, it shall be lawful for the said collector, jointly with the naval officer, or alone, as the case may be, in his or their discretion, to estimate the amount of the duty on such excess, which shall be forthwith paid by the said master or other person having the

Report of sea-stores to be made.

Duties to be paid on excessive quantities thereof.

Penalty on a
false entry, and
on landing with-
out a permit.

charge or command of such ship or vessel, to the said collector, on pain of forfeiting the value of such excess; And if any other or greater quantity of articles are found on board such ship or vessel as sea-stores than are specified in such entry, or if any of the said articles shall be landed without a permit first obtained from the collector and naval officer of the port [where any] for that purpose, all such articles as are not included as aforesaid, in the report or manifest delivered on oath or affirmation, as aforesaid, by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, or which shall be landed without such permit as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and may be seized; and the master, or person having the command of such ship or vessel, shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the amount or value of the articles so omitted or landed.

Baggage and
mechanical im-
plements exempt
from duty.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the wearing apparel, and other personal baggage, and the tools or implements of a mechanical trade only, of persons who arrive in the United States, shall be free and exempted from duty; and to ascertain what articles ought to be exempted, according to the true intent and meaning of the provision aforesaid, it is directed, that due entry thereof, as of other goods, wares and merchandize, but separate and distinct from that of any other goods, wares and merchandize, imported from a foreign port or place, shall be made with the collector of the district in which the said articles are intended to be landed, by the owner or owners thereof, or his, her or their agent, expressing the persons by

Entry of them to
be made.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

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whom or for whom such entry is made, and particularizing the several packages, and their contents, with their marks and numbers; and the person or persons who shall make the entry, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the said collector, as the case may require, in manner following, to wit:

District of ss.

Port of

I (here insert the name of the person making Form of oath.
the entry) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry subscribed by me and hereto annexed, contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of the contents of the several (here insert whether chests, cases or packages) mentioned in the said entry, imported in the (here insert the name of the vessel, and master's name) from (here insert the port from which arrived) and that they contain no goods, wares or merchandize whatever, other than the wearing apparel and other personal baggage (or if the case require) and the tools of the trade of (here insert what mechanical trade) all of which are the property of (here insert to whom belonging, and family, as the case may require) who has or have arrived (or as the case may require) who is or are shortly expected to arrive in the United States; and are not directly or indirectly imported for any other person or persons, or intended for sale. So help me God.

And in case the party, shall be other than the owner of the said articles, he or she shall give Bond to be given when entry thereof is made by an agent. bond, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, in a sum equal to what

Bond to be given
when entry there-
of is made by an
agent.

would be the amount of the duties on the said articles, if imported subject to duty; the form of which bond shall be as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that we (here insert the names of the principal and sureties) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of to be paid to the said United States; for payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated the day of in the year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand

Whereas the above named has this day, for and in behalf of exhibited an entry, subscribed with his name; of the following packages of wearing apparel and other articles, as being exempted from duty (here insert the number and description of packages; together with their marks and numbers) and has made oath before the collector of the district of that the said articles are the property of the said that they are truly and bona fide intended for the sole use of himself and (family as the case may require) and are not directly or indirectly imported for any other person, or intended for sale;

Now therefore the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said shall, within one year from the date hereof, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law in such case, before the said collector, or if the said oath, duly authenticated, shall be produced to the said collector agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the said law;

then this obligation to be void, or else to remain and be in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

And on compliance with the conditions aforesaid, and not otherwise, a permit shall and may be granted for landing the said articles; *Provided nevertheless*, That whenever the collector and naval officer (if any) shall think proper so to do, they may and are hereby authorized, in lieu of the provisions and directions before mentioned, to direct the baggage of any person arriving within the United States, to be examined by the surveyor of the port, or an inspector of the customs, and to make a return of the same; and if any articles shall be contained therein, which in their opinion ought not to be exempted from duty, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, due entry shall be made therefor, and the duties thereon paid or secured to be paid; *And provided*, That whenever any article or articles subject to duty, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be found in the baggage of any person arriving within the United States, which shall not, at the time of making entry for such baggage, be mentioned to the collector before whom such entry is made by the person making the same, all such articles so found shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage they shall be found, shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Baggage &c. may be examined.

Forfeiture in case articles, subject to duty and are not entered, are found therein.

Sec. 47. And be it further enacted, That on any goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States, which may

Articles of the growth, &c. of the U. States, when brought back, to be free of duties.

have been exported to some foreign port or place and brought back to the said states, and upon which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid, no duty shall be demanded. *Provided,* That the regulations herein after prescribed, for ascertaining the identity of such goods, wares or merchandize, be observed and complied with.

Report, entry and oath to be made, in such case.

Sec. 48. *And be it further enacted,* That report and entry of goods, wares or merchandize, returned as aforesaid, shall be made as in other cases of goods, wares and merchandize imported from a foreign port or place; and proof, by oath or affirmation of the person or persons having knowledge of the facts, shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector of the district with whom such entry shall be made, jointly with the naval officer, if there be a naval officer, or alone, if there be no naval officer, that the said articles had been exported from the United States, as of the growth, produce or manufacture of the same, and of the time when, by whom, in what ship or vessel, and for what port or place, they were so exported; the form of which oath or affirmation shall be as follows:

District of ss.

Port of

Form of the oath.

I, A. B. do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the several articles of merchandize, mentioned in the entry hereto annexed, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and bona fide of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States (as the case may be) and that they were truly exported and imported as therein expressed, and

that no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted thereon, or any part thereof. So help me God.

Sworn to,

A. B.

And if the collector, who may receive the entry aforesaid, shall be other than the collector of the district from which the said articles shall have been exported, a certificate of the latter shall be produced to the former, testifying the exportation thereof; the form of which shall be as follows:

Certificate of
their exportation
to be produced

District of

Port of

This is to certify that there were cleared out at this port on the [insert the day of clearance] Form thereof. in the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert the name] was master, for [insert the port or place for which cleared] the following articles of merchandize [here enumerate the number of packages, their denominations, marks, and numbers, together with their contents] on which no drawback, allowance or bounty hath been paid or admitted.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

Whereupon a permit shall and may be granted for landing the same. *Provided*, That if the said certificate cannot be immediately produced, and if the proof otherwise required shall be made, a bond shall and may be given in the following form, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district, within which the said articles are intended to be landed, in a sum equal to what the duties would be on the said ar-

Permit to be
granted.

Bond may be ta-
ken to produce
the certificate.

articles, if they were not of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States:—

Form of such
bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we [insert the name of the principal and sureties] are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of to be paid to the said United States, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of in the year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety

Whereas has this day made entry at the custom house of the port of of the following articles, viz. [here particularize the packages, marks, numbers and contents] as per entry by him subscribed, and hath likewise sworn [or affirmed] before the collector of the said port, that the said articles are of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, and that they were exported from the district of in the whereof was master, on or about the and whereas the duties on the aforesaid articles, if of foreign growth or importation, would amount to the aforesaid sum of

The condition therefore of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden do, within six months from the date hereof, produce, or cause to be produced, to the collector of the district of a certificate under the hand and seal of the collector (and naval officer if any) of the aforesaid port of of the said articles having been

actually exported from thence as herein set forth, Form of such bond. subject to no drawback, bounty or allowance, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

And upon receiving a bond as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said collector, and naval officer, where any, to grant a permit for landing of the said articles in like manner as if the said certificate had been produced; and in default of such certificate being produced, within the time limited in such bond, the collector taking the same is required and enjoined to enforce the payment thereof, as in the case of other bonds taken for duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Sec. 49. *And be it further enacted,* That all Memor in which oaths and affirmations are to be taken. oaths or affirmations to be taken, upon making of any of the reports or entries, or respecting any of the acts herein mentioned, whether by the master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, or the owner or consignee of any goods, wares or merchandize, his or her factor or agent, or by any other person, shall be administered by the collector, or officer to or with whom report or entry shall be made, and shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by the person swearing or affirming, and also by the person administering the said oaths or affirmations. And Duties to be estimated and endorsed on the entry; the collector jointly with the naval officer, or alone where there is none, shall, according to the best of his or their judgment or information,

Which being
paid or secured,
permit to land
shall be granted.

Specification to
be contained in
such permits.

make a gross estimate of the amount of the duties on the goods, wares or merchandize, to which the entry of any owner or consignee, his or her factor or agent, shall relate, which estimate shall be endorsed upon such entry, and signed by the officer or officers making the same. And the amount of the said estimated duties having been first paid, or secured to be paid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the said collector shall, together with the naval officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, grant a permit to land the goods, wares and merchandize, whereof entry shall have been so made, and then, and not before, it shall be lawful to land the said goods; and all permits shall specify, as particularly as may be, the goods to be delivered, namely, the number and description of the packages, whether trunk, bale, chest, box, case, pipe, hogshead, barrel, keg, or any other packages whatever, with the mark and number of each package, and as far as circumstances will admit, the contents thereof, together with the names of the vessel and master, in which, and the place from whence they were imported; and no goods, wares or merchandize shall be delivered by any inspector or other officer of the customs, that shall not fully agree with the description thereof in such permit:—And the form of all permits for the purposes aforesaid, and for deliveries from the public stores, shall be as follows:

Port of

To the inspectors of the port (or) the keeper of the public store (as the case may require.)

Form of permits
to land.

We certify, that (insert the name of the actual

owner or consignee) has paid (or) secured to be Form of permit to land. paid (as the case may be) the duties on merchandize contained in the following packages, in conformity to the entry thereof of this date, which merchandize was imported in the (insert the denomination and name of vessel, master's name, and the port from which arrived) permission is accordingly hereby given to land (or) deliver the same, viz. (here particularly insert the mark, number and denomination of each package, and as far as may be, their contents, noting those articles that are to be either weighed, gauged or measured.)

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval-Officer.

Sec. 50. *And be it further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize, brought in any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall be unladen or delivered from such ship or vessel, within the United States, hut in open day, that is to say, between the rising and setting of the sun, except by special licence from the collector of the port, and naval officer of the same, where there is one, for that purpose, nor at any time without a permit from the collector, and naval officer, if any, for such unlading or delivery; and if any goods, wares or merchandize shall be unladen or delivered from any such ship or vessel, contrary to the direction aforesaid, or any of them, the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and every other person who shall knowingly be concerned, or aiding therein, or in removing, storing, or otherwise securing the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall forfeit and pay, each and severally, the sum of

Goods to be landed in the day time, and not without a permit.

Penalty.

Penalty.

four hundred dollars for each offence, and shall be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district, to advertise the names of all such persons in a newspaper, printed in the state in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction; and all goods, wares or merchandize, so unladen or delivered, shall become forfeited, and may be seized by any of the officers of the customs; and where the value thereof, according to the highest market price of the same, at the port or district where landed, shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel and furniture shall be subject to like forfeiture and seizure.

Goods not to be removed before being weighed, &c.

On pain of forfeiture.

Sec. 51. *And be it further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize, brought in any ship or vessel, from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed, gauged, or measured, in order to ascertain the duties thereupon, shall without the consent of the proper officer, be removed from any wharf, or place, upon which the same may be landed or put, before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged or measured, and if spirits, wines, teas or sugars, before the proof or quality and quantity thereof is ascertained and marked thereon, by or under the direction of the proper officer for that purpose; and if any such goods, wares or merchandize shall be removed from such wharf or place, unless with the consent of the proper officer had and obtained, before the same shall have been so weighed, gauged or measured, and if spirits, wines, teas, or sugars, before the

proof or quality and quantity shall have been so ascertained and marked, the same shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs or inspection.

Sec. 52. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry shall have been made incomplete, or without the specification of particulars, either for want of the original invoice or invoices, or for any other cause, or which shall have received damage during the voyage, to be ascertained by the proper officers of the port or district, in which the said goods, wares or merchandize shall arrive, shall be conveyed to some warehouse or storehouse, to be designated by the collector, in the parcels or packages containing the same, there to remain with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the owner or consignee, under the care of some proper officer, until the particulars, cost or value, as the case may require, shall have been ascertained either by the exhibition of the original invoice or invoices thereof, or by appraisement, at the option of the owner, importer or consignee, in manner hereafter provided, and until the duties thereon shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, and a permit granted by the collector for the delivery thereof. And for the appraisement of goods, wares and merchandize, not accompanied with the ori-

In case of incomplete entry, and of damage, goods to be stored.

The treasury have determined that damage applies only where the quality of the merchandize in question has sustained injury during the voyage of Importation.

The damage must be ascertained while the goods concerning which it is claimed are within the controul of the Custom-House.

Mode of apprais-
ing goods and
ascertaining
damage.

ginal invoice of their cost, or to ascertain the damage thereon received during the voyage, it shall be lawful for the collector, and upon request of the party, he is required to appoint one merchant, and the owner, importer or consignee to appoint another, who shall appraise or value the said goods, wares or merchandize accordingly, which appraisement shall be subscribed by the parties making the same, and be verified on oath or affirmation before the said collector; which oath or affirmation shall be in the form following, to wit—

Appraisers oath.

We (insert the names of the persons) appointed by the collector of (here insert the name of the port or district) and (here insert the name or names of the importer or importers) to ascertain the contents, and appraise the value of the merchandize contained in the several packages described in the within or annexed entry or account, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the several articles detailed in the annexed appraisement, subscribed with our names, contains a full and true account of all the merchandize whatsoever contained in the several packages mentioned in such entry or account, and that the several prices by us affixed to each article are, to the best of our skill and judgment, the true and actual value or cost thereof, at the place of exportation. So help us God.

Duty of apprais-
ers as to damaged
goods.

And in respect to articles that have been damaged, during the voyage, as aforesaid, whether subject to a duty ad valorem, or which are chargeable with a specific duty, either by number, weight or measure, the appraisers as aforesaid shall in

like manner ascertain and certify, to what rate or per centage, the said goods, wares or merchandize are damaged, and the rate or per centage of damage, so ascertained and certified, shall be deducted from the original amount, subject to a duty ad valorem, or from the actual or original number, weight or measure on which specific duties would have been computed; *Provided*, That no allowance for the damage on any goods, wares and merchandize, that have been entered, and on which the duties have been paid or secured to be paid, and for which a permit has been granted to the owner or consignee thereof, and which may on examining the same prove to be damaged, shall be made, unless proof to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the custom-house of the port or place where such goods, wares or merchandize have been landed, within ten days after the landing of such merchandize. And every person who shall be appointed to ascertain the damage during the voyage, of any goods, wares or merchandize, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the following form, to wit:

Allowance for damage.

No allowance for damage, unless proof be lodged within ten days, after landing.

We (insert the names of the persons) appointed by the collector of the district of (insert the name of the district) and (insert the name or names of the owner or owners, consignee or consignees) to ascertain and appraise the damage sustained on merchandize imported by (insert the name or names of the importer or importers) in the (insert denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which imported) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm)

Oath of persons appointed to ascertain damage.

that we have carefully examined the several packages hereafter enumerated and described, and find the several articles of merchandize, as particularly detailed, contained in the said packages, to have received damage, as we believe, during the voyage of importation, and that the allowance, by us made for such damage, is to the best of our skill and judgment, just.

So help us God.

Inspectors may
be put on board
vessels.

Sec. 53. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the collector of any district at which any ship or vessel may arrive, and immediately on her first coming within such district, and for the surveyor of any port where such ship be, to put and keep on board such ship or vessel, whilst remaining within such district, or in going from one district to another, one or more inspectors to examine the cargo, or contents of such ship or vessel, and to superintend the delivery thereof, or of so much thereof as shall be delivered within the United States, and to perform such other duties, according to law, as they shall be directed by the said collector, or surveyor, to perform for the better securing the collection of the duties: *Provided,* That collectors only shall have power to put on board ships or vessels, inspectors to go from one district to another; and the said inspector or inspectors, shall make known to the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, the duties he or they, is or are, so to perform, and shall suffer no goods, wares or merchandize of any nature or kind whatsoever to be landed or unladen, or otherwise taken or removed from such ship or vessel, without a permit in writing from the collector of the port, and naval officer thereof, where any, first

Duty of inspectors.

had and granted for that purpose—and the inspector aforesaid shall enter in a book, to be by ^{Duty of inspectors.} him or each of them kept according to such a form as shall be prescribed or approved by the collector, the name or names of the person or persons in whose behalf such permits are granted, together with the particulars therein specified, and the marks, numbers, kinds and description of the respective packages, which shall be unladen pursuant thereto, and shall keep a like account in the said book of all goods, wares and merchandize, which not having been entered within the time limited by this act, or for some other cause, have been sent to the store or ware-house, provided for the reception of such goods, wares or merchandize: which book shall be delivered to the surveyor in the month of January in every year for his inspection, and immediately after such inspection, be transmitted by the surveyor, with such observations as he may think necessary thereon, to the collector, to be deposited in his office. And it shall be the duty of the said inspector or inspectors, to attend to the delivery of the cargo or cargoes under their care, at all times when the unlading or delivery of goods, wares and merchandize is lawful, particularly from the rising until the setting of the sun on each day, Sundays and the fourth day of July in each year excepted; for which purpose they shall constantly attend and remain on board the vessel or vessels, the deliveries from which they are to superintend, or at any other stations where their inspection is necessary—And said inspector or inspectors shall not quit ^{Penalty on misbehaviour.} such stations or places, without the leave of the surveyor of the port first had and obtained for that

Penalty on misbe-
haviour.

purpose, who shall appoint another inspector (if he shall judge it necessary) to supply the place of such inspector or inspectors, during his or their absence; and any inspector, who shall neglect or in any manner act contrary to the duties hereby enjoined, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and for the second offence, shall be displaced, and be incapable of holding any station of trust or profit under the revenue laws of the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years. And no inspector or inspectors shall perform any other duties or service, on board any ship or vessel, the superintendence of which is committed to him or them, for any person or persons whatever, other than what is required by this act, under the penalty of being disabled from acting any longer as an inspector of the customs; and the wages or compensation of such inspector or inspectors, as may proceed from one district to another, shall be defrayed by the master or person having the charge or command of the ship or vessel committed to his or their care; and every inspector or other officer of the revenue, while performing any duty on board any ship or vessel, not in a port of the United States, discharging her cargo, shall be entitled to receive from the master of such ship or vessel, such provisions and accommodations as are usually supplied to passengers, or as the state and condition of such ship or vessel will admit, on receiving therefor fifty cents per diem; and any master of any ship or vessel, who shall refuse provisions and reasonable accommodations as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Wages of inspect-
or, by whom to be
paid.

To be supplied
with provisions &
accommodations
on board of ves-
sel.

Sec. 54. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for all collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors, and the officers of the revenue cutters, herein after mentioned, to go on board of ships or vessels in any port of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound to the United States, whether in or out of their respective districts, for the purposes of demanding the manifests aforesaid, and of examining and searching the said ships or vessels; and the said officers respectively shall have free access to the cabin and every other part of a ship or vessel; and if any box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package shall be found in the cabin, steerage or forecastle of such ship or vessel, or in any other place separate from the residue of the cargo, it shall be the duty of the said officer to take a particular account of every such box, trunk, chest, cask or other package, and of the marks and numbers thereof, if any there be, and a description thereof, and if he shall judge proper, to put a seal or seals on every such box, trunk, chest, cask or other package; and such an account and description shall be by him forwarded without delay to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound. And if upon her arrival at the port of her entry, the boxes, trunks, chests, casks, or other packages so described, or any of them, shall be missing, or if the seals put thereon be broken, the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay for every such box, trunk, chest, cask or other package so missing, or of which the seals shall be broken, the sum of two hundred dollars. And it shall also be lawful for the inspectors who may be put on board

Officers of the customs may go on board of vessels, & their duties therein.

Further duty of inspectors.

*Further duty of
inspectors.*

of any ship or vessel, (and they are hereby required and enjoined so to do) to secure after sun set in each evening, or previous to their quitting the ship or vessel, the hatches and other communications with the hold of such ship or vessel, or any other part thereof he or they may judge necessary, with locks or other proper fastenings, which locks or other fastenings shall not be opened, broken, or removed until the morning following, or after the rising of the sun, and in the presence of the inspector or inspectors, by whom the same shall have been so affixed; except by special licence from the collector of the port, and naval officer thereof, if any, for that purpose, first had and obtained. And if the said locks or other fastenings, or any of them shall be broken or removed, during the night or before the said rising of the sun, or without the presence of the said inspector or inspectors, or without such licence first had and obtained, or if any goods or packages shall be clandestinely landed, notice thereof shall be immediately given by the inspector or inspectors, to the collector and naval officer of the district, port or place, where the vessel may be; and the master, or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall, for each or every of the offences aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

*Inspectors to
make returns of
their deliveries
to the collector
and naval officer.*

Sec. 55. And be it further enacted, That when the delivery of goods, wares and merchandize from on board of any ship or vessel, shall have been compleated, copies of the accounts or entries, which shall have been kept or made thereof, by the officer or officers who shall have been charged

with the said deliveries, shall be returned to the collector of the district and naval officer of the same, if any there be, within three days after such delivery hath been completed, if at the port where such officer or officers reside, and if at any other port, as soon as the nature of the case will admit, not exceeding fifteen days; and the accounts or entries to be returned as aforesaid, shall comprise all deliveries made pursuant to permits as aforesaid, and all packages or merchandize sent to the public stores; also each and every package remaining on board of such ship or vessel, for the purpose of being exported therein, to a foreign port or place, or to some other district of the United States. And the returns of the inspectors to be made as aforesaid, shall be according to the following form—namely;

Inspectors to make returns of their deliveries to the collector and naval officer.

Return of merchandize, unladen under my inspection, pursuant to permits for that purpose, from on board the (insert the names of the vessel and master) from (insert the port from which the vessel arrived.)

Form of inspector's return.

When delivered or sent to store.	Dates of permits.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents.	To whom delivered, or whether sent to store, or remaining on board.	Remarks.

Inspector's return to be examined by the surveyor, naval officer and collector.

And the returns to be made as aforesaid, shall be signed by the inspectors respectively, under whose superintendence the deliveries shall have been made; and after examination, and being found correct, said returns shall be countersigned or certified by the surveyor of the port, if any there be, at the port where the deliveries have been made; and the said returns shall be transmitted by him to the naval officer, if any there be, who shall compare the same with the manifests and entries in his possession; and if any difference shall appear, the particulars thereof shall be noted by endorsement on the said returns, and if no difference shall appear, it shall be so noted by like endorsements,—and transmit the same to the collector of the district; and on being returned to the collector, it shall be by him compared with the manifests and entries of such goods, wares or merchandize, which shall have been made by the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or his or their factor or agent; and if any difference shall appear, the same shall be noted by endorsement on such manifests, specifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference shall appear, it shall be noted by like endorsement, that the delivery hath corresponded with the entry or entries thereof; which endorsement or memorandum shall, in each case, be subscribed by the officer by whom such comparison shall have been made.

Goods remaining on board after 15 days to be taken into inspector's possession.

Sec. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That if at the expiration of fifteen working days, after the time within which the report of the master, or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, so required to be made to the collector

of a district as aforesaid, there shall be found on board, any goods, wares and merchandize, other than shall have been reported for some other district, or some foreign port or place, the said inspector or inspectors, shall take possession thereof. *Provided*, that with the consent of the owner or consignee of any goods, wares or merchandize, or with the consent of the owner or master of the vessel, in which the same may be imported, the said goods, wares or merchandize may be taken possession of, at any time, after five days notice to the collector of the district. And all goods, wares or merchandize, taken as aforesaid, shall be delivered pursuant to the order of the collector of the district; for which a certificate or receipt shall be granted in the following form:

Goods remaining on board after 15 days to be taken into inspector's possession.

District of

Port of

I certify, that there has been received into store, from on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place where from) the following merchandize, to wit; (here enumerate the several packages, their denominations, marks, and numbers, and if articles in bulk, the quantity) lodged by (insert the name) inspector, under whose care the said vessel was unladen.

Form of receipt therefor.

A. B.

And the said goods shall be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner or owners thereof, for the term of nine months, and if within that time, no claim be made for the same, the said collector shall procure an inventory of the said goods, and an appraisement

Such goods to be kept for nine months, and then sold.

The overplus after the duties & charges are retained, to be paid into the Treasury.

Provisoes.

thereof, to be made and to be verified on oath or affirmation by two or more reputable merchants before the said collector, and to remain with him; and said collector shall afterwards cause the said goods to be sold at public auction (previously causing the same to be advertised in one or more of the public newspapers, printed at or nearest to the port or place, where the sale is to be, for the space of one month) and retaining the duties thereon agreeably to such inventory and appraisement, and all charges thereon, shall pay the overplus, if any there be, into the Treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner or owners, who shall, upon due proof of his, her, or their property, be entitled to receive the same; for which purpose the collector shall transmit with the said overplus a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, the name of the vessel and master, in which, and of the port or place from whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person, or persons to whom the said goods were consigned in the manifest; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, in which such goods, wares and merchandize, were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be understood to prohibit the sale of such quantities of goods, stored as aforesaid, as may be necessary to discharge the duties thereon, at the time or times, when such duties shall be-

come due and payable. *And Provided*, that where Proviso. any entry shall have been duly made of such goods, the same shall not be appraised; and that where such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith; *Provided further*, that the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to ships or vessels laden with salt or coal; but if the said master or owner of any such ship or vessel, so laden with salt or coal, requires a longer time to discharge her cargo, the wages, or compensation of the inspector, for every day's attendance, exceeding the said fifteen days, shall be paid by the said master or owner—and thereupon, the collector is hereby authorized and required to allow such longer time as in his judgment he may think necessary to discharge such cargo, not exceeding fifteen days. And if by reason of the delivery of the cargo, in several districts, more Wages of inspectors exceeding 15 days, to be paid by the master or owner. than the said terms of fifteen working days, shall in the whole be spent therein, the wages or compensation of the inspector or inspectors who may be employed on board of any ship or vessel, in respect to which such term may be so exceeded, shall, for every day of such excess, be paid by the said master or owner; and it shall be the duty of such inspectors, previously to the clearance of such ship or vessel, to render an exact account to the collector, of all such compensations as shall

It is required that each of the first 15 days, successively, should be employed to entitle the importer to the privileges of this act.

Act 16th March, 1802. vol. 6. p. 81—giving privileges to fishing vessels laden with salt, bound to the district of Edenton.

have been paid, or shall be due and payable by such master or owner.

Penalty on the master when the cargo does not agree with the report or manifest.

Sec. 57. *And be it further enacted,* That if any package whatever, which shall have been reported as aforesaid, shall be wanting, and not found on board such ship or vessel, or if the goods, wares and merchandize, on board such ship or vessel, shall otherwise not agree with the report or manifest delivered by the master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, in every such case the master, or other person having such charge or command, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* That if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer and surveyor, or to the major part of them, where those officers are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone, where neither of the said others is established, or, in case of trial for the said penalty, to the satisfaction of the court, that no part whatever of the goods, wares or merchandize of such ship or vessel has been unshipped, landed, or unladen since it was taken on board, except as shall have been specified in the said report, or manifest, and pursuant to permits as aforesaid, or that the said disagreement is by accident, or mistake, in such case the penalty aforesaid shall not be inflicted; but in all cases as aforesaid the master, or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, shall be required and shall make a post entry or addition to the report or manifest by him delivered, of any and all goods, wares or merchandize omitted to be included and reported in such manifest; and it shall not be lawful to grant a permit

Post entry to be made in such cases.

to unlade any such goods, wares or merchandize Post entry to be made in such cases. so omitted, before such post entry, or addition to such report or manifest, has been made.

Sec. 58. *And be it further enacted,* That the following allowances shall be made for the drafts Allowances for draft. and tare of the articles subject to duty, by weight, on the importation and exportation thereof, that is to say—For draft on any quantity of one hundred weight, or one hundred and twelve pounds, one pound—on any quantity above one and not exceeding two hundred weight, two pounds—on any quantity above two, and not exceeding three hundred weight, three pounds—on any quantity above three, and not exceeding ten hundred weight, four pounds—on any quantity above ten and not exceeding eighteen hundred weight, seven pounds—on any quantity above eighteen hundred weight, nine pounds.

For tare on every whole chest of bohea tea, and for tare. seventy pounds; on every half chest, thirty six pounds; on every quarter chest, twenty pounds; on every chest of hyson or other green teas, the gross weight of which shall be seventy pounds, or upwards, twenty pounds; on every box of other tea, not less than fifty, or more than seventy pounds, gross, eighteen pounds; if eighty pounds gross, twenty pounds; and from eighty pounds gross and upwards, twenty-two pounds; which tares shall include rope, canvas and other coverings; on all other boxes of tea, according to the invoice or actual weight thereof; on coffee in bags, two per cent; in balés, three per cent; in casks twelve per cent; on sugar other than loaf sugar in casks, twelve per cent; in boxes, fifteen per cent; in bags or mats, five per cent; on cocoa

Allowance for
tare.

in casks, ten per cent; in bags, one per cent; on pimento in casks, sixteen per cent; in bags, three per cent; on cheese in hampers or baskets, ten per cent; in boxes, twenty per cent; on candles, in boxes, eight per cent; on chocolate, in boxes, ten per cent; on cotton, in bales, two per cent; in seroons, six per cent; on glauber salts in casks, eight per cent; on indigo in barrels, twelve per cent; in other casks, fifteen per cent; in seroons, ten per cent; in bags or mats, three per cent; on nails in casks, eight per cent; on pepper in casks, twelve per cent; in bales, five per cent; in bags, two per cent; sugar-candy in boxes, ten per cent; segars in casks or boxes, eighteen per cent; soap in boxes, ten per cent; shot in casks, three per cent; twine in casks, twelve per cent; in bales, three per cent; on all other goods according to the invoice thereof, or actual weight—*Provided always*, That where the original invoices of any of the said articles are produced, at the time of making entry for such articles, and the tare or tares appear therein, it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, where there is one, if they see fit, with the consent of the importer or importers, consignee or consignees, to estimate the said tare or tares, according to such invoice, but if not determined at the time of entry, the tare or tares as above shall be granted and allowed.

Allowance for
leakage and
breakage.

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That there be an allowance of two per cent. for leakage on the quantity which shall appear by the gauge to be contained in any cask of liquors, subject to duty by the gallon; and ten per cent. on all beer, ale and porter in bottles, and five per cent. on all

other liquors in bottles, to be deducted from the invoice quantity, in lieu of breakage, or it shall be lawful to compute the duties on the actual quantity to be ascertained by tale at the option of the importer, to be made at the time of entry.

Sec. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, compelled by distress of weather, or other necessity, shall put into any port or place of the United States, not being destined for the same, and if the master, or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, together with the mate or person next in command, shall, within twenty-four hours after her arrival, make protest in the usual form upon oath or affirmation, before a notary public or other person duly authorized, or before the collector of the district, where the said ship or vessel shall so arrive, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, setting forth the cause, or circumstance of such distress, or necessity; which protest, if not made before the collector, shall be produced to him, and to the naval officer, (if any there be) and a copy thereof lodged with him or them. And the master, or other person aforesaid, shall also, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, make report in writing to the said collector, of the said ship or vessel and her cargo, as is directed hereby to be done in other cases. And if it shall be made appear to the said collector, by the certificate of the wardens of the

Vessels arriving in distress at ports, to which they are not bound may be unloaded free from duty.

It has occurred that vessels bound to foreign ports have by distress of weather been compelled to put into ports of the United States, where upon proper examination such vessels were found to be unfit to proceed on

port, or other officers usually charged with, and accustomed to ascertain the condition of ships or vessels arriving in distress, if any such there be, or by the certificate of any two reputable merchants, to be named for that purpose by the said collector, if no such wardens, or other officers duly qualified, there be, that there is a necessity for unloading the said ship or vessel, the said collector and naval officer (where any) shall grant a permit for that purpose, and shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to oversee such unloading, who shall keep an account of the same, to be compared with the report made by the master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel: and all goods, wares and merchandize so unladen, shall be stored under the direction of the said collector, who, upon request of the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, or of the owner or owners thereof, shall, together with the naval officer, where there is one, and alone where there is none, grant permission to dispose of such part of the said cargo as may be of a perishable nature (if any there be) or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending such ship or vessel, and her cargo; *Provided*, That entry shall be made

Cargo to be stored.

Part of the cargo may be sold.

their voyages, so as to render the transportation of their cargoes to other vessels necessary, and a question has arisen, whether such vessels are liable to the tonnage duty.

It is the opinion of the treasury that under these circumstances no tonnage duty is to be demanded. But regular entries must be made of the cargoes, the duties paid or secured and the proceedings for drawing back the duties must be as in other cases of exportation.

therefor, and the duties thereon as in other cases shall be first paid, or secured to be paid; *And provided*, That in case the delivery of the cargo do not agree with the report thereof, made by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and if the difference, Penalty on a variance between the delivery and report. or disagreement be not satisfactorily accounted for in manner prescribed by this act, the master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be liable to such penalties as in other like cases are by this act prescribed. And the said goods, wares and merchandize, The cargo may be reladen. or the remainder thereof, which shall not be disposed of as aforesaid, may afterwards be reladen on board the said ship or vessel, under the inspection of the officer who superintended the landing thereof, or other proper person; and the said ship or vessel may proceed with the same to the place of her destination, free from any other charge than for the storing and safe keeping of the said goods, and fees to the officers of the customs as in other cases.

Sec. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That the Mode of estimating ad valorem rates of duty. ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandize at the place of importation, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent to the actual costs thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good

Whenever a Spanish vessel shall arrive in the United States, having been damaged on the coast or within the limits thereof, and her cargo shall be landed, the said cargo may, if the said vessel should be condemned as unseaworthy, be reshipped on board any other vessel, and no duties shall be paid on such part of the cargo reladed.

Act 14th February, 1805.

Hope, or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place, or country, including all charges, commissions, outside packages and insurance only excepted.

*Estimation of
foreign coins
and currencies.*

That all foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated at the following rates; each pound sterling of Great Britain, at four dollars and forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France at eighteen and a half cents; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands, at forty cents; each mark banco of Hamburg, at thirty-three and one-third cents; each rix dollar of Denmark, at one hundred cents; each rial of plate and each rial of vellon of Spain, the former at ten cents, the latter at five cents each; each milree of Portugal, at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland, at four dollars and ten cents; each tale of China, at one dollar and forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India, at one dollar and ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal, at fifty-five cents and one half: and all other denominations of money, in value, as nearly as may be to the said rates, or the intrinsic value thereof, compared with money of the United States; *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause to be established fit and proper regulations for estimating the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, in respect to which the original cost shall be exhibited in a depreciated currency, issued and circulated under authority of any foreign government.

Sec. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on goods, wares or merchandize import-

ed, shall be paid or secured to be paid, before a permit shall be granted for landing the same; and where the amount of such duty on goods imported in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several persons jointly interested, shall not exceed fifty dollars, the same shall be immediately paid, and if it exceed that sum, shall, at the option of the importer or importers, be paid or secured to be paid by bond, if on articles the produce of the West-Indies (salt excepted) the one half in three, and the other half in six calendar months; on salt, in nine calendar months; on Madeira and all other wines, in twelve calendar months; on all goods, wares or merchandize (other than wines, salt and teas imported from Europe) one third in eight, one third in ten, and one third in twelve calendar months; on all goods, wares and merchandize, other than wines, salt and teas, imported from any other place than Europe and the West-Indies, one half in six months, one quarter in nine months, and the other quarter in twelve months from the date of each respective importation; which bond or bonds shall include one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district where the said duties shall accrue; and on teas imported from China or Europe, it shall be at the option of the importer or

Duties to be paid
or secured before
goods are landed.

Terms of credit
for duties.

That the same terms of credit which are granted by law, for the payment of duties, on articles the produce of the West Indies, and no other, shall be allowed on goods, wares and merchandize, imported by sea into the United States, from all foreign ports and islands, laying north of the Equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, or in its adjacent seas, bays and gulfs.

Act 22d February, 1805.

Particular provision respecting teas imported from China or Europe.

importers (to be determined at the time of making entry therefor) either to secure the duties thereon, on the same terms and stipulations as on other goods, wares and merchandize imported, or to give his or her, or their bond to the collector of the district, where any such teas shall be landed, in double the amount of the duties thereupon, with condition for the payment of said duties in two years, from the date of such bond; which bond shall be accepted by such collector without surety upon the terms following; that is to say—the teas, for the duties whereof such bond shall be accepted, shall be deposited at the expense and risk of the said importer or importers, in one or more store-house or store-houses, as the case may require, to be agreed upon between the said importer and the inspector, or other officer of inspection of the revenue, for the port where the said teas shall be landed; and upon every such store-house, the said inspector, or officer of inspection, shall cause to be affixed two locks, the key of one of which locks shall be kept by such importer, his or her agent, and the key of the other of which locks shall be kept by such inspector, or by such other person as he shall depute or appoint in his behalf, whose duty it shall be to attend at all reasonable times, for the purpose of delivering the said teas out of the said store-house or store-houses; but no delivery shall be made of any of the said teas without a permit in writing, under the hand of the collector of the port and naval officer of the same, where such tea is landed; and in order to the obtaining of such permit, it shall be necessary that the duties upon the teas, for

which the same shall be required, be first paid or secured to be paid to the said collector in manner following, that is to say—the said party or parties shall give bond with one or more surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the said collector, in double the amount of the duties upon the quantity of teas in each case to be delivered, with condition for the payment of the said duties, if the same shall not exceed one hundred dollars, in four months; if it shall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or if the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months: *Provided always*, That the time to be allowed for the payment of the duties upon any parcel of teas to be delivered, shall not be such as to extend the credit for such duties beyond the term of two years, originally allowed upon the depositing the said teas; *And provided*, That if the duties on any parcel of teas, which shall have been deposited as aforesaid, shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, in manner last specified, within the term of two years, according to the condition of the obligation, to be first given to the collector of the district within which the same shall have been landed, it shall be the duty of the said collector to cause so much of the said teas as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, and retaining the sum which shall not have been so paid or secured to be paid of the said duties, together with the expenses of safe keeping and sale of the said teas, shall return the overplus, if any, to the owner, or owners thereof, his, her, or their agent or lawful representative; and the amount of each bond or

Particular provision respecting teas imported from China or Europe.

The collector may
receive a deposit
in lieu of sureties

bonds, taken for the duties on any teas delivered, after a deposit as aforesaid, shall be endorsed immediately on the original bond given by the importer or importers of the said teas, specifying the date, quantity and quality of the teas delivered, the amount of duty secured thereon, by whom, and the term of payment. *And provided*, That it shall be lawful for the collector, in lieu of sureties, as required on any bond given for securing the duties on any goods, wares and merchandize imported, to accept of a deposit of so much of the said goods, as shall in his judgment be sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which the bond shall have been given, and the charge of safe keeping and sale of the goods so deposited, which shall be kept by the said collector, with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the party or parties on whose account they have been so deposited, until the sum specified in such bond shall have become due; at which time if such sum shall not be paid, so much of the said deposited goods as may be necessary, shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges and safe-keeping and sale thereof, shall be applied to the payment of such sum, rendering the overplus arising on such sale, and the residue of the goods so deposited, if any there be, to the person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her, or their agent, or lawful representative:—And all bonds directed to be given by virtue of this, or any other act, for monies or duties to be paid, or services to be performed for the United States, shall be taken in the name of

Bonds to be taken
in the name of
the U. S. of America.

the United States of America: *Provided nevertheless*, That no person whose bond has been received, either as principal or surety for the payment of duties, or for whom any bond has been given by an agent, factor or other person, in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, and which bond may be due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit for duties until such bond be fully paid or discharged. And to prevent frauds arising from colusive transfers, it is hereby declared, that all goods, wares or merchandize imported into the United States, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed and held to be the property of the persons to whom the said goods, wares or merchandize may be consigned, any sale, transfer or assignment, prior to the entry and payment or securing the payment of the duties on the said goods, wares and merchandize, and the payment of all bonds then due and unsatisfied by the said consignee, to the contrary notwithstanding. And the form of the bond to be taken for securing the payment of duties shall be as follows:

Debtors to the revenue not to receive a new credit.

Consignee to be considered as the owner.

Know all men by these presents, that we (here insert the name of the importer or consignee, or if by an agent the name of such agent, and of the importers or consignees and the sureties, their place of abode and occupation) are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of to be paid to the said United States; for payment whereof, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents; sealed with our seals; dated this day of in the

Form of bond for securing duties.

Form of bond
for securing
duties.

year of the independence of the said United States, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden (here insert the principal, or agent for such principal, and the sureties) or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, shall, and do, on or before the day of next, well and truly pay or cause to be paid, unto the collector of the customs for the district of for the time being, the sum of or the amount of the duties to be ascertained as due, and arising on certain goods, wares and merchandize, entered by the above bounden (insert the name of the importer or consignee, or agent for such importer or consignee) as imported in the master from as per entry, dated then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }

Tonnage duties
to be paid on
making entry,
&c.

Sec. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be paid to the collector, at the time of making entry of such ship or vessel; and it shall not be lawful to grant any permit or to unlade any goods, wares or merchandize whatever from such ship or vessel, until the said tonnage duty is first paid: And the register, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the officers of the customs to such ship or vessel at her departure from the port or place from whence she may have arrived (Mediterranean passports excepted)

Certain ships
papers to be
lodged with the
collector on mak-
ing entry.

shall previous to such entry be produced to the collector, with whom such entry is to be made, and shall remain in his office; and on the clearance of such ship or vessel, the register and other documents shall be returned to the master or owner of such ship or vessel.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor or such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, if the said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the fore part of the main stem, to the after part of the stern post, above the upper deck, the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall then deduct from the length, three fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this last product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel.—And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person, shall take the length and breadth as above directed, in respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the under side of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, shall multiply and divide, as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.

Sec. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That

Bonds for duties to be put in suit immediately after they become due.

Such bonds entitled to a priority of satisfaction in case of insolvency, &c.

In suits for duties or pecuniary penalties, defendant may be held to special bail.

where any bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it may become due, the collector shall, forthwith and without delay, cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money thereon by action or suit at law, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of the executors, administrators or assignees, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt or debts due to the United States, on any such bond or bonds, shall be first satisfied; and any executor, administrator, or assignees, or other person, who shall pay any debt due by the person or estate from whom, or for which, they are acting; previous to the debt or debts due to the United States from such person or estate being first duly satisfied and paid, shall become answerable in their own person and estate, for the debt or debts so due to the United States, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid; and actions or suits at law may be commenced against them for the recovery of the said debt or debts, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof: *Provided*, That in all cases in which suits or prosecutions shall be commenced for the recovery of duties or pecuniary penalties prescribed by the laws of the United States, the person or persons against whom process may be issued, shall and may be held to special bail, subject to the rules and regulations which prevail in civil suits in which special bail is required: *And provided, also*, That if the principal

in any bond, which shall be given to the United States for duties on goods, wares or merchandize imported, or other penalty, either by himself, his factor, agent, or other person for him, shall be insolvent, or if such principal being deceased, his or her estate and effects, which shall come to the hands of his or her executors, administrators or assignees, shall be insufficient for the payment of his or her debts, and if in either of the said cases, any surety on the said bond or bonds, or the executors, administrators or assignees of such surety shall pay to the United States the money due upon such bond or bonds, such surety, his or her executors, administrators or assignees, shall have and enjoy the like advantage, priority or preference for the recovery and receipt of the said monies out of the estate and effects of such insolvent, or deceased principal, as are reserved and secured to the United States; and shall and may bring and maintain a suit or suits upon the said bond or bonds in law or equity, in his, her or their own name or names, for the recovery of all monies paid thereon.—And the cases of insolvency mentioned in this section, shall be deemed to extend as well to cases in which a debtor, not having sufficient property to pay all his or her debts, shall have made a voluntary assignment thereof, for the benefit of his or her creditors, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed or absent debtor, shall have been attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of legal bankruptcy shall have been committed. And where suit shall be instituted on any bond for the recovery of

Surety paying bond to have priority, in case of insolvency, &c. of the principal.

Meaning of insolvency.

Judgment for duties to be rendered at the first term.

duties due to the United States, it shall be the duty of the court, where the same may be pending, to grant judgment at the return term, upon motion, unless the defendant shall, in open court, the United States attorney being present, make oath or affirmation that an error has been committed in the liquidation of the duties demanded upon such bond, specifying the errors alledged to have been committed, and that the same have been notified in writing to the collector of the district, prior to the commencement of the return term aforesaid: whereupon if the court be satisfied, that a continuance until the next succeeding term, is necessary for the attainment of justice, and not otherwise, a continuance may be granted until next succeeding term and no longer. And on all bonds upon which suits shall be commenced, an interest shall be allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the time when said bonds become due, until the payment thereof.

Interest to be allowed upon bonds.

Goods entered with a fraudulent invoice to be forfeited.

Sec. 66. *And be it further enacted,* That if any goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry shall have been made in the office of a collector, shall not be invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making entry, shall be forfeited; and in every case in which the said collector shall suspect that any such goods, wares or merchandize are not invoiced at a sum equal to that for which they have usually been sold in the place or country from

In case of suspicion thereof the goods shall be taken into possession by the collector; and proceedings thereupon.

whence they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares or merchandize into his possession, and retain the same with due and reasonable care, at the risk and expense of the owner or owners, consignee or consignees thereof, until their value at the time and place of importation shall be ascertained, by two reputable merchants, to be chosen and appointed as in the case of damaged goods, or goods not accompanied with an invoice, and until the duties arising, according to such valuation, shall be first paid, or secured to be paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation:—*Provided*, That in case of a prosecution for the forfeiture aforesaid, such appraisement shall not be construed to exclude other proof upon the trial, of the actual and real cost of the said goods at the place of exportation.

Sec. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the collector, naval officer, or other officer of the customs, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package, or packages thereof, and if upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such seizure and examination, shall cause the same to be repacked and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith; and the expense of such examination shall be paid by the said collector, or other officer, and allowed in the settlement of their accounts; but if any of the packages so examined shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares or

Officers of the
customs may open
packages, on sus-
pecting fraud.

merchandize contained in such package or packages shall be forfeited; *Provided*, That the said forfeiture shall not be incurred, if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district where the same shall happen, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident or mistake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.

They may search
suspected places
for goods.

Sec. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, or other person specially appointed by either of them for that purpose, shall have full power and authority to enter any ship or vessel, in which they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandize, subject to duty, are concealed, and therein to search for, seize, and secure any such goods, wares or merchandize; and if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof in any particular dwelling-house, store, building, or other place, they or either of them shall upon proper application on oath, to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store, or other place (in the day time only) and there to search for such goods; and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods, wares and merchandize, on which the duties shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, shall be forfeited.

Collector to have
the custody of
goods seized.

Sec. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandize which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into, and re-

main in the custody of the collector, or such other person, as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required, to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited, or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares or merchandize so concealed or purchased.

Penalty on buying or concealing goods liable to seizure.

Sec. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several officers of the customs, to make seizure of, and secure any ship, or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this or any other act of the United States, respecting the revenue, which is now, or may hereafter be enacted, as well without as within their respective districts.

Officers of the customs may make seizure out of their district.

Sec. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other person, executing or aiding or assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge, or justice, pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if in such suit the plaintiff is nonsuited, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs; and in actions, suits or informations to be brought, where any

They may plead the general issue.

Double costs.

Onus probandi
to lie upon the
claimant.

Penalty on re-
sisting officers of
the customs.

Special proviso
as to the onus
probandi.

Weighers, &c. to
make return in
three days.

Form of weigh-
er's return.

seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall be upon such claimant.—And if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs or their deputies, or any person assisting them, in the execution of their duty, such person so offending shall for every such offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.—And if any master, or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel coming into, or arriving at any port or place within the United States, shall obstruct or hinder, or shall be the cause or means of any obstruction or hindrance, with such an intent, to any officer of the customs or revenue, in going on board such ship or vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue laws of the United States, he shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars; but the *onus probandi* shall lie on the claimant only where probable cause is shewn for such prosecution, to be judged of by the court before whom the prosecution is had.

Sec. 72. *And be it further enacted*, That the weighers, gaugers, and measurers, employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within three days after any vessel is discharged, make returns of the articles by them respectively weighed, gauged or measured, out of such vessel—And the form of the return to be made by the weighers respectively, shall be as follows:—

Returns of (here insert the number of packages and contents) weighed from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel)

whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Contents and quality.	Weight.	Tare as allowed by law.	Tare as marked on the packages.	Amount of drafts.

District of

Port of

A. B. Weigher.

And the form of the return to be made by the gaugers respectively shall be as follows:

Form of gauger's return.

Return of (here insert the number of casks and packages) gauged from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Casks or packages.	Contents and quality as marked by the inspector of the revenue.	Gauge.	Wantage.	What casks, empty or taken to fill up others.

District of

Port of

C. D. Gauger.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

And the form of the return to be made by the measurers respectively, shall be as follows:

Form of measurer's return.

Return of the (here insert salt or coal as the case may be) measured from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessel's entry.	To whom consigned as per permit.	Number of bushels in words at length.	Quality, whether salt or coal.	Average weight of salt per bushel.

District of
Port of

E. F. Measurer.

And the said returns shall be made by the weighers, gaugers and measurers in books to be prepared by them for that purpose, and kept in the custom-houses.

Tables of fees and duties to be fixed up.

Receipts to be given for fees.

Sec. 73. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept in some public and conspicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and shall give a receipt for the fees he shall receive, specifying the particulars, whenever required so to do; and in case of failure therein, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be

recovered with costs, in any proper court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer; and if any officer of the customs shall demand or receive any greater, or other fee, compensation or reward, for executing any duty or service required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforesaid, for the use of the party aggrieved. And if any inspetor, gauger, weigher or measurer shall receive any gratuity, fee or reward for any services performed by virtue of this act, other than is by law allowed, or if any gauger, weigher or measurer, employed as such by the public, in the districts of Portsmouth, Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, or Charleston, shall gauge, weigh or measure, any article or articles other than shall be directed by the proper officer in order to ascertain the duties to be received, or the drawbacks to be allowed thereon, or shall make a return of the weight, gauge or measure of any merchandize laden, or to be laden, on board any ship or vessel for the benefit of drawback upon exportation, without having actually weighed, gauged or measured the same, as the case may require, after such merchandize shall have been notified to the collector and entered for exportation, they shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and for the second offence shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and be discharged from the public service; and if any inspector or other officer of the customs shall certify the shipment of any merchandize entitled to drawback on exportation,

Penalty on officer of the customs taking unlawful fees.

Penalty on public gaugers, &c. in certain districts gauging, &c. for private persons, or making returns without actually gauged, &c.

Penalty on inspectors, &c. neglecting their duty with respect to drawbacks.

without having duly inspected and examined the same, after he shall have received the permit for lading such merchandize, or, if the amount of such drawback shall be estimated according to weight, gauge or measure, until such merchandize shall be first weighed, gauged or measured, as the case may require, he shall be subject to the like forfeitures, and be discharged from the public service.

In what money
the duties are
to be paid.

Rates of foreign
coins.

Sec. 74. *And be it further enacted,* That all duties and fees to be collected shall be payable in money of the United States, or in foreign gold and silver coins, at the following rates; that is to say; The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal of the standard prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of the standard prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two-fifths of a grain of the actual weight thereof; Spanish milled dollars at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar; crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. *Provided,* That no foreign coins shall be receivable which are not by law a tender for the payment

Provided,

of all debts, except in consequence of a proclamation of the President of the United States, authorizing such foreign coins to be received in payment of the duties and fees aforesaid.

Sec. 75. *And be it further enacted*, That a drawback of duties as prescribed by law shall be allowed and paid on all goods, wares or merchandize imported into the United States, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize, whereupon the duties shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, as, within twelve calendar months after payment made, or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining to the United States,* either from the district of original importation, or from certain other districts; and all duties, drawbacks and allowances which shall be payable, or allowable, on any specific quantity of goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be deemed to apply in proportion to any greater or lesser quantity; *Provided*, that no goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid, or to be secured thereon, unless the duties so paid or secured† thereon shall amount to fifty dollars at least; nor unless they shall be exported in the original casks, cases, chests, boxes, trunks or other pack-

a Drawback of duties to be allowed on exportation.

*Goods may be exported to the westward or southward of Louisiana for the benefit of drawback.

Act 5th January, 2 Ses. 8 Con.

† The drawback is not allowed on the exportation of merchandize, unless the duties upon each part or parcel thereof, imported by one person or copartnership, in one vessel and at one time, shall amount to at least 50 dollars.

Drawback of duties to be allowed on exportation.

ages, in which they were imported, without diminution or change of the articles which were therein contained, at the time of importation, in quantity, quality* or value, necessary or unavoidable wastage or damage only excepted; *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for the exporter, or exporters of any liquors in casks, coffee in casks or other packages, cocoa in casks or other packages, or any unrefined sugars, to fill up the casks or packages out of other casks or packages included in the same original importation, or into new casks or packages corresponding therewith, to be marked and numbered as the original casks or packages, in case the original casks or packages shall, in the opinion of the officer appointed to examine the same, be so injured as to be rendered unfit for exportation, and in no other case; *Provided further*, That the filling up or change of package be done under the inspection of a proper officer, appointed for that purpose by the collector and naval officer, where any, of the port or place, from which such liquors, coffee, or unrefined sugars are intended to be exported; and the drawback on articles so filled up or of which the packages have been changed, shall not be allowed without such inspection.

And where articles are imported in bulk, they shall be exported in the packages, if any, in which they were landed; for which purpose the officer

*A question has occurred whether the retaining damaged articles out of any package, (shipped or intended to be shipped for exportation for drawback) is comprehended in the word "wastage." Upon a representation, the Treasury have determined in the negative.

delivering the same, shall return the packages they may be put into, if any, with their marks and numbers, and they shall not be entitled to drawback, unless exported in such packages, which shall be deemed the packages of original importation, nor unless they fully agree with the return made by the said officer; and in respect to distilled spirits, wines, or teas, the certificates issued by the inspector of the revenue for such spirits, wines, or teas, shall be given up, and the drawback shall not be allowed on any such spirits, wines or teas, as do not agree on examination with the certificates so given up.

Sec. 76. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of any goods, wares or merchandize to the benefit of the said drawback, or allowances, he or she shall, previous to putting or lading the same on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at least to the collector of the district from which the same are about to be exported, of his, her, or their intention to export the same (unless in the case of distilled spirits, when six hours notice shall be deemed sufficient) and shall make entry in writing of the particulars thereof, and of the casks, cases, chests, boxes and other packages or parcels containing the same, or of which the same shall consist, and of their respective marks, numbers, and contents; and if imported articles, the name of the ship or vessel and master's name in which the person or persons, for or by whom, and the place or places from which they were imported, also the district into which the said goods, wares or merchandize were

Duty of the person exporting for benefit of drawback.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

imported, if other than the district from which they are intended to be exported:—And the form of the said entry shall be as follows:

Form of the
entry.

Entry of merchandize intended to be exported by [here insert the name or names] on board of the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert the name of the master] is master, for [insert the port or place to which destined] for the benefit of drawback, which were imported into the district of [insert the district of original importation] on the [insert the date of importation] by [insert the name of the importer] in the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] from [insert the foreign port or place from whence they were imported] and brought into the district on the [insert the date of the vessel's entry] in the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel and master] from [insert the port from whence they arrived.]

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Net cost of ad valorem articles as having paid duties.	Weight or gauge.	Tare and draught, or allowance for leakage.

Oath to be made.

And in respect to the said imported articles, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer, where there is any naval officer, by the oath of the person or persons (including the exporter or exporters) through

whose hands the said articles shall have passed, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, respecting the due importation of the said articles according to law, and in conformity to such notice of their identity, and of the payment, or securing the payment of the duties thereupon; *Provided*, That if through actual sickness or absence of the importer or other person, through whose hands the said goods, wares or merchandize intended to be so exported may have passed, and not otherwise, the proof required of them, or either of them, shall and may be accepted of from their known agent, factor, or the person who usually transacts their business: And the said collector shall direct the surveyor, where any, to inspect or cause to be inspected the goods, wares or merchandize so notified for exportation, and if they shall be found to correspond fully with the notice and proof concerning the same, the said collector together with the naval officer, if any there be, shall grant a permit for lading the same on board of the ship or vessel named in such notice and entry, as aforesaid; which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer by whom the same shall have been so inspected; and the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath that the said goods, so notified for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, previous to the clearance thereof, or within ten days after such clearance, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be re-landed within the United States, otherwise the

Goods notified
for exportation,
to be inspected,
et c.

Manner of
lading.

Further oath.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

said goods, wares and merchandize shall not be entitled to the benefit of drawback.

And the form of the direction to the surveyor of the port, where any, or to the officer who may inspect the said goods; and the permit for lading the said goods for exportation, shall be as follows:

District of
Port of

Form of the
direction to in-
spect the goods,
and permit to
load.

The surveyor will cause the articles specified in [insert the name of the person making entry] entry to be examined, and if found to agree exactly therewith, will have them [weighed, gauged, or measured, as the case may require] and then permit the same to be laden on board the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel, and the master's name] master, for [insert the port of destination] for benefit of drawback.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

To the surveyor of
the Port of

Form of verify-
ing the entry.

And in cases where the persons making entry, as aforesaid, are the persons by whom the goods, wares or merchandize, intended to be exported, were originally imported into the United States, the said entry shall, after the lading of the said goods, be verified in manner following, to wit:

I [insert the name] do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear [or affirm] that the articles specified in the above, or annexed entry, were imported by me [or consigned to me, as the case may be] in the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert the name] was master, from [insert the name of the port or place where from]

that they were duly entered by me, at the custom house of this port, and the duties paid [or secured to be paid thereon, as the case may be] that they are the same in quantity, quality, package [and value, if articles paying an ad valorem duty] as at the time of importation, necessary or unavoidable wastage or damage only excepted, and are now actually laden on board the [insert denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert the name] is master; and that they are truly intended to be exported by me in the said vessel, to the port of [insert the name of the port or place] and are not intended to be re-landed within the limits of the United States.

So help me God.

And the oath or affirmation to be taken by the importer, when goods are sold, to be exported by another person, shall be as follows:—

I (insert the name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the articles specified in the above or annexed entry, as imported by, (or consigned to me, as the case may be) were truly imported by or consigned to me, in the (insert denomination or name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place) that they were duly entered by me at the custom house of and the duties thereon paid (or secured to be paid, as the case may be) that they were the same in quantity, quality, package, necessary or unavoidable wastage or damage only excepted (and value, if articles paying an ad valorem duty) at the time of sale or delivery to (insert the name of the person or persons to whom sold or destined) as at the time of importation.

So help me God.

Form of verifying
the entry.

And the oath or affirmation to be taken, where goods are exported by a person, other than the importer, shall be as follows:—

I (insert the name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the articles specified in the above or annexed entry, were purchased by me, of (insert the name of the person or persons from whom purchased) that they are now actually laden on board of the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, and were at the time of such lading, and are now the same in quantity, quality, package, necessary or unavoidable wastage or damage only excepted (and value, if articles paying an ad valorem duty) as at the time of purchase, that they are truly intended to be exported by me, in the said vessel, to the port of (insert the name of the port or place) and are not intended to be re-landed within the limits of the United States. So help me God.

And the oath or affirmation to be taken by any other person than the importer or exporter of merchandize, who may have bought and sold the same, or in whose possession the same may have been, shall be as follows:—

I (insert the name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the articles of merchandize, specified in this entry, were purchased by me from (insert the name of the person from whom purchased) and were sold by me to (insert the name of the person to whom sold) and that they were not, to the best of my knowledge or belief, altered, or in any respect changed, in quantity, quality, value or package, necessary or

unavoidable wastage or damage only excepted, while in my possession, or from the time of said purchase until the time of said sale.

So help me God.

Sec. 77. *And be it further enacted,* That the districts from which goods, wares or merchandize may be exported, subject to drawback, be only the districts of original importation, and those ports at which vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, are permitted to make entry; *Provided nevertheless,* That such goods, wares, or merchandize, as are imported into a district other than the one from whence they are to be exported, shall not be entitled to drawback, unless they shall be accompanied with a certificate from the collector of the district, and naval officer of the same, if any there be, into which they were originally imported, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the casks or other packages, with the names of the master and vessel, in which, the time when, and the place from whence they were imported, and where the articles are subject to duty, by weight, measure or gauge, the quantity thereof; and where they are articles subject to duty ad valorem, the net amount of each package, on which duty has been paid or secured to be paid; and in all cases the amount of the duties paid, or secured to be paid thereon, and by whom, and the names of the vessel and master, in which they are shipped from such district, and by whom; and in order to entitle any person to such certificate, he, she or they shall make out an entry of all such goods, wares and merchandize, specifying the

Districts from which goods may be exported subject to drawback.

Certificate to be obtained, where they are exported from a district different from that of importation.

Certificates to be obtained, where they are exported from a district different from that of importation.

marks, numbers, and descriptions of the casks or packages, and their contents, the names of the master and vessel in which, the time when, by whom, and the place from which they were imported, the names of the master and vessel in which they are intended to be laden, and district in the United States to which they are destined; and shall moreover prove the truth of such entry, in like manner as is before required, for goods, wares and merchandize, exported from a district of original importation: which requisites being complied with, and the collector and naval officer, if any there be, satisfied therewith, they shall grant such certificate; and such goods, wares or merchandize shall be entered with the collector of the district into which they shall be brought from the port or place of their original importation, by the person or persons so importing them, or to whom they may be consigned, specifying the names of the master and vessel in which, and the district from whence they are imported, together with the particulars of the packages, their marks, numbers, and their contents, and shall obtain a permit for the same, previous to the landing or unlading thereof; and any goods, wares or merchandize, landed without such entry being made, and permit obtained, shall not be entitled to be exported, subject to drawback.

Form of entry for transportation coastwise of goods entitled to drawback.

And the form of an entry of goods to be transported coastwise, for the purpose of being exported from another district, for the benefit of drawback, shall be as follows;—

Entry of merchandize intended to be shipped by [insert the name or names] on board the [in,

sert the denomination and name of vessel] where-
of [insert the name] is master, for [insert the
port and district where bound] to be exported
from thence for the benefit of drawback, which
were imported into this district on the [insert the
date of the vessel's entry in which they were im-
ported] by [insert the name of the importer] in
the [insert the denomination and name of the
vessel, and master's name] from [insert the name
of the foreign port or place.]

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and con- tents.	Cost of articles paying duty ad valorem.	Weight or gauge.	Tare and draft or al- lowance for leakage.

And the form of a certifice for the transporta-
tion coastwise, of goods intended to be exported
to another district, to be granted in pursuance of
the entry aforesaid, shall be as follows:—

District of

Port of

We certify, that the merchandize hereinafter
specified, which are now shipped by
board the of master, bound for the
port of were duly imported into this dis-
trict, on the day of by in the
of master, from and
the duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid,
according to law.

Form of certificate
for transportation
coastwise of goods
entitled to draw-
back.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

Tare allowed.	Marks.	Numbers.	Packages, contents, value and rates of duty collected or secured.	Amount of duties.
			Here insert each package in detail, the contents, quality and value, if articles subject to duties ad valorem, with the rates of duty collected or secured, as the case may require.	

The amount of duties, paid or secured, being dollars.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval-Officer.

And the form of an entry for goods, arriving coastwise, accompanied with a certificate as aforesaid, for the purpose of obtaining a drawback, shall be as follows:—

Form of entry at the port of arrival of goods transported coastwise.

Entry of merchandize, transported coastwise, for [insert the name or names of the consignee] in the [insert denomination and name of the vessel] whereof [insert the name] is master, from [insert the name of the port or district] for the purpose of being exported from the district of [insert the district in which they are to be unladen] for the benefit of drawback; which were imported in the district of [insert the district of original importation] on the [insert the date of importation] by [insert the importer's name] in the [insert the denomination and name of the vessel, and master's name] from [insert the foreign port or place from whence imported.]

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Contents.

And on making the said entry, an oath or affirmation shall be taken, which shall be of the form following, to wit:

I (insert the name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the entry by me subscribed is just and true, that the merchandize therein mentioned have been duly imported and the duties thereupon paid, or secured to be paid, according to law.

Form of oath on making such entry.

And the form of a permit for unlading goods transported coastwise, with a certificate as aforesaid, for the purpose of obtaining a drawback, shall be as follows:—

Port of

Permit (insert the name of the person making entry) to land, from on board the (insert denomination and name of vessel, and name of master) master from (insert the port and district from which arrived, and the number of packages and contents, with their marks and numbers, agreeable to entry) having been brought coastwise from thence, for the purpose of being exported from this district, for the benefit of drawback.

Permit for unlading goods transported coastwise, for the benefit of drawback.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

To the surveyor
of the port of

Sec. 78. *And be it further enacted, That* when any goods, wares or merchandize, subject

At the port of arrival the same formalities are to be observed as if they were exported from the port of original importation.

to drawback, shall be entered for exportation from any other district than the one into which they were originally imported, the person intending to export the same, besides producing the certificate herein before directed, shall give the same notice, and make entry in like manner, and the goods, wares and merchandize, therein expressed, shall undergo the same examination, and shall be laden on board under regulations, in all respects conformable to what is required by law, relative to goods, wares and merchandize entitled to drawback, and intended to be exported from the place of original importation.

Provision for transporting of goods subject to drawback by land conveyance, &c.

Sec. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandize, duly imported into either of the districts of Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore, or into the ports of Boston

Goods imported into the district of Boston and Charlestown, Salem, and Beverly, Newburyport, Ipswich, or Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts may be transported by way of the Turnpike or other main road, into another of the said districts and exported for benefit of drawback.

Goods imported into the district of Delaware may be transported to the same places, in the same manner, and on the same conditions as goods imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore.

Act 3d March, 1804. 1 Ses. 8th Con.

Goods may be transported by way of Sassafras river and Appoquinimink to Philadelphia, or from Philadelphia to Baltimore by way of Appoquinimink and Sassafras.

Act 27th Feb. 1801. 2 Ses. 6th Con.

Goods imported into Boston, and transported by way of Taunton, Rhode-Island bridge to Newport, or imported into Newport and transported to Boston, by same route, may be entitled to drawback on exportation.

Act 25th April, 1810. 2 Ses. 11th Con.

and Providence, which shall be transported in part by water, and in part by land conveyance, from the port of Philadelphia, by the way of Burlington, Bordenton, Lamberton, or New-Brunswick and South-Amboy, to New-York; or from the port of New-York, by the way of South-Amboy, New-Brunswick, or Lamberton, Bordenton, or Burlington, to Philadelphia; or from the port of Philadelphia, by way of Wilmington, Newport, Christiana-Bridge, New-Castle, Port Penn, or Appoquinimink and Elkton, Frenchtown or Bohemia, to Baltimore; or from the port of Baltimore by the way of Elkton, Bohemia, or Frenchtown, and Port Penn, Appoquinimink, New-Castle, Christiana-Bridge, Newport or Wilmington to Philadelphia, and which being imported into Philadelphia, shall be exported from Baltimore or New-York, or being imported into Baltimore or New-York, shall be exported from Philadelphia, or shall be transported by land conveyance, from Boston to Providence, by the post-road, or from Providence to Boston by the same road, and which being imported into Boston, shall be exported from Providence, or being imported into Providence, shall be exported from Boston; shall be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as if the said goods, wares and merchandize were transported coast-wise from one to another of the said districts, and also upon the conditions following, to wit: That due entry shall be made with the collector of the district, from which it shall be intended to trans-

Provision for transporting of goods subject to drawback by land conveyance, &c.

Provision for
transporting of
goods subject to
drawback by land
conveyance, &c.

port any goods, wares or merchandize, as aforesaid, in like manner as is required in respect to the transportation thereof coastwise, in pursuance of this act; and the said collector shall cause the goods, wares and merchandize, so entered, to be inspected and marked in durable characters, by an officer of the customs, with the name of the said officer, and the date on which such inspection shall be made; and shall grant a permit for the transportation thereof, as aforesaid, therein designating the route, and expressing the marks, numbers and contents of each chest, bale, box or other package, and all other particulars required by this act. to be inserted in a certificate for the transportation coastwise, of goods, entitled to drawback, and shall and may, whenever he may deem the same necessary for the security of the revenue, cause each chest, bale, box or other package, so permitted to be transported, to be secured with proper fastenings or under the seal of his office—and upon the arrival of any goods, wares or merchandize, transported under a permit as aforesaid, and within twenty-four hours thereafter, report and entry shall be made to the collector of the district, as in the case of goods transported coastwise, pursuant to this act, at which time the permit aforesaid shall be surrendered, and the goods, wares or merchandize shall be inspected and compared therewith; and on being found to agree, shall be entitled to drawback, on the exportation thereof to a foreign port or place, and not otherwise. And if any goods, wares or merchandize, so permitted to be transported as aforesaid, shall be transported by any

other route, than that expressed in the permit, to be granted as aforesaid, or shall not be accompanied with the said permit, or if due entry shall not be made, at the port of arrival, as above required, and if the permit granted aforesaid shall not be surrendered, or if the said goods, wares and merchandize shall be unpacked, or the contents, or any part thereof, changed before entry and inspection at the port of arrival, as above required, or if any mark, fastening or seal, placed thereon by direction of any officer of the customs, shall be defaced or broken, in each and every such case, the goods, wares or merchandize, in respect to which such omission or wrong doing shall happen, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited and recovered of the person or persons, making default in either of the cases aforesaid.

Sec. 80. *And be it further enacted,* That for all goods, wares or merchandize, entitled to drawback, which shall be exported from the district into which they were originally imported, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive from the collector of such district, a debenture or debentures, for the amount of the drawback, to which such goods, wares or merchandize are entitled, payable at the same time or times, respectively, on which the duties on the said goods, wares or merchandize shall become due. And it shall be the duty of the said collector, to discharge such debentures, out of the product of the duties arising on the importation of the goods exported as aforesaid.

Debenture to be
issued for the
amount of draw-
back.

Provided, That in respect to any goods, wares or merchandize, on which the whole or any in-

statement of the duties shall have been paid prior to an entry for exportation, the debenture for the amount of the drawback of such duties as shall have been paid, shall be made payable in fifteen days, to be computed from the time of signing the bond, to be given as hereinafter directed. *And provided*, That all debentures shall be issued and made payable to the original importer or importers of the goods, wares and merchandize, entered for exportation, whenever the same shall be requested, in writing, by the exporter or exporters, and not otherwise.

Certificate to be given of the exportation of goods from a district other than that of original importation; and debenture to be issued in the district where the duties were paid or secured.

And where any goods, wares or merchandize, are exported from any other district than the one into which they were originally imported, it shall be the duty of the collector of such district, together with the naval officer thereof, where there is one, to grant to the exporter or exporters, a certificate, expressing that such goods, wares and merchandize, were exported from such district, with the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages and their contents, the names of the master and vessel in which, and the port to which they were exported, and by whom, and the names of the vessel and master in which they were brought, and by whom shipped at the district from whence they came, and the amount of the drawback to which they are entitled; and such certificate shall entitle the possessor thereof, to receive from the collector of the district with whom the duties on the said goods were paid, or secured to be paid, a debenture or debentures, for the amount of the drawback expressed in the said certificate, or certificates, payable at the same

time, and in like manner as is herein directed for debentures on goods, wares or merchandize, exported from the port or place of original importation; *Provided, nevertheless,* That the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him that any error has arisen, or any fraud has been committed; and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the said collector to represent the case to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall determine whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not. *And provided, always,* That in no case of an exportation of goods shall a drawback be paid, until the duties on the importation thereof shall have been first received.

In case of error or fraud, debenture may be refused.

Drawback not to be paid before the duties.

And the form of a certificate to be granted on the exportation to a foreign port, of goods, wares or merchandize, from a district other than the district into which such goods were originally imported, shall be as follows:

District of
Port of

We hereby certify, that the merchandize here-
in after specified, which were imported into the
district of on the of by
 in the of master from
 and landed in this district, in the month
of out of the of mas-
ter, from (having been previously enter-
ed at this office by) have been exported
hence by in the belonging to
 master, bound for having been
previously inspected and (weighed, gauged, or

Form of the certificate last above mentioned.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

measured, as the case may require) and that the said with both of have entered into bond in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages, contents, and rates of duties.	Amount of duties.
		Here insert, in detail, the packages exported, their quality, and contents, the value, if articles subject to duties <i>ad valorem</i> , the tare, if articles on which tare is allowed, and the rates of duties.	

Net amount of, drawbacks payable, dollars and cents.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

And the form of the debentures, to be issued as aforesaid, shall be as follows:

No. District of

Debenture for Port of

Form of debenture.

In pursuance of law, I hereby certify, that the sum of (here insert the amount) will be due from the United States of America, payable at this office, to (here insert the name of the exporter, or his known agent or attorney) or order, on the (here insert the time when payable) for drawback of duties on merchandize imported by (here insert the name of the importer and the denomination and name of the vessel in which they were imported) and exported by the said (here insert the name of the exporter.) Provided the duties arising on the importation of the said merchandize shall have been discharged prior to the said time.

Countersigned,

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

And for the purpose of maintaining the credit of the said debentures, it is hereby declared, that the debentures to be issued as aforesaid, shall be assignable by delivery and endorsement of the parties, who may receive the same; and in all cases where payment shall be refused by the collectors of the districts where the said debentures were granted, in consequence of the non-payment of the duties which accrued on the importation of the goods for which such debentures were issued, for a longer time than three days after the same shall have been due and payable, said refusal to be proved in the same manner as in the case of non-payment of bills of exchange, it shall be lawful for the possessor or assignee of any debenture, upon which payment has been refused as aforesaid, to institute and maintain, in the proper circuit or district court of the United States, a suit against the person to whom such debenture was originally granted, or against any endorser thereof, whereby to recover the amount of such debenture, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time when the same became due and payable. And in all suits for the recovery of money upon debentures issued by the collectors of the customs as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the court in which such suits shall be pending, to grant judgment at the return term, unless the defendant or defendants shall, in open court, exhibit some plea, on oath or affirmation, by which the court shall be satisfied that a continuance, until the next succeeding term, is necessary to the attainment of justice; in which case, and

Debentures assignable.

In case of the collector's refusing to pay debentures suit may be maintained by the holder against the grantee and indorsers thereof.

Judgment at the return term.

not otherwise, a continuance until the next term may be granted.

*Bond to be given
to deliver the
goods at a foreign
port.*

Sec. 81. *And be it further enacted*, That before the receipt of any debenture, in case of exportation from the district of original importation, and in case of exportation from any other district before the receipt of any such certificate, as is herein before required to be granted, the person, applying for such debenture or certificate, shall, previous to such receipt, and before the clearance of the vessel in which the merchandize were laden for exportation, or within ten days after such clearance, give bond, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, who is to grant such debenture or certificate, as the case may be, in a sum equal to double the amount of the sum for which such debenture or certificate is granted, conditioned, that the said goods, or any part thereof, shall not be re-landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States, and that the said exporter or exporters, shall produce, within the time herein limited, the proofs and certificates required of the said goods, wares and merchandize, having been delivered without the limits aforesaid.

And the form of the bond aforesaid, shall be as follows:

*Form of the said
bond.*

Know all men by these presents, that we of the of are held and firmly bound to the United States of America, in the sum of for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents. Witness our hands and seals, this day of one thousand

Whereas the following merchandize has been Form of the said bond.
 duly imported into the United States, to wit:
 [here particularize the person or persons by whom
 the several articles were imported, the denomina-
 tion and name of the vessel, master's name, from
 whence, into what district, and when imported,
 together with the marks, numbers, description of,
 and number of packages, with their contents]
 which said merchandize hath been re-shipped by
 the above bounden * in order to export the
 same in the of master, now in the port of
 and bound for

The condition of this obligation therefore is
 such, that if the aforesaid recited merchandize, or
 any part thereof, be not re-landed in any port or
 place within the limits of the United States, and
 if the certificates or other proofs required by law
 of the delivery of the same at the aforesaid port
 of or at any other port or place with-
 out the limits of the United States, as aforesaid,
 shall be produced at this office, within from
 the date hereof, then this obligation shall be null
 and void, but otherwise to remain in full force
 and virtue.

Sealed and delivered }
 in the presence of }

That all bonds which may be given for any
 goods, wares or merchandize, exported from the
 United States, and on which any drawback of
 duties or allowance shall be payable, in virtue of
 such exportation, shall and may be discharged,
 and not otherwise, by producing within one year
 from the date thereof, if the exportation be made
 to any port of Europe or America, or within two

Such bond to be
 discharged on pro-
 ducing a certifi-
 cate from the con-
 signee.

years, if made to any part of Asia or Africa, a certificate under the hand of the consignee at the foreign port or place to whom the said goods, wares and merchandize shall have been addressed, therein particularly setting forth and describing the articles so exported, their marks, numbers, description of packages, the number thereof, and their actual contents, and declaring that the same have been received by them, from on board the vessel, specifying the names of the master and vessel, from which they were so received, and where such goods, wares or merchandize, are not consigned or addressed to any particular person at the foreign port or place to which the ship or vessel is destined, or may arrive, but where the master, or other person on board such ship or vessel may be the consignee of such goods, wares or merchandize, a certificate from the person or persons to whom such goods, wares and merchandize may be sold or delivered, by such master, or other person, shall be produced to the same effect, as that required if the person or persons receiving the same were originally intended to be the consignee or consignees thereof. And in addition to the certificate aforesaid, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate under the hand and seal of the consul or agent of the United States, residing at the said place, declaring either that the facts stated in the certificate of such consignee, or other person aforesaid, are to his knowledge true, or that such certificate is deserving of full faith and credit: which certificates of the consignee, or other person, and consul,* or agent, shall, in all cases,

And another
from the consul
of the United
States.

* The certificate of a vice consul is not authorized.

as respects the landing or delivery of the said goods, wares or merchandize, be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the master and mate, if living, or in case of their death, by the oath or affirmation of the two principal surviving officers of the ship or vessel in which the exportation shall be made; and in all cases where there shall be no consul or agent of the United States residing at the said place of delivery, the certificate of the consignee, or other person herein before required, shall be confirmed by the certificate of two reputable American merchants residing at the said place, or if there are no such American merchants, then by the certificate of two reputable foreign merchants, testifying that the several facts stated in such consignee, or other person's certificate, are, to their knowledge, just and true, or that such certificate is, in their opinion, worthy of full faith and credit; which certificate shall also be supported by the oath or affirmation of the master and mate, or other principal officers of the vessel in manner as before prescribed, which oath or affirmation of the said master and mate, or other principal officers, shall, in all cases, when taken at a foreign port or place, be taken and subscribed before the consul or agent of the United States, residing at such foreign port or place, if any such consul or agent reside thereat.

Where there is no consul a different certificate shall be produced.

And in cases of loss by sea, or by capture or other unavoidable accident; or when, from the nature of the trade, the proofs and certificates before required are not, and cannot be procured, the ex-

Course of proceeding where the foregoing forms cannot be complied with.

porter or exporters shall be allowed to adduce to the collector of the port of exportation such other proofs as they may have, and as the nature of the case will admit: which proofs shall, with a statement of all the circumstances attending the transaction, within the knowledge of such collector, be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall have power to allow a further reasonable time for obtaining the proofs aforesaid; or if he be satisfied with the truth and validity of the proofs adduced, to direct the bond or bonds of such exporter or exporters, to be cancelled: *Provided*, That if the amount of such bond shall not exceed the penal sum of two hundred dollars, the collector, with the naval officer, where there is one, and alone, where there is none, may, pursuant to such rules as shall be prescribed by the comptroller of the treasury, admit such proof as may be adduced; and if they deem the same satisfactory, cancel such bond accordingly.

And the form of the certificate of a consignee, declaring the delivery of merchandize at a foreign port, shall be as follows:

Form of con-
signee's certi-
ficate.

I (A. A. or we B. B. and C. C.) of the (city or town) of (merchant, or merchants, and co-partners in trade) do hereby certify, that the goods or merchandize herein after described, have been landed in this (city, town or port) between the and days of from on board the of whereof G. G. is at present master, viz. (here insert the particular articles delivered in manner following, as the case may require; namely

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| A. B. No. 1. a 10. ten
hogsheads | } | Containing fourteen
thousand pounds
weight of coffee. |
| C. D. No. 3. 6. 9. 15.
four tierces. | | |
| E. F. No. 14. 18. }
22. 25. 27. 30. } | } | Eight hogsheads, containing
ten thousand pounds weight
of brown sugar. |
| 33. 36. | | |

G. H. No. 21. a 30. Ten chests, containing seven hundred weight of hyson tea.

I. K. 7. 16. 19. Three bales, containing one hundred and fifty pieces of nankeen—) which, according to the bills of lading for the same, were shipped on board the at the port of in the United States of America, on or about the day of and consigned to (me or to us) by of aforesaid merchant (or by the master of the said)

Given under (my or our) hands, at the (city of) this day of

And the form of the oath or affirmation of the principal officers of a vessel, confirming the landing of merchandize at a foreign port, shall be as follows:

Port of

We G. E. master, and H. H. mate of the of lately arrived from the port of in the United States of America, do solemnly (swear or affirm) that the goods or merchandize enumerated and described in the preceding certificate, dated the day of and signed by A. A. of the city of merchant, were actually delivered at the said port, from on board the said within the time specified in the said certificate.

Form of the confirmatory oath to be taken by the officers of the vessel.

Sworn or affirmed at the city of before me, this day of

And the form of a verification of the delivery of merchandize at a foreign port, to be executed by a consul or agent of the United States, shall be as follows:

Form of the consular verification thereof.

I M. M. (consul or agent of) the United States of America, at the city of do declare, that the facts set forth in the preceding certificate, subscribed by A. A. of the said city, merchant, and dated the day of are, to (my knowledge, just and true, or are in my opinion just and true, and deserving full faith and credit.)

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at this day of

M. M. Consul.

And the form of a verification of the delivery of merchandize, to be executed by American or foreign merchants, as the case may require, shall be as follows:

Form of the verification by merchants.

We residing in the city of do declare, that the facts stated in the preceding certificate, signed by of the said (city) merchant, on the day of are (to our knowledge, just and true, or are in our opinion, just and true, and worthy of full faith and credit.) We also declare that there is (no consul or other public agent for the United States of America, or American merchants, as the case may require) now residing at this place.

Dated at the city of
this day of

R. S.
T. L.

And it shall be lawful for the consuls or agents Consular fees therefor. of the United States, residing at the foreign ports, to demand twenty-five cents for administering each oath or affirmation aforesaid, and one dollar for granting each certificate as aforesaid; and if any consul or agent shall demand other or greater fees, than are allowed as aforesaid, his bond shall be forfeited.

Sec. 82. *And be it further enacted,* That if Penalty on re-landing goods entered for drawback, &c. any goods, wares or merchandize, entered for exportation, with intent to drawback the duties, or to obtain any allowance given by law, on the exportation thereof, shall be landed within any port or place within the limits of the United States, as aforesaid, all such goods, wares or merchandize shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the ship or vessel from which such goods, wares or merchandize shall be landed, and the vessels or boats used in landing the same; and all persons concerned therein shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months; and for discovery Powers of the officers of the customs in relation to drawbacks. of frauds, and seizure of goods, wares or merchandize, relanded contrary to law, the several officers, established by this act, shall have the same powers, and in case of seizure, the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case of goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to law.

In the case of a vessel having on board goods entitled to drawback, which was stranded within the limits of the United States, and afterwards got off and returned into port; and all the requisites of the law having been complied with in relation to the exportation, it was determined that the debentures should be delivered, and the same

Bounty on the
exportation of
pickled fish and
salted provisions.

Sec. 83. *And be it further enacted,* That on all pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefrom, there be allowed and paid a bounty of thirty cents per barrel; and on all provisions salted within the United States (dried fish excepted) there be allowed and paid a bounty of twenty-five cents per barrel, to be paid by the collector of the district from which the same shall be so exported, without any deduction or

entries made and the duties secured in the same manner as in an original importation. The cost to be ascertained according to the invoice produced on the first entry. With respect to the damage, it was to be ascertained according to the 52d section. *Letter 2d December, 1813.*

Goods returned from a foreign port, where they had been landed, if unaccompanied with any invoice, to be charged with duties on the appraised value according to the 52d section of the above act. *Letter 28th Nov. 1809.*

Goods shipped for drawback and returned without being carried to the port of destination, may be re-entered, but subject to no higher duties than they originally paid. The credit for the duties in such case, ought not to be allowed beyond the time fixed by law for the payment of the debentures, issued on the exportation of such goods.

Such goods, however, cannot be again entitled to drawback, unless exported within twelve months from the original importation. *Letter 3d May, 1813.*

It may be observed, that the collection law contains no provisions applicable to the above cases. The above regulations have, therefore, been adopted, particularly with a view to the indulgence of the importer as well as the security of the revenue. Though it is impracticable for the importer to comply literally with the provisions in respect to ordinary cases of importation, yet they may be substantially complied with.

The 83d section of the above act repealed, by *Act 3d March, 1807. 2 Ses. 9 Con.*

abatement: *Provided always*, that in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of such pickled fish or salted provisions to the benefit of such bounty Exporter to make entry. or allowance, the said exporter or exporters shall make entry with the collector and naval officer of the district, from whence the said pickled fish or salted provisions are intended to be exported, and shall specify in such entry the names of the master and vessel in which, and the place where such provisions or fish are intended to be exported, together with the particular quantity of each, whether pickled fish or salted provisions, and the species thereof; and proof shall be made to the Proof to be made. satisfaction of the collector of the district from which such articles are intended to be exported, and of the naval officer thereof, where any, that the same, if fish, are of the fisheries of the United States; if salted provisions, that they were salted within the United States; and no entry shall be received as aforesaid, of any pickled fish or salted The fish and provisions to be inspected and branded. provisions, which have not been inspected and marked, pursuant to the inspection laws of the respective states, where inspection laws are in force, in regard to any pickled fish or salted provisions; and the casks, containing such fish or provisions, shall be branded with the words, "for bounty," with the name of the inspector or packer, the species and quality of the fish contained therein, and the name of the port of exportation; and the collector of such district shall, together with Inspector to examine them. the naval officer, where there is one, grant an order or permit for an inspector to examine the pickled fish or salted provisions, or both, as expressed in such entry, and if they correspond

therewith, and the said officer is fully satisfied, that they are, if fish, of the fisheries of the United States, or if provisions, salted therein, to lade the same agreeably to such entry on board the ship or vessel therein expressed; which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer examining the same, who shall make returns of the quantity and quality of pickled fish, or salted provisions, so laden on board, in virtue of such order or permit, to the officer or officers granting the same. And the said exporter or exporters, when the lading is completed, and after returns thereof have been made, as above directed, shall make oath or affirmation, that the pickled fish, or salted provisions expressed in such entry, and then actually laden on board the ship or vessel as therein expressed, are truly and bona fide, if pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, if salted provisions, salted therein; that they are truly intended to be exported as therein specified, and are not intended to be re-landed within the limits of the United States; and shall also give bond in double the amount of the duty, bounty, or allowance to be received, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the port or place from which the said pickled fish, or salted provisions, are intended to be exported, conditioned that the same shall be landed and left at some foreign port or place without the limits aforesaid; which bonds shall be cancelled at the same periods, and in like manner as is provided in respect to bonds given on the exportation of goods, wares or merchandize, entitled to drawback of duties: *Provided always*, that the

Permit to lade.

Exporter to make oath.

And give bond.

Made of cancelling the bonds.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

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said bounty or allowance shall not be paid until at least six months after the exportation of such pickled fish, or salted provisions, to be computed from the date of the bond, and until the exporter or exporters thereof shall produce to the collectors with whom such outward entry is made, such certificates, or other satisfactory proof, of the landing of the same as aforesaid, as is heretofore made necessary for cancelling the bonds given on the exportation of goods entitled to drawback as aforesaid; *And provided also*, that the bounty or allowance as aforesaid, shall not be paid unless the same shall amount to ten dollars at least upon each entry.

When the bounty shall be paid.

And the form of entry, required to be made as aforesaid, shall be as follows:

Entry of (salted provision or pickled fish, or both, as the case may be) intended to be exported for the benefit of bounty, by (insert the name of the exporter) in the (insert the name and denomination of the vessel) whereof (insert the name of the master) is master, bound for (insert the port of destination.)

Form of entry of fish and provisions for bounty.

Marks as branded on the casks.	Number of barrels.	Description or species of fish or provisions.	Quality.

And the oath or affirmation to be taken by the exporter or exporters of pickled fish, or salted provisions, shall be in manner following:

District of

Form of the
oath.

I (insert the name) do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the (salted provisions or pickled fish, or both, as the case may be) designated in the annexed entry, dated and subscribed with my name, have not been imported from any foreign port or place, but are truly and bona fide (if provisions) salted provisions, cured within the limits of the United States, (or if fish) pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States; that they are now actually laden on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, and are to be exported to (insert the place of destination) and are not intended to be landed in the limits of the United States. So help me God.

And the form of the bond, to be executed as aforesaid, shall be as follows; to wit,

Form of the bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of to be paid to the said United States; for the payment whereof, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents; sealed with our seals, dated the day of in the year of the independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden hath

entered at the custom house of the port of the following merchandize [here insert the number of packages with their contents, together with their marks and numbers] for the purpose of being exported for the benefit of bounty, in the [insert denomination and name of vessel] whereof [insert name] is master, for [insert name of the place] as per entry thereof made and subscribed by the aforesaid on the day of which merchandize has been laden under the superintendence of A. B. an inspector of the customs for the port of as per return thereof annexed to said entry; which merchandize is now actually on board the said now laying in the port of for the purpose of being exported as aforesaid.

Now therefore, if the said merchandize shall not be re-landed within the limits of the United States, but shall be duly exported to the or any other port or place, without the limits aforesaid, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall remain and be in full force and virtue.

Scaled and delivered }
in the presence of }

Sec. 84. *And be it further enacted*, That if Perfection on making a false entry for exportation, for benefit of drawback or bounty. any goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry shall have been made in the office of a collector, for the benefit of drawback or bounty upon exportation, shall be entered by a false denomination, or erroneously as to the time when and the vessel in which they were imported, or shall be found to disagree with the packages, quantities or qualities, as they were at the time of original impor-

tation, except such disagreement as may have been occasioned by necessary or unavoidable wastage or damage only, and except also in cases where permission shall have been obtained according to law, to alter or change the quantities or packages thereof, all such goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof to be recovered of the owner or person making such entry, shall be forfeited. *Provided*, that the said forfeiture shall not be incurred, if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such false denomination, error, or disagreement happened by mistake or accident, and not from any intention to defraud the revenue.

Vessels detained
by ice may un-
load at other
places than ports
of delivery.

Sec. 85. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a ship or vessel shall be prevented by ice from getting to the port or place, at which her cargo is intended to be delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district, in which such ship or vessel may be obstructed, to receive the report and entry of such ship or vessel, and with the consent of the naval officer (where there is one) to grant a permit or permits for unloading or landing the goods, wares, and merchandize imported in such ship or vessel, at any place within his district, which shall appear to him most convenient and proper; *Provided always*, that the report and entry of such ship or vessel, and her cargo, or any part thereof, and all persons concerned therein, shall be under and sub-

ject to the same rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties and provisions, as if the said ship or vessel had arrived at the port of her destination, and had there proceeded to the delivery of her cargo.

Sec. 86. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer of the customs, or other person employed under the authority of the United States, in the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares or merchandize imported in the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall own, either in whole or in part, any ship or vessel, or act as agent, attorney, or consignee for the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board the same; nor shall any officers of the customs, or other person employed in the collection of the duties as aforesaid, import, or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, for sale, into the United States, on penalty that every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Officers of the customs not to be concerned in shipping or commerce.

Sec. 87. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the twelfth section of an act, entitled "An act making alterations in the treasury and war departments," as restricts all officers of the United States, employed in the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, from buying or disposing of the funds or debts of the United States, or of any state, be repealed.

They may buy or dispose of public funds.

Penalty on those receiving a bribe to connive at a false entry, or conniving at such entry.

Sec. 88. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer of the customs shall directly or indirectly take or receive any bribe, reward or recompense, for conniving, or shall connive at any false entry of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, and shall be convicted thereof, every such officer or other person shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompence or reward for any such deception, collusion, or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than two

Penalty on giving or offering such a bribe.

False swearing to be punished as perjury.

thousand dollars, for each offence; and in all cases where an oath or affirmation is by this act required from a master or other person having the command of a ship or vessel, or from an owner or consignee of any goods, wares, and merchandize, his, her, or their factor, or agent, and generally whenever an oath or affirmation is required from any person or persons, whatsoever, by virtue of this act, if the person so swearing or affirming shall swear, or affirm falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be liable to the same pains and penalties prescribed for persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Penalties, how to be sued for.

Sec. 89. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties, accruing by any breach of this act, shall be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the United States of America, in any court competent to try the same; and the trial of any fact, which may be put in issue, shall be within the judicial district in which any

such penalty shall have accrued, and the collector, within whose district the seizure shall be made, or forfeiture incurred, is hereby enjoined to cause suits for the same to be commenced without delay, and prosecuted to effect; and is moreover authorized to receive from the court within which such trial is had, or from the proper officer thereof, the sum or sums so recovered, after deducting all proper charges to be allowed by the said court, and on receipt thereof the said collector shall pay and distribute the same without delay, according to law, and transmit quarter yearly to the treasury an account of all monies by him received for fines, penalties and forfeitures, during such quarter. Collectors authorized to receive penalties when recovered.

And all ships or vessels, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall become forfeited in virtue of this act, shall be seized, libelled and prosecuted as aforesaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; which court shall cause fourteen days notice to be given of such seizure and libel, by causing the substance of such libel, with the order of the court thereon, setting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some newspaper published near the place of seizure, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; for which advertisement a sum not exceeding ten dollars shall be paid: And proclamation shall be made in such manner as the court shall direct; and if no person shall appear and claim any such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the cost in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the Manner of proceeding to the condemnation of vessels and goods seized.

Manner of proceeding to the condemnation of vessels and goods seized.

cause according to law; and upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, should be delivered to such claimant, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, who shall be sworn in open court for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisement shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisement, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the usual form to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, so prayed to be delivered, are appraised, and moreover produce a certificate from the collector of the district wherein such trial is had, and of the naval officer thereof, if any there be, that the duties on the goods, wares and merchandize, or tonnage duty on the ship or vessel, so claimed, have been paid or secured in like manner, as if the goods, wares or merchandize, ship or vessel had been legally entered, the court shall, by rule, order such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered to the said claimant, and the said bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court, and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the court shall cause the said bond to be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole, or any part of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter pay into the court, or

to the proper officer thereof, the amount of the appraised value of such ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize so condemned, with the costs, judgment shall and may be granted upon the bond on motion in open court, without further delay. And when any prosecution shall be commenced, on account of the seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants; if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the said court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant or claimants shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit or judgment on account of such seizure and prosecution; *Provided*, That the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, be after judgment forthwith returned to such claimant or claimants, his, her, or their agent or agents; *And provided*, Limitation of suits under this act. That no action or prosecution shall be maintained in any case under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within three* years next after the penalty or forfeiture was incurred.

*By the 5th section of an act, entitled "an act in addition to the act, entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," it is enacted, that any person or persons guilty of any crime arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring any fine or forfeiture by breaches of the said laws, may be prosecuted, tried and punished; provided the indictment or information be found at any time within five years after committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture, any law or provision to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act 26th March, 1814.

Condemned ships
and goods to be
sold at public
auction.

Sec. 90. *And be it further enacted,* That all ships or vessels, goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, and for which bond shall not have been given by the claimant or claimants, agreeably to the provisions for that purpose in the foregoing section, shall be sold by the marshal or other proper officer of the court in which condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder, at public auction, by order of such court, and at such place as the court may appoint, giving at least fifteen days notice (except in cases of perishable goods) in one or more of the public newspapers of the place where such sale shall be; or if no paper is published in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place thereto; for which advertising, a sum not exceeding five dollars shall be paid. And the amount of such sales, deducting all proper charges, shall be paid within ten days after such sale by the person selling the same, to the clerk or other proper officer of the court directing such sale, to be by him, after deducting the charges allowed by the court, paid to the collector of the district in which such seizure or forfeiture has taken place, as herein before directed.

Upon the payment of any money into court to abide the order of the court, the same shall be deposited in such incorporated bank as the court may designate, and there to remain until it shall be decided to whom it of right belongs. *Provided,* That if in any judicial district there shall be no incorporated bank, the court may direct such money to be deposited according to its discretion. *Provided also,* that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of the parties, under direction of the court.

Act 18th April, 1814. 2 Ses. 13 Con.

Sec. 91. *And be it further enacted*, That all Distribution of
fines, penalties
and forfeitures fines, penalties and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act (and not otherwise appropriated) shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows:—one moiety shall be for the use of the United States, and be paid into the treasury thereof, by the collector receiving the same; the other moiety shall be divided between, and paid in equal proportions to, the collector, and naval officer of the district, and surveyor of the port, wherein the same shall have been incurred, or to such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer; *Provided nevertheless*, That in all cases where such penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be recovered in pursuance of information given to such collector, by any person other than the naval officer or surveyor of the district, the one half of such moiety shall be given to such informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, or surveyors, in manner aforesaid: *Provided also*, That where any fines, forfeitures and penalties, incurred by virtue of this act, are recovered in consequence of any information given by any officer of a revenue cutter, they shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows;—one fourth part shall be for the use of the United States, and paid into the treasury thereof in manner as before directed; one fourth part for the officers of the customs, to be distributed as herein before set forth; and the remainder thereof to the

Persons entitled
to a share of the
fines, &c. may be
witnesses, &c.

officers of such cutter, to be divided among them agreeably to their pay: *And provided likewise,* That whenever a seizure, condemnation and sale of goods, wares or merchandize, shall take place within the United States, and the value thereof shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of prosecution:—*And be it further provided,* That if any officer, or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties, or forfeitures, incurred in virtue of this act, shall be necessary as a witness on the trial for such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, such officer or other person may be a witness upon the said trial; but in such case he shall not receive nor be entitled to any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, and the part or share to which he otherwise would have been entitled, shall revert to the United States.

Except in certain
districts no goods
to be brought into
the U. States,
but by sea and in
vessels of at least
30 tons burthen,
&c.

Sec. 92. *And be it further enacted,* That except into the districts herein before described on the northern, north-western and western boundaries of the United States, adjoining to the dominions of Great-Britain, in Upper and Lower Canada, and the districts on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, subject to the payment of duties shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place in any other manner than by sea, nor in any ship or vessel of less than thirty tons burthen, agreeably to the admeasurement hereby directed for ascertaining the

tonnage of ships or vessels; nor shall be landed or unladen at any other port than is directed by this act, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture of all such ships or vessels, and of the goods, wares or merchandize imported therein, landed or unladen in any other manner. And no drawback Drawback to be allowed only on exportations by sea and in vessels of 30 tons and upwards. of any duties on goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, shall be allowed on the exportation thereof from any district of the United States, otherwise than by the sea, and in vessels not less than thirty tons burthen.

Sec. 93. *And be it further enacted,* That the Masters of vessels bound to foreign ports to exhibit manifests, and obtain clearances. master, or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel, bound to a foreign port or place, shall deliver to the collector of the district from which such ship or vessel shall be about to depart, a manifest of all the cargo on board the same, and the value thereof, by him subscribed, and shall swear, or affirm to the truth thereof; whereupon the said collector shall grant a clearance for such ship or vessel and her cargo, but without specifying the particulars thereof in such clearance, unless required by the said master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship, or vessel, so to do. And if any ship or vessel, bound to a foreign port or place, shall depart on her voyage to such foreign port or place, without delivering such manifest, and obtaining a clearance as hereby required, the said master, or other person having the charge or command of Penalty in default thereof. such ship or vessel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, for every such offence:—

And the form of the report and manifest, to be delivered as aforesaid, shall be as follows:

Form of the manifest.

Report and manifest of the cargo, laden at the
port of **on board the** **master, bound**
for **port**

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages or articles in bulk.	Contents or quantities.	Value at the port of exportation.

Oath to be taken on clearing.

And the oath or affirmation, to be taken by the
master or commander of the ship or vessel as
aforesaid, shall be as follows:

District of

I (insert the name) master or commander of the
(insert the denomination and name of the vessel)
bound from the port of (insert the name of the port
or place sailing from) to (insert the name of the
place or port, bound to) do solemnly, sincerely
and truly swear (or affirm as the case may be)
that the manifest of the cargo on board the said
(insert denomination and name of the vessel) now
delivered by me to the collector of this district,
and subscribed with my name, contains, accord-
ing to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full,
just and true account of all the goods, wares and
merchandize now actually laden on board the
said vessel, and of the value thereof; and if any
other goods, wares, or merchandize shall be laden
or put on board the said (insert denomination and
name of vessel) previous to her sailing from this
port, I will immediately report the same to the

said collector. I do also swear (or affirm) that I verily believe the duties on all the foreign merchandize therein specified have been paid or secured, according to law, and that no part thereof is intended to be re-landed within the United States, and that if by distress or other unavoidable accident it shall become necessary to re-land the same, I will forthwith make a just and true report thereof to the collector of the customs of the district wherein such distress or accident may happen. So help me God.

And the form of a clearance, to be granted to a Form of clearance. ship or vessel on her departure to a foreign port or place, shall be as follows:

District of ss.

Port of

These are to certify all whom it doth concern, that master or commander of the burthen tons, or thereabouts, mounted with guns, navigated with men, built, and bound for having on board hath here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

Given under our hands and seals, at the custom house of this day of

• one thousand and in the year of the independence of the United States of America.

Provided, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding, that the collectors and other officers of the customs, shall, and they are hereby directed to pay due regard to the inspection laws of the states in which they may respectively act, in such manner, that no vessel having on board goods lia-

Vessels not to be cleared until the inspection laws of the states are complied with, and all legal fees paid.

ble to inspection, shall be cleared out until the master, or other proper person, shall have produced such certificate that all such goods have been duly inspected, as the laws of the respective states do or may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of the customs. *And provided,* That receipts for the payment of all legal fees which shall have accrued on any ship or vessel shall, before any clearance is granted, be produced to the collector or other officer aforesaid.

Beasts imported
for breed to be
entered, &c.

Sec. 94. *And be it further enacted,* That the importer or importers of any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other useful beasts, imported into the United States for the purpose of breed, shall make entry for such horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other useful beasts, as in the case of other goods, wares or merchandize, and obtain a permit for landing the same, and shall likewise make oath or affirmation, that they are actually imported for the purpose above mentioned; and any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other beasts, landed without the provisions above mentioned being fully complied with, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Substitutes may
not in certain
cases.

Sec. 95. *And be it further enacted,* That all matters directed by this act to be done to, or by the collector of a district, or by the naval officer thereof, shall and may be done to, and by the person, who in the cases specified in this act, is or may be authorized to act in the place or stead of the said collector, or of the said naval officer.

Affirmation may
be made instead of
oath.

Sec. 96. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever an oath is required by this act, persons conscientiously scrupulous shall be permitted to affirm.

Sec. 97. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be empowered, for the better securing the collection of the duties imposed on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, to cause to be built and equipped so many revenue cutters not exceeding ten, as may be necessary to be employed for the protection of the revenue, the expense whereof shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

Revenue cutters to be provided.

Sec. 98. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be to each of the said revenue cutters, one captain or master, and not more than three lieutenants or mates, first, second and third, and not more than seventy men, including non-commissioned officers, gunners and mariners. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause contracts to be made for the supply of rations for the officers and men of the said revenue cutters; *Provided,* That the said revenue cutters shall, whenever the President of the United States shall so direct, co-operate with the navy of the United States, during which time, they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the agents of the Navy Department.

Officers and men for the revenue cutters, &c.

Cutters may co-operate with the navy.

Sec. 99. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the said revenue cutters shall be ap-

How their officers are to be appointed.

The President authorized to procure twelve revenue cutters.

Act 6th January, 1809. 2 Ses. 10 Con.

To whose direction they shall be subject, and their duties.

pointed by the President of the United States, and shall respectively be deemed officers of the customs, and shall be subject to the direction of such collectors of the revenue, or other officers thereof, as from time to time shall be designated for that purpose; they shall have power and authority, and are hereby required and directed to go on board all ships or vessels, which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and to demand, receive, and certify the manifests herein before required to be on board certain ships or vessels, and to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any ship or vessel, and to remain on board the said ships and vessels, until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. It shall likewise be the duty of the master or other person having at any time the command of any of the said revenue cutters, to make a weekly return to the collector, or other officer of the district under whose direction they are placed, of the transactions of the cutter under their command, specifying therein, the vessels that have been boarded, their names and descriptions, the names of the masters, and from what port or place they last sailed, whether laden or in ballast, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and whether they have the necessary manifest or manifests of their cargoes on board, and generally all such matters as it may be necessary for the collectors or other officers of the customs to be

made acquainted with; and the officers of the said cutters shall likewise execute and perform such other duties for the collection and security of the revenue, as from time to time shall be enjoined and directed by the secretary of the Treasury, not contrary to law, and the provisions herein before contained.

Sec. 100. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause other revenue cutters to be built or purchased, in lieu of such as are or shall from time to time become unfit for further service; and to cause such as are so become unfit for further service, to be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the treasury of the United States. And the expense of purchasing other cutters as aforesaid, as well as all future expenses of building, purchasing or repairing revenue cutters, shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares or merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

New cutters to be provided in lieu of those unfit for service and the old ones to be sold.

Sec. 101. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the respective districts may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, provide and employ such small open row and sail boats, in each district, together with the number of persons to serve in them, as shall be necessary for the use of the surveyors and inspectors in going on board of ships or vessels and otherwise, for the better detection of frauds; the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the product of the duties.

Revenue boats may be provided.

Cutters and boats
to be distinguish-
ed by an ensign
and pendant.

They may fire at
vessels refusing to
bring to.

Penalty on other
vessels or boats
carrying the re-
venue ensign and
pendant.

Vessels and pack-
ages in which
alcohol certain ar-
ticles are to be
imported.

Sec. 102. *And be it further enacted,* That the cutters and boats, employed in the service of the revenue, shall be distinguished from other vessels, by an ensign and pendant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States; and in case any ship or vessel liable to seizure or examination shall not bring to, on being required, or being chased by any cutter or boat having displayed the pendant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain, master or other person having command of such cutter or boat, to fire at or into such vessel which shall not bring to, after such pendant and ensign shall be hoisted, and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter, or boat as a signal; and such captain, master or other person as aforesaid, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties, or actions for damages for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain, master, or other person aforesaid, shall be prosecuted or arrested therefor, such captain, master or other person shall be forthwith admitted to bail.—And if any ship, vessel or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pendant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master, or commander of the ship or vessel so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Sec. 103. *And be it further enacted,* That no beer, ale, or porter shall be brought into the United States by sea from any foreign port, or place,

except in casks, or vessels, the capacity whereof shall not be less than forty gallons beer measure, or in packages containing not less than six dozen bottles, on pain of forfeiture of the said beer, ale, or porter, and the ship or vessel in which the same shall be brought; nor shall any refined lump or loaf sugar be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place by sea, except in ships or vessels of one hundred and twenty tons burthen and upwards, and in casks or packages containing each not less than six hundred pounds weight; nor shall any distilled spirits (arrack and sweet cordials excepted) be imported, or brought into the United States, except in casks or vessels of the capacity of ninety gallons wine measure and upwards, nor in casks or vessels which have been marked pursuant to any law of the United States, on pain of forfeiture of the said refined lump and loaf sugar, and distilled spirits, imported contrary to the provisions herein described, together with the ship, or vessel, in which they shall be so imported;—*Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to forfeit any spirits for being imported, or brought into the United States, in other casks or vessels as aforesaid, or the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought, if such spirits shall be for the use of the seamen, on board such ship or vessel, and shall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each seaman.

Saving of spirits for the use of the seamen.

Sec. 10th. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of conforming this act to certain stipulations contained in treaties made and ratified under the authority of the United States, it is hereby declared, that it shall at all times be free

Privileges of British subjects and Indians in conformity with treaties.

to British subjects, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line of the United States, as settled by the treaty of peace, freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into and from the territories of the United States, and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof; and freely to carry on trade and commerce with the citizens of the United States; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to justify the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea; and all goods and merchandize, the importation of which into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, shall and may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be brought into the same, in manner aforesaid, by British subjects, from the territories of the king of Great Britain, in America; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties, than are or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the United States: And all goods, not prohibited to be exported from the United States, may, in manner aforesaid, be carried out of the United States into the territories aforesaid.

No duties on
peltries or goods
of Indians.

Sec. 105. *And be it further enacted*, That no duty shall be levied or collected on the importation of peltries brought into the territories of the United States, nor on the proper goods and effects of whatever nature, of Indians passing, or re-passing the boundary line aforesaid, unless the same be goods in bales or other large pack-

ages unusual among Indians, which shall not be considered as goods belonging bona fide to Indians, nor be entitled to the exemption from duty aforesaid. And no higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage, than what are or shall be payable by citizens of the United States, shall be demanded of British subjects, and no duties shall be payable on any goods, which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places within the territories of the United States, for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked, and carried to some other place or places; *Provided*, That this last mentioned exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across such portages and carrying places, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same.—And it shall be lawful for citizens of the United States, and for all other persons, to import any goods or merchandize, of which the importation shall not be entirely prohibited, into the districts, which are or may be established on the northern and north-western boundaries of the United States, and on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, in vessels or boats of any burthen, and in rafts or carriages of any kind or nature whatsoever.

Further privileges of British subjects.

In the northern, and north-western districts, &c. importations may be made in vessels, &c. of any kind whatever.

Sec. 106. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, boats, rafts, and carriages, of what kind and nature soever, arriving in the districts aforesaid, containing goods, wares or merchandize, subject to duties on being imported into any port of the United States, shall be reported to the collector, or other chief officer of the customs at the

Provisions of this act extended to those districts.

port of entry, in the district into which they shall be so imported; and such goods shall be accompanied with like manifests, and like entries shall be made, by the persons having charge of any vessels, boats, rafts and carriages aforesaid, and by the owners or consignees of the goods, wares and merchandize, laden on board the same; and the powers and duties of the officers of the customs shall be exercised and discharged in the districts last mentioned, in like manner as is herein before directed and prescribed, in respect to goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, in vessels from the sea—and generally, all importations as aforesaid shall be subject to like regulations, penalties and forfeitures as in other districts, except as is herein after specially provided.

Entry to be made
of goods to be
carried over
portages.

Sec. 107. *And be it further enacted,* That when any goods, wares, or merchandize subject to duties, shall be imported into any of the districts before mentioned, and which shall be reported as being destined to be carried over any of the portages or carrying places within the territories of the United States, for the purposes of being immediately re-embarked, and carried to some other port or place, it shall be the duty of the owner or consignee of the goods, wares, or merchandize intended to be transported as aforesaid, to make entry thereof, as particularly as is herein before directed and prescribed, in respect to the like goods, wares and merchandize, when entered for the payment of duties, and moreover specifying in such entry the route, portage and carrying place, by and over which it is intended to transport the

same; which entry shall be verified on oath or affirmation in manner following: Which entry shall be verified on oath.

District of

Port of

I (here insert the name of the person making Form of the oath. the entry) do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear, (or affirm) that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of (insert the name of the district) contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandize, contained in the several packages therein mentioned; that they are brought into this district, solely for the purpose of being carried and transported by the way of (here insert the portage or carrying place) with intention of being immediately re-embarked and carried without the limits of the United States; and are not intended, directly, or indirectly, to be sold, exchanged, or consumed, within the limits of the United States; and, I do further swear, (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter know, or discover, that the whole, or any part of the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall have been sold, alienated, exchanged, or consumed, within the limits of the United States, I will immediately report the same, with the circumstances thereof, truly to the collector of this district. So help me God.

Sec. 108. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector, who shall receive any entry as aforesaid, shall cause due examination, inspection and search to be made, in like manner as is herein before prescribed, in respect to importations made in vessels arriving by the sea, or intended to be exported from the United States, and, being satisfied therewith, shall thereupon grant a certificate Collector to make examination, and thereupon grant a protection for the goods.

Collector to make
examination, and
thereupon grant
a protection for
the goods.

or protection for the said goods, wares or merchandize which shall accompany the same, and which certificate or protection shall be of the form following, to wit:

District of ss.

Port of

Form of the protection.

It is hereby certified, that (here insert the name of the person making entry) has made entry in this office, according to law, of the following merchandize (here insert the particulars of the packages and merchandize, and the several marks, numbers and contents thereof as in the entry) and has made oath, that the said merchandize are intended to be transported by the route of (here insert the portage or carrying place) to (here insert the proposed place of re-embarkation) for the purpose of being transported without the limits of the United States. Now therefore, this certificate is to serve as a protection for the said merchandize, during the transportation thereof by the route aforesaid; *Provided*, That the said merchandize, or any part thereof, are not and shall not be unpacked, alienated, sold or consumed within the limits of the United States, or be transported by any other route than is above specified, in either of which cases the said merchandize may be seized and forfeited, this certificate and protection notwithstanding.

As witness my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned. A. B. Collector.

And no certificate as aforesaid shall be in force for any term exceeding six months from the date thereof.

Sec. 109. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person having the charge, or being concerned

in the transportation of any goods, wares or merchandize, entered as aforesaid, for the purpose of being transported across any of the portages or carrying places within the limits of the United States, and to be delivered without the limits thereof, shall, with intent to defraud the revenue, break open or unpack any part of the said merchandize, or shall sell, exchange or consume the same, or with like intent shall break or deface any seal or fastening, placed thereon by any officer of the revenue, or if any person whatever shall deface, alter or forge any certificate, granted for the protection of merchandize transported as aforesaid, each and every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court before which such person shall be convicted.

Penalty on fraudulently opening the merchandize, selling it, &c.

Sec. 110. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to exempt the masters or owners of vessels from making and subscribing any oaths or affirmations required by any laws of the United States, not immediately relating to the collection of the duties on the importation of goods, wares and merchandize into the United States.

This act not to exempt from certain oaths.

Sec. 111. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases where the forms of official documents, as prescribed by this act, shall be substantially complied with and observed, according to the true spirit, meaning and intent thereof, no penalty or forfeiture shall be incurred by a deviation therefrom; and the officers of the department of the treasury, according to their respective powers and duties, shall and may from time to time prescribe

No forfeiture to be incurred where the forms of documents are substantially complied with.

additions to the said forms, for the purpose of adapting the same to any alterations which may be made to the rates of duties on the importation of goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and for the better collection and payment of the said duties;—*Provided however*, That it shall not be competent for the said officers to prescribe any form or regulations incompatible with or contravening the special provisions of this act.

They may be varied by additions.

Repeal of former acts:—

Sec. 112. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, the act of Congress passed on the fourth day of August in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, entitled “An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels,” and also all other acts or parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be repealed and thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the continuance of the officers appointed in pursuance of the said act or parts of acts; except also as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued; and as to the payment of drawbacks, bounties and allowances upon the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before and on the said day; subject nevertheless, in respect, to the collection of duties, to the alterations contained and expressed in the present act.

March 2d, 1799. 3 Ses. 5 Con.

AN ACT

Imposing Duties on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That upon all ships or vessels which after the first day of September next, shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid the several and respective duties following, that is to say: on ships or vessels of the United States, at the rate of six cents per ton; on ships or vessels built within the United States after the twentieth day of July last, but belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton: on other ships or vessels at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Tonnage on ships
or vessels of United
States;

On those of fo-
reigners:
On all others.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid duty of six cents per ton, shall be also paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States which after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in a district in one state from a district in another state, other than an adjoining state on the sea coast or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares, and merchandise taken in one state to be delivered in another state: *Provided,* That it shall not be paid on any ship or vessel having a license to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries whilst employed therein, more than once a year.

On ships or
vessels of United
States, trading be-
tween district and
district;

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That upon every ship or vessel not of the United States, which after the said first day of September next,

On ship or vessels
not of U. States,
trading between
district and dis-
trict.

Lyme annexed to
New-London.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the town of Lyme, in the state of Connecticut, and the shores and waters thereof, shall be annexed as a port of delivery only to the district of New-London, and all vessels bound to or from the said port of Lyme,* shall first come to, enter, and clear at the said port of New-London: Provided, however, That the surveyor appointed to reside at Saybrook shall be authorized to visit and inspect ships or vessels arriving at said port of Lyme, and generally to perform the duties of a surveyor, as may be requisite within said port.*

Alteration of the
district of Ber-
muda Hundred
and City Point.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point, as at present constituted in the state of Virginia, shall be called the district of Petersburg,† to comprehend Petersburg, City Point, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets of James River, from Hood's and the junction of Chicahoming to the junction of the James and Appomattox Rivers, and from thence to the highest tide water of Appamattox, and also the Chicahoming to its highest tide water mark; and the port for the said district shall extend from Petersburg to City Point. And another district shall be formed, to be called the district of Richmond,‡ to comprehend Richmond, and Manchester, and Bermuda Hundred, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, and inlets of James River from Bermuda Hundred, including the harbor thereof, to the highest tide water of*

New district
formed.

* See antea page 14.

† See antea page 27.

‡ See antea page 27.

James River; and the port shall extend from Richmond and Manchester to Bermuda Hundred. The office of collector for the district of Petersburg shall be kept in the town of Petersburg; and a collector shall be appointed for the Richmond district, whose office shall be kept in the city of Richmond; and the surveyors within those two districts shall continue to reside at the places at present established by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the master of any ship or vessel bound to any district of James River above Sewal's Point, shall, before he pass by the said Point, and immediately after his arrival either at the same or at Hampton Road, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or of Hampton, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; and the said collector shall, after registering the manifest, transmit the same duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made: and the said collector may, whenever he shall judge it to be necessary for the security of the revenue, put an inspector of the customs on board any such ship or vessel, to accompany the same until her arrival at the first port of entry or delivery, in the district, to which such ship or vessel may be destined: and if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to deposit a manifest in manner as aforesaid, or shall refuse to receive an inspector of the customs on board, as the case shall require, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, one half for the use of the officer with whom such mani-

Manifest to be delivered to the collector of Norfolk, by vessels bound up James River, &c.

fest ought to have been deposited, and the other half to the use of the collector of the district, to which the said ship or vessel may be bound.*

Repeal of part
of former act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That such part and so much of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as comes within the purview of this act, being contrary hereto, shall be and hereby is repealed.

10th May, 1800. 1 Sec. 6 Con.

AN ACT

To retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the thirtieth of June next, two and one half per centum on the amount of all drawbacks, allowed or to be allowed by law, upon and for the re-exportation from the United States of goods, wares, or merchandizes imported thereinto, shall be retained for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively; and in addition to the sum of one and one quarter per centum heretofore directed by law to be so retained.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the re-exportation from the United States of goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported

* See postea act 3d March, 1801.

thereinto in foreign ships or vessels, no part of the additional duty imposed by law on such goods, wares, and merchandizes, on account of their importation in such ships or vessels, shall be allowed to be drawback; but that the whole of the said additional duty shall be retained in manner aforesaid, in addition to the rate per centum by this and former acts directed to be retained.

18th May, 1800. 1 Ses. 6 Con.

AN ACT

Making the port of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, and the port of New-Bedford in Massachusetts, ports of entry for ships or vessels, arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the port of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, and the port of New-Bedford, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be, and they are hereby made, ports of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.

18th February, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.

AN ACT

To establish the district of Bristol, and to annex the towns of Kittery and Berwick to the district of Portsmouth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after District of Bristol established.

See antea page 43.

the thirty first day of March next, the towns of Bristol, Warren and Barrington, in the state of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, and all the shores and waters, around the same, within the following limits, viz. a line beginning at the middle of the bay, between Mount Hope and Common Fence Point, running south westerly through the middle of Bristol ferry, and continuing such course until it strikes a point of equal distance from Rhode-Island to Prudence-Island, from thence northwardly on a straight line to the westernmost part of Nahant Point, and from thence to the western shore of Bullocks Point, shall be a district, to be called the district of Bristol,* of which the port of Bristol shall be the sole port of entry, and a collector for said district shall be appointed to reside at Bristol, and Warren and Barrington shall be ports of delivery only, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at each of the ports of Bristol and Warren; and the surveyor at Warren shall also be surveyor for the port of Barrington.

Vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope may enter at its port.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said Port of Bristol† shall also be a port of entry, for all ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or places beyond the same.

Kittery and Berwick annexed to Portsmouth.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirty first day of March next, the towns of Kittery and Berwick,‡ in the state of Massachusetts, shall be annexed to the district of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, as ports of delivery only; provided, that nothing herein con-

* See antea page 12.

† See antea page 13.

‡ See antea page 5.

tained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, having merchandize on board, destined for either of the said places, from making entry at his option, with the collector of the district of York, and obtaining permits for the delivery thereof as heretofore.

February 25th, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.

AN ACT

To allow the transportation of goods, wares and merchandize, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinnimink and Sassafra.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any goods, wares and merchandize, which lawfully might be transported to or from the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Elkton, Bohemia, or French Town, and port Penn, Appoquinnimink, New Castle, Christianna Bridge, Newport or Wilmington, shall and may lawfully be transported, to and from the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Appoquinnimink and Sassafra River, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages, and shall be subject to all the provisions, regulations, limitations and restrictions, existing in the case of goods, wares and merchandize, transported by any of the routes before mentioned.

27th February, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.

See antea page 158.

AN ACT

To amend the act altering the district of Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the master or commander of any ship or vessel arriving within the districts of Petersburg or Richmond, laden with goods, wares and merchandize, belonging or consigned to persons resident within both the said districts, shall make entry of such ship or vessel, in manner already prescribed by law, with the collector of that district wherein the owner or consignee, or the husband or acting manager of such ship or vessel, shall actually reside: and the said master or commander shall, at the time of making the entry aforesaid, deliver a duplicate manifest of the cargo as now required by law, to the said collector, whose duty it shall then be, to certify the same as a true copy, and to transmit it to the collector of the other district, and the delivery of such goods, wares or merchandize, shall be authorized by permits from the collector of each district respectively, in which the same shall have been duly entered according to law: *Provided*, that no *bona fide* importer, owner or consignee of goods, wares or merchandize, residing in either district, shall be admitted to make an entry of such goods, wares or merchandize with the collector of the district, in which such importer, owner or consignee shall not reside: *And provided also*, That all entries*

for goods, wares or merchandize, made by agents, for persons residing in other districts, shall be made with the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel may discharge.

3d March, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.*

AN ACT

Directing the mode of estimating certain foreign coins and currencies, and of making out invoices in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the foreign coins and currencies herein after mentioned, shall be estimated in the computation of duties, at the following rates; each sicca rupee of Bengal and each rupee of Bombay, at fifty cents; and each star pagoda of Madras, at one hundred and eighty four cents; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the invoices of all goods, imported into the United States, and subject to a duty ad valorem, shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual cost of such goods, in such foreign currency or

* See antea page 26.

currencies, without any respect to the value of the coins of the United States, or foreign coins, which now are, or shall be by law made current within the United States, in such foreign place or country.*

Act 3d March, 1801. 2 Ses. 6 Con.

AN ACT

To Repeal the Internal Taxes.

Certain certificates to be furnished by collectors, designated by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the certificates accompanying foreign distilled spirits, wines and teas, which are now furnished by the supervisors to the inspectors of the ports shall, from and after the thirtieth day of June, be furnished by such collectors of the custom, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. And it shall be the duty of the inspectors to account with such collectors, for the application of such certificates, in like manner, and under the same regulations, as heretofore they have accounted with the supervisors.

And the inspectors to whom delivered to account to them for all such.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for paring and issuing the certificates the collectors performing that duty, shall be entitled to, and receive the same compensation as heretofore has been allowed to the supervisors, respectively.

Act 6th April, 1802. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

*See antea page 88.

AN ACT

To amend an act, intituled "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the second section of the act, entitled, "an act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by the citizens of the United States, at the time of passing the said act, in those cases where such ship or vessel, at that time, possessed a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property.

Part of a former law not to operate upon unregistered ships, &c.

In certain cases.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever satisfactory proof shall be made to the secretary of the treasury, that any unregistered ship or vessel was, in fact, the property, in whole, of a citizen or citizens of the United States, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued to such ship or vessel, a certificate, which shall entitle such unregistered ship or vessel to the same privileges which are herein before granted to unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and carrying

Upon proof the secretary of the treasury to cause, a certificate to be issued to an unregistered ship or vessel, entitling her to certain privileges.

a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, before the passing of the said act, entitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expenses incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

14th April, 1802. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of certain districts, and therein to amend an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and

A district formed, to be called the district of East river, from the district of Yorktown, in Virginia.

after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Yorktown in Virginia, to be called the district of East River, which shall comprehend the waters, shores, harbors, and inlets of North and East River, and Mobjack Bay, and all other navigable waters, shores, harbors and inlets within the county of Mathews, in said state; and it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to designate a proper place to be port of entry and delivery within the said district; and to appoint a collector and surveyor of the customs to reside and keep their offices thereat, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to*

Port of entry and delivery may be designated by the president, and a collector and surveyor to be appointed by him.

*See antea page 27.

the fees and other emoluments established by law, Their compensations.
the annual salary of two hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from Bennet's creek in the district of Edenton to be discontinued, as a port of delivery.
and after the said last day of June next, Bennet's creek, within the district of Edenton, and state of North Carolina, shall cease to be a port of delivery, as heretofore established, and the office, authority, and emoluments of the surveyor of said port, shall also, from thenceforth terminate and be discontinued; and a port of delivery, in lieu thereof, shall be established on Salmon Creek A port of delivery substituted on Salmon creek, at Tombstone.
within the district aforesaid, at a place called the Tombstone;* and a surveyor of the customs shall Surveyor to reside there.
be appointed to reside and keep an office thereat, who shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees established by law, the annual salary heretofore allowed to the surveyor of Bennet's creek. 25th compensation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from A port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek.
and after the said last day of June next, a port of delivery shall be established at the mouth of Slade's Creek† on the north side thereof, within the district of Washington, and state of North Carolina, on a certain tract of land, intended and designated for a town, whereon William Parmley resides; and a surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office thereat, who shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees established by law, an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in the District of Marietta established.
territory of the United States northwest of the ri-

* See antea page 24.

† See antea page 36.

ver Ohio, there shall, from and after the passing of this act, be established a district, to be called the district of Marietta, which shall include all the waters, shores and inlets of the river Ohio, on the northern side, and the rivers, waters and shores connected therewith, above or to the eastward of, and including the river Scioto, from the mouth thereof, upwards, as far as the same may be navigable:—And a collector of the customs shall be appointed to reside and keep an office at the town of Marietta, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and the said collector shall be entitled to receive for his services, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

A collector to be appointed to reside at Marietta.

No other port of entry and delivery in the district.

Collectors salary.

President may establish another port of entry and delivery on the Mississippi.—May appoint a collector to reside there—and one or more surveyors at such places as he shall designate for ports of delivery only on the Mississippi.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on the Mississippi, south of the state of Tennessee, one other port of entry and delivery on the said river; and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office thereat, and to appoint one or more surveyors to reside at such place or places as he may think proper to designate as ports of delivery, only; and the surveyor or surveyors thus appointed, shall be subject to the controul and direction of the collector within whose district he or they shall reside.

No duty to be collected on merchandize not subject to it in other cases, because landed at New Orleans.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, no duty shall be demanded or collected on merchandize of the

growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign country, transported coastwise between the atlantic ports of the United States, and the districts of the United States on the river Mississippi, or any of its branches, although landed at the port of New-Orleans, on its passage; provided the same would not be subject to duty, or liable to seizure, if transported from one district of the United States, on the sea coast, to another: *And provided likewise*, That no debenture for a drawback shall have been issued upon the export of such merchandize from the atlantic ports of the United States to any foreign port or place; and to the end as well that frauds on the revenue may be prevented, as that the coasting vessels of the United States may be permitted to participate in the said trade, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, is hereby authorized to prescribe and establish such forms and regulations, and the same from time to time, with like approbation, to alter and amend, for the government of the officers of the customs in this respect, as he may think proper and necessary; on the observance of which, merchandize thus transported shall be exempted from duty; and it shall be lawful for the coasting vessels of the United States to be employed in the said trade, and not otherwise.

Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President to prescribe certain forms to prevent frauds in cases of debentures.

Sec. 7. *And whereas it is provided by the hundred and fourth section of the collection law*

The 4, and 5, and 6, sections of the above act have been repealed by the acts of 24th February, 1804, and 18th February, 1807, establishing the district of Mississippi.

that merchandize belonging to British subjects may be brought (without regard to the character of the vessel importing the same) into the ports of the United States on the northern and north western frontiers, subject to no higher or other duties than are or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the atlantic ports of the United States; and it being just and reasonable that the same privilege should be extended to vessels and merchandize belonging to persons residing at New-Orleans, and other ports of Louisiana and Florida, on the Mississippi, or any of its branches: *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June next, all goods and merchandize, the importation of which into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, shall and may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be brought into the ports of the United States on the Mississippi, or any of its branches, in vessels belonging to New Orleans, or any other port of Louisiana or Florida, on the Mississippi; and such goods or merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than are, or shall be payable by the citizens of the United States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the atlantic ports of the United States.

Goods brought to ports on the Mississippi from Louisiana, in vessels belonging thereto—to what duties subject.

No duty demandable on the tonnage of boats, flats, &c. in the districts on the Mississippi.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June next, no duty on the tonnage of any boat, flat, raft, or other vessel,

The 7th and 8th section so far as they relate to Louisiana have been superseded by the cession of Louisiana, by the treaty, of 30th April, 1803, with the government of France.

shall be demanded, or collected on the arrival or entry of such boat, flat, or raft, or other vessel, in any district which is or may be established on the Mississippi, or any of its branches, and on the northern or north-western boundaries of the United States:* *Provided nevertheless*, That this exemption shall not be construed to extend to any vessel above fifty tons burthen, and which shall not be wholly employed in carrying on inland trade between the ports of the United States on the Mississippi, and its branches, and the ports of Louisiana and Florida, on the same, including New-Orleans, and between the ports of the northern and north-western boundaries of the United States and the British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, that directs that the collector of the district of Georgetown shall reside at Georgetown,† be, and is hereby repealed.

Cases in which this exemption does not apply. Collector of the district of Georgetown may reside out of that town.

1st May, 1802. 1 Ses. 7 Con.

*See antea 104 sec. page 197.

†See antea page 25, sec. 10.

AN ACT,

To make Beaufort and Passamaquoddy, ports of entry and delivery; to make Easton, and Tiverton, ports of delivery; and to authorize the establishment of a new collection district on Lake Ontario.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, a district shall be formed from the district of Newbern, in North-Carolina, to be called the district of Beaufort, which shall include the town of Beaufort, and all the water and shore north and east of the said town, to Harbor Island, and all the water and shore south and west of the said town, to Dog Island, inclusive. And the town of Beaufort shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector for the said port shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office at the said town of Beaufort, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars.*

District of Beaufort formed from Newbern, North Carolina.

Beaufort a port of entry. Collector appointed.

Easton, in Maryland, and Tiverton, in Rhode-Island, ports of delivery.

Surveyor to each. Salaries.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, Easton,† in the district of Oxford, in the state of Maryland, and Tiverton,‡ in the district of Newport, and state of Rhode Island, shall be ports of delivery, and a surveyor shall be appointed to each; each of whom shall be entitled to receive, in addition to

* See antea page 30.

† See antea page 12.

‡ See antea page 23.

to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on Lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery on the said lake, or on the waters or rivers emptying therein, and to appoint a collector of the customs, to reside and keep an office thereat. Additional Port of entry and delivery, on Lake Ontario. With a collector.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, such place within the district of Passamaquoddy,* in the state of Massachusetts, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, shall be a port of entry and delivery, (at which place the collector shall reside) as well for foreign as for vessels of the United States. Port of entry and delivery in Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts.

3d March, 1803. 2 Ses. 7 Con.

AN ACT

For laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ame-*

*See *antes* page 10.

Duties on imports
and tonnage in
Louisiana.

rica, in Congress assembled, That the same duties which by law now are, or hereafter may be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, on the tonnage of vessels, and on the passports and clearances of vesssels, shall be laid and collected on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic; and on vessels arriving in, or departing from the said territories: and the following acts, that is to say, the act, entitled,

What laws shall
be in force there.

“An act to establish the treasury department.”

“An act concerning the registering and record-
of ships and vessels.”

“An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.”

“An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.”

“An act to establish the compensations of officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage and for other purposes.”

“An act for the more effectual recovery of debts due from individuals to the United States.”

“And an act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.”

“An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of lands in certain cases, by the marshals of the United States, and to confirm former sales;” and

“An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.”

"An act to establish a mint and to regulate the coins of the United States."

"An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes;"

And the act supplementary to, and amendatory of the two last mentioned acts, or so much of the said acts as is now in force, and also so much of any other act or acts of the United States as is now in force, or may be hereafter enacted, for laying any duties on imports, tonnage, seamen or shipping, for regulating and securing the collection of the same, and for regulating the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the same; for granting and regulating drawbacks, bounties and allowances in lieu of drawbacks; concerning the registering, recording, enrolling and licensing of ships and vessels; to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individuals; for the recovery of debts due to the United States; and for remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, shall extend to, and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories: *Provided, however,* and it is hereby further enacted, That ships or vessels, which on the twentieth day of December last, were owned by persons then residing in the above mentioned territories, and who, either were citizens of the United States, or had resided in the said territories, during five years next preceding, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of ships or vessels of the United States, whilst they shall continue to be wholly owned by such persons, or by citizens of the United States; *Provided nevertheless,* That the persons claiming such

Vessels of that territory entitled to same benefit as of United States.

But shall register and take oath of allegiance.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

privileges for their ships or vessels, shall in every other respect, comply with the provisions of the acts for registering, recording, enrolling and licensing of ships or vessels, and who, if not citizens of the United States, shall have previously taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, which oath the collector of the port is hereby authorized to administer.

Other acts extended to Louisiana.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of the United States, now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, concerning the bank of the United States, and for the punishment of frauds committed on the same; for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; for the protection of American seamen; for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service; and for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected; shall extend to and have full force and effect in the above mentioned territories.

Commercial regulations, District of Mississippi.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any law or laws, laying any duties on the importation into the United States of goods, wares and merchandize from the said territories (or allowing drawbacks on the importation of the same from the United States to the said territories) or respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the said territories, or between the several parts of the United States through the said territories, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding section, be, and the same hereby is repealed; and all duties on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize from the said territories, as well as all duties

on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandize into the said territories, on the transfer of ships or vessels, and on the tonnage of vessels, other than those laid by virtue of the laws of the United States, shall, from the time when this act shall commence to be in force, cease and determine: *Provided however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the fees and other charges usually paid in the said territories on account of pilotage, wharfage, or the right of anchoring by the levy of the city of New Orleans, which several fees and charges shall, until otherwise directed, continue to be paid and applied to the same purposes as heretofore.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, to the end that the laws providing for the collection of the duties imposed, by law, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and the laws respecting the revenue and navigation of the United States may be carried into effect, within the said territories, the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty above mentioned, and also all the navigable waters, rivers, creeks, bays, and inlets, lying within the United States, which empty into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the river Mississippi, shall be annexed to the Mississippi district,* and shall, together with the same, constitute one district, to be called the "District of Mississippi." The city of New Orleans shall be the sole port of entry in the said district, and the town of Bayou St. John shall be a port of de-

District of Mississippi.

*See antea page 35.

Officers to be appointed by President of the United States.

livery, a collector, naval officer, and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at New Orleans, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at the port of Bayou St. John; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, not exceeding three surveyors, to reside at such other places, within the said district, as he shall deem expedient, and to constitute each, or either of such places ports of delivery only. And so much of any law or laws, as establishes a district on the river Mississippi, south of the river Tennessee, is hereby repealed, except as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as shall have accrued, and as to the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before the commencement of the operation of this act.*

District of Natchez.

Officers there.

Ships to stop at New Orleans.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the shores and waters of the town of Natchez,* shall be one district, to be called the district of Natchez,* and a collector shall be appointed who shall reside at Natchez, which shall be the only port of entry or delivery within the said district, of any goods, wares, and merchandize, not the growth or manufacture of the United States: *Provided nevertheless*, That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of any ship or vessel destined for the said port of Natchez, to stop at New Orleans, and there deliver to the collector of said port a manifest of the cargo on board such ship or

* See act 18th February, 1807, annexing all the waters of the Mississippi to the district of Mississippi.

vessel agreeably to law, on penalty of five thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of said collector to transmit a certified copy of such manifest to the collector of the said port of Natchez; and to direct an inspector to go on board such ship or vessel; and proceed therewith to the port of Natchez; and there report such ship or vessel to the collector of said port of Natchez immediately after his arrival, when the duty of said inspector shall cease.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That foreign ships or vessels shall be admitted to unlade at the port of New Orleans and at no other port within the district of Mississippi; and ships or vessels belonging to citizens of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, shall not be admitted to unload at any port within the district of Mississippi other than New Orleans: and ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same shall be admitted to make entry at the port of New Orleans and at no other port within the district of Mississippi: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act contained, shall authorize the allowing of drawbacks on the exportation of any goods, wares and merchandize from the said port of New Orleans, other than on those which shall have been imported directly into the same, from a foreign port or place.

Foreign vessels
to unlade at
New Orleans.

Drawbacks at
New Orleans,
how regulated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel,

Ships bound to
other ports must
stop at New-
Orleans, and
make entry.

The proviso contained in the 6th section, as above, repealed by the act 5th January, 1805.

bound to a port of delivery only, other than the port of Bayou St. John, in the district of Mississippi, shall first come to at the port of New Orleans with his ship or vessel, and there make report and entry, in writing, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, port fees, and charges, in manner provided by law, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and any ship or vessel, bound to the port of Bayou St. John, may first proceed to the said port, and afterwards make report and entry at the port of New Orleans, within the time by law limited; and the master of every ship or vessel, arriving from a foreign port or place, or having goods on board of which the duties have not been paid or secured, and bound to any port within the district of Mississippi, (other than New Orleans, or Bayou St. John) shall take an inspector on board, at New Orleans, before proceeding to such port; and if any master of a ship or vessel, shall proceed to such port of delivery, contrary to the directions aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, with the costs of suit.

Under penalty of
500 dollars.

French and Spanish
ships privileged
in ports
of Louisiana for
15 years.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That during the term of twelve years, to commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the above mentioned treaty shall have been notified, at Paris, to the French government, French ships, or vessels, coming directly from France, or any of her colonies, laden only with the produce or manufactures of France, or any of her said colonies; and Spanish ships or vessels, coming directly from Spain, or any of her colonies, laden

only with the produce or manufactures of Spain, or any of her said colonies, shall be admitted into the port of New Orleans, and into all other ports of entry which may hereafter be established by law, within the territories ceded to the United States by the above mentioned treaty, in the same manner as ships or vessels of the United States, coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, and without being subject to any other, or higher duty on the said produce or manufacture, than by law now is, or shall, at the time, be payable, by citizens of the United States on similar articles, imported from France or Spain or any of their colonies, in vessels of the United States, into the said port of New-Orleans, or other ports of entry in the territories above mentioned; or to any other, or higher tonnage duty, than by law now is, or shall at the time be, laid on the tonnage of vessels of the United States coming from France, or Spain, or from any of their colonies, to the said port of New-Orleans, or other ports of entry within the territories above mentioned.

To pay only the duties with ships of United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of the district of Mississippi shall give bond for the true and faithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and shall be allowed in addition to the fees and emoluments of his office, in lieu of all other commissions, one and a half per cent. on all monies by him received, on account of the duties arising from goods, wares and merchandize imported into the said district, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels; and the naval officers and surveyors of the said district shall respectively, receive an

Collector to give bond.

Emoluments.

Naval officer and surveyor's compensation.

annual compensation of two hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to their other fees and emoluments.

Additional revenue cutters to be built.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, to cause to be built and equipped, one revenue cutter in addition to those heretofore authorized by law, which cutter may be officered, manned and employed, in the same manner, and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the same fund, as is provided for defraying the expense of the revenue cutters heretofore authorized by law.

Mobile may be made a separate district.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile,* and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascaguola inclusive, into a separate district, and to establish such place within the same, as he shall deem expedient, to be the port of entry and delivery for such district; and to designate such other places, within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only. Whenever such separate district shall be erected, a collector shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry; and a surveyor shall likewise be appointed, to reside at each of the ports of delivery which may be established, and such collector and surveyor shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their other fees and emoluments, an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Two ports of delivery in Mobile.

Officers may be appointed.

* See *antea* page 36.

And the said collector shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted, That* Act in Force 24th March, 1804. this act shall commence thirty days after the passing thereof.

24th February, 1804. 1 Ses. 2 Con.

AN ACT

To allow drawbacks of duties, on goods, wares and merchandize transported by land, in the cases therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That* all goods, wares and merchandize duly imported into either the districts of Boston and Charlestown, Salem and Beverly, Newburyport, Ipswich or Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts, which shall be transported by inland conveyance along the turnpike or other main road into another of said districts, and be therefrom exported to any foreign port or place, shall be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties upon such exportation, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as if the goods, wares and merchandize were transported coastwise from one to another of the said districts, and also upon the conditions specified in the 79th section* of the

Goods imported into certain ports and transported by inland conveyance to others, and thence exported entitled to drawback.

act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Goods imported into the district of Delaware entitled to drawbacks as in cases of exportation, from Philadelphia, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandize duly imported into the District of Delaware, may be transported to the same places, in the same manner, and on the same conditions with goods, wares and merchandize duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, and shall in like manner be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties thereon, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, agreeably to the provisions contained in the seventy-ninth section of an act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage:" and that all goods, wares and merchandize, which being duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, shall be exported from the district of Delaware, shall also be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties on the same, in the same manner, and on the same conditions which are prescribed by the said seventy-ninth section of the act aforesaid, for goods, wares and merchandize, which being duly imported into Baltimore or New-York, shall be exported from Philadelphia.

Approved 2d March, 1804. 1 Ses. 8 Con.

AN ACT

Further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipping, officering, manning, and employing such of the armed vessels of the United States, as may be deemed requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting the commerce and seamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations against the Regency of Tripoli, or any other of the Barbary powers, which way commit hostilities against the United States, and for the purpose also of defraying any other expenses incidental to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, or which are authorized by this act: a duty of two and a half per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties now imposed by law, shall, be laid, levied, and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandize, paying a duty ad valorem, which shall after the thirtieth day of June next, be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place: and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: and the duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security and time of payment respectively, as

An additional ad valorem duty imposed for defraying expenses in relation to the Barbary states.

Upon goods imported after the 30th June next:

act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Goods imported into the district of Delaware entitled to drawbacks as in cases of exportation, from Philadelphia, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandize duly imported into the District of Delaware, may be transported to the same places, in the same manner, and on the same conditions with goods, wares and merchandize duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, and shall in like manner be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties thereon, upon exportation to any foreign port or place, agreeably to the provisions contained in the seventy-ninth section of an act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage:" and that all goods, wares and merchandize, which being duly imported into the districts of Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, shall be exported from the district of Delaware, shall also be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties on the same, in the same manner, and on the same conditions which are prescribed by the said seventy-ninth section of the act aforesaid, for goods, wares and merchandize, which being duly imported into Baltimore or New-York, shall be exported from Philadelphia.

Approved 2d March, 1804. 1 Ses. 8 Con.

AN ACT

Further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipping, officering, manning, and employing such of the armed vessels of the United States, as may be deemed requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting the commerce and seamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations against the Regency of Tripoli, or any other of the Barbary powers, which way commit hostilities against the United States, and for the purpose also of defraying any other expenses incidental to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, or which are authorized by this act: a duty of two and a half per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties now imposed by law, shall, be laid, levied, and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandize, paying a duty ad valorem, which shall after the thirtieth day of June next, be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place: and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: and the duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security and time of payment respectively, as

An additional ad valorem duty imposed for defraying expenses in relation to the Barbary states.

Upon goods imported after the 30th June next.

are already prescribed by law in relation to the duties now in force on the articles on which the said additional duty is laid by this act.

Distinct account
of the duties im-
posed by this act
proceeds to be
called the "Medi-
terranean fund;"
when the duties
cease.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a distinct account shall be kept of the duties imposed by this act, and the proceeds thereof shall constitute a fund, to be denominated "the Mediterranean fund," and shall be applied solely to the purposes designated by this act: and the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States, of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli; unless the United States should then be at war with any other of the Barbary powers, in which case the said additional duty shall cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States

1st Section of the above act continued, by act 21st April, 1806, to next session. Vol. 8, page 118, 1 Ses. 9 Con.

1st Section continued to 1st January, 1808, by act 3d March 1807, Vol. 8, page 299, 2 Ses. 9 Con.

1st Section continued to 1st January, 1809, by act 19th January 1808. Vol. 9, page 18, 1 Ses. 10 Con.

1st Section continued to 1st January, 1810, by act 10th January, 1809. Vol. 9, page 198, 2 Ses. 10 Con.

1st Section continued to 4th March, 1811, by act 12th January 810. Vol. 10, page 85, 2 Ses. 11 Con.

1st Section continued to 4th March, 1812, by act 7th January 1811. Vol. 10, page 252, 3 Ses. 11 Con.

1st Section continued to 4th March, 1813, by act 31st January 1812. Vol. 11, page 28, 1 Ses. 12 Con.

1st Section continued to 1st April, 1814, by act 27th February 1813. Vol. 11, page 299, 2 Ses. 12 Con.

And thence to the end of the next ensuing congress.

of a treaty of peace with such power: *Provided however*, That the said additional duty shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandize, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to the day on which the said duty is to cease.

Approved 25th March, 1804, 1 Ses. 8 Con.

(3d and 4th section prescribes the means of defence and authorizes the President to borrow money.

AN ACT

Concerning Drawbacks on Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of the act, entitled, "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage within the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of the 30th April, 1803, between the United States and the French republic; and for other purposes," as prohibits the allowance of drawbacks of duties on goods, wares and merchandize exported from the port of New Orleans, other than those imported into the same place directly from a foreign port or place, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.*

Part of a former act, imposing restrictions on exportation of goods from New Orleans, repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any goods, wares, or merchandize, which shall be exported from the United States, or the district of

Goods exported to the westward or southward of Louisiana, entitled to drawbacks.

*See proviso to 6th section of act 24th February, 1804.

Mississippi, in the manner prescribed by law, to any foreign port or place, situated to the westward or southward of Louisiana,* shall be deemed and taken to be entitled to such drawback of duties as would be allowable thereon, when exported to any other foreign port or place, any thing in the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," to the contrary notwithstanding:

*Commencement
of this act.*

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

Approved 5th January, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

AN ACT

Declaring Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the town or landing place of Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Boston and Charlestown, and shall be subject to the same regulations as other ports of delivery in the United States.

Town of Cambridge in the district of Boston made a port of delivery.

11th January, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

*See page 145, 75th section.

See antea page 7.

AN ACT

For carrying into more complete effect the tenth article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation with Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever any Spanish vessel shall arrive in distress, in any port of the United States, having been damaged on the coasts, or within the limits of the United States, and her cargo shall have been unladen, in conformity with the provisions of the sixtieth section of the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," the said cargo, or any part thereof, may, if the said ship or vessel should be condemned, as not sea-worthy, or be deemed incapable of performing her original voyage, afterwards be reladen on board any other vessel or vessels, under the inspection of the officer who superintended the landing thereof, or other proper person. And no duties, charges, or fees whatever, shall be paid on such part of the cargo, as may be reladed and carried away, either in the vessel in which it was originally imported, or in any other whatever.

Cargoes of Spanish vessels, arriving in distress in the United States may be reshipped in other vessels without any charges, &c.

14th February, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

[Section 2d directs the collector of Norfolk to refund duties on a Spanish vessel similarly situated.]

See antea page 125.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the same terms of credit, which are granted by law, for the payment of duties on articles the produce of the West Indies, and no other, shall be allowed on goods wares and merchandize imported by sea into the United States, from all foreign ports and islands lying north of the equator, and situated on the eastern shores of America, or in its adjacent seas, bays and gulfs.**

The same terms of credit for the payment of duties on goods imported by sea from foreign places, north of the equator, and on the eastern shores of America, as are allowed on West India articles.

Vessels may proceed with their foreign cargoes to foreign ports or places free of duties.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any ship or vessel to proceed with any goods, wares or merchandize, brought in her, and which shall in the manifest delivered to the collector of the customs, be reported as destined or intended for any foreign port or place, from the district within which such ship or vessel shall first arrive, to such foreign port or place, without paying or securing the payment of any duties upon such goods, wares or merchandize, as shall be actually re-exported in the said ship or vessel:† *Provided, That such manifest, so declaring to re-export such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be delivered to such collector, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such**

*See antea page 127.

† See antea page 71.

ship or vessel. And, *Provided also*, That the Proviso, the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall give bond as required by the thirty-second section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Approved 22d February, 1805. 2 sess. 8 con.

AN ACT

To establish the districts of Genessee, of Buffaloe Creek and of Miami; and to alter the port of entry of the district of Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, all the shores and waters of the lake Ontario, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the state of New York, to the westward of the western extremity of Sodus bay, but excluding all the rivers and waters emptying into the said bay, and to the eastward of the eastern extremity of a certain creek or bay, lying between Niagara and the Genessee river, and known by the name of Oak Orchard creek, shall be a district, to be called the district of Genessee, of which the river Genessee shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for said district shall be appointed, to reside on the river Genessee.*

District of Genessee established.

Collector to be appointed, &c. &c.

*See ante page 18.

District of Buffaloe creek established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the shores, rivers and waters heretofore belonging to the district of Niagara, which empty into lake Erie, or into the river Niagara, above the falls of Niagara, shall, from and after the thirty-first day of March next, be a district, to be called the district of Buffaloe Creek, of which Buffaloe Creek shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside on Buffaloe Creek.*

Collector to be appointed, &c. &c.

District of Miami established.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, all the shores, rivers and waters of lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the United States, which lie between the west bank of Vermilion river, and the north cape, or extremity of Miami bay, into which the river Miami of Lake Erie empties itself, and including all the waters of the said river Miami, shall be a district, to be called the district of Miami.* And the President of the United States is authorized to establish such place at or near Sandusky, or on the said river Miami, to be the port of entry, as he shall judge expedient, and also to establish, not exceeding two other places, to be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry, and surveyors to reside at such ports of delivery as may be established, as aforesaid.

Port of entry at or near Sandusky, and two others, in the discretion of the President, may be established as ports of delivery collector and surveyors to be appointed, &c. &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to designate such place in the district of Erie,† as he

* See antea page 18.

† See antea page 37.

shall judge expedient, to be the port of entry of the said district.

President may designate port of entry in district of Erie.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several collectors and surveyors, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, or by virtue of the third section of an act passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, which authorizes the establishment of a new collection district on Lake Ontario, in addition to the fees and commissions allowed by law, respectively, receive the same annual salary, which by law is allowed to the collectors and surveyors of the several districts comprising the northern and western boundaries of the United States.

Allowance to the officers to be appointed under this act.

3d March, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act, entitled, "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes," shall not be deemed to operate upon un-registered ships or vessels, owned by citizens

6th section of act for imposing more specific duties, &c. &c. not to operate upon un-registered vessels of United States, if possessed bona fide of sea letter, &c.

Foreign

of the United States, in those cases, where such ship or vessel is in possession of a sea letter, or other regular document, issued from a custom house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property: *Provided however*, That upon the entry of every such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner, or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part owners, shall make oath or affirmation, that the sea letter or other regular document possessed by such ship or vessel, contains the name or names of all the persons who are then owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred since the date of such sea letter or document, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject or citizen, hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner, or any part owner shall not reside at the port or place, at which such ship or vessel shall enter, then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect. And if the owner or part owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges granted by this act,

2d March, 1805. 2 Ses. 8 Con.

See act 27th March, 1814. under the head rates of duties.

AN ACT

To provide for light houses in Long Island Sound: and to declare Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That the town or landing place of Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Boston and Charlestown, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions, as other ports of delivery in the United States.*

22d January, 1806. 1 Ses. 9 Con.

AN ACT

Declaring the town of Jersey, in the state of New Jersey, to be a port of delivery; and for erecting a light house on Wood Island, or Fletcher's Neck, in the state of Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the town, or landing place of Jersey, in the State of New Jersey, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Perth Amboy and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States. And there shall be appointed a surveyor to reside at

Jersey, in the state of New-Jersey, made a port of delivery.

See antea page 20.

Surveyor to reside at the said place.

the said port of delivery, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law, a salary of one hundred dollars annually.

8th March, 1806. 1 Ses. 9 Con.

AN ACT

To amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Collector of Great Egg Harbor may reside any where in his district approved of by the secretary of the treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" as requires the collector for the district of Great Egg Harbour, in the state of New-Jersey, to reside at Somer's Point, be, and the same hereby is repealed; and the said collector shall reside at such place, within said district, as may be directed by the secretary of the treasury.*

Town of Darien in Georgia made a port of delivery to be annexed to the district of Brunswick.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the town or landing place of Darien, on the Alatamaha river, in the state of Georgia, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Brunswick,† and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at the said port of delivery, who shall be entitled to receive one hundred dollars,

* See antea page 24.

† See antea page 34.

annual salary, together with the other emoluments of office, as fixed by existing laws.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That Ocracoke inlet,* in North Carolina, together with Shell Castle, and Beacon Islands, and all the shores, islands, shoals, bays and waters within two miles of the shores of said inlet, on each side thereof, shall be a district, to be called the district of Ocracoke; The president of the United States shall be authorized to designate such place in the said district, as he shall think proper, to be the port of entry; And a collector for said district shall be appointed to reside at such port of entry, who, in addition to his other emoluments, shall be entitled to receive the salary now allowed to the surveyor of Beacon Island, and no other; and shall also perform the duties heretofore enjoined by law on the said surveyor: but no duties shall be paid, or secured to be paid, in the said district of Ocracoke, on any articles intended for any other port connected with the waters of the said inlet of Ocracoke, such only excepted, as may be cast away within the said district. The office of surveyor of Beacon Island, shall be henceforth abolished, and the masters or commanders of every ship or vessel, coming in at Ocracoke inlet, and intending to unlade her cargo, or any part thereof, at any port, other than the district of Ocracoke, connected with the waters of the said inlet, as well as the masters or commanders of all lighters, or coasting vessels, who shall receive goods, wares or merchandize, to be transported to any such port, shall be bound to exhibit their reports and*

Ocracoke inlet, in North Carolina, made the district of "Ocracoke."

Port of entry to be designated by the President.

Collector to reside there.

His compensation

Duties, on what articles to be laid and collected.

Office of surveyor of Beacon Island abolished.

*See antea page 21.

manifests to the said collector, and to perform all the other duties, which, by the eighteenth section* of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" they are now bound to perform, under similar circumstances, in the inlet aforesaid.

April 21st, 1806. 1 Ses. 2 Con.

AN ACT

To annex certain shores and waters to the district of Mississippi; and to authorize the building a custom house at New-Orleans.

All the shores and waters of the Ohio and its branches, and of the Mississippi and its branches added to the district of Mississippi.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, all the shores and waters of the river Ohio, and of the several rivers and creeks emptying into the same; and also, all the shores and waters of the rivers which empty into the river Mississippi, or any of its branches, be, and the same are hereby annexed to, and shall make part of the district of Mississippi.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a surveyor shall be appointed for each of the following towns or places, that is to say; Pittsburg, Charlestown, Marietta, Cincinnati, Limestone, Louisville, Massac, and Natchez, who shall be authorized to grant temporary registers to vessels

See antea page 36.

of the United States, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions, as may be done by the collectors of the several districts of the United States; and each of the said surveyors, besides the fees paid in relation to the admeasurement and registering of vessels, shall receive an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Permanent registers to be issued by the collector of Mississippi.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the district of Mississippi shall, on the surrender of any temporary register, granted to a vessel of the United States as aforesaid, issue a permanent register for such vessel: *Provided*, Provide. That the master of such vessel shall take the usual oath, and perform all the other conditions required by the registering act, except that he shall not be obliged to give any new bond to the said collector.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts, as erects any of the shores or waters, annexed by this act to the Mississippi district, into separate districts, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Repeal of any act making separate districts of the shores and waters referred to.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be built upon some convenient site, belonging to the United States, in the city of New-Orleans, a good and sufficient house, to serve as an office and place of deposit for the collector of the customs at that place. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of erecting the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The secretary of the treasury authorized to cause a custom-house to be built at New Orleans.

February 13th, 1807. 2 Sess. 9 Con.

AN ACT

Respecting seizures made under the authority of the United States, and for other purposes.

Costs to be paid by claimants when there was a reasonable cause for seizure.

Provide.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, made by any collector or other officer, under any act of Congress authorizing such seizure, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the said court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof; and in such case the claimant or claimants shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit or judgment on account of such seizure and prosecution: *Provided,* That the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandize be, after judgment, forthwith returned to such claimant or claimants, his, her or their agent or agents.

[Section 2 authorizes the treasury to allow the collector of New-York the amount of damages recovered from and paid by him.]

Approved, 24th February, 1807. 2 Ses. 9 Con.

AN ACT

To change the name of the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, in Massachusetts, to that of Saco.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district at present called the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, in Massachusetts, shall in future be called the district of Saco, and that the Collector, of the said district, be permitted to reside in Saco or Biddeford, and that all the provisions of the several acts of congress, that relate to the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough, shall be, and the same are hereby continued in full force; with respect to the district of Saco.

Name of Saco substituted for that of Biddeford, &c.

Collector to reside at Saco.

Act 15th December, 1807. 1 sess. 10 con.

AN ACT

To make Plymouth, in North-Carolina, a port of entry; to change the name of the district of Nunjemoy, to that of St. Mary's, and to make Augusta, in the district of Maine, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, a district shall be formed out of the district of Edenton, in North-

District of Plymouth formed out of that of Edenton.

See antea page 8.

Plymouth made
the port of entry,
&c.

Carolina, to be called the district of Plymouth,* which shall include and comprehend the rivers Roanoake and Cashie, and all the waters, creeks, and harbors belonging thereto. The town of Plymouth shall be the port of entry and delivery; and Windsor and Skewarky, ports of delivery. A collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office at the town of Plymouth, who shall be entitled to receive three per cent. commissions on all monies by him received, on account of the duties arising on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the said district, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and the other emoluments and fees of office established by law.

Name of district
of Nanjemoy
changed to that of
St. Mary's.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the district of Nanjemoy,† in the state of Maryland, shall be called the district of St. Mary's, and the collector shall reside at St. Mary's river, which shall be the port of entry and delivery for said district, and Nanjemoy a port of delivery only, to which a surveyor shall be appointed, who shall be entitled, in addition to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, to receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Augusta made a
port of delivery to
be annexed to the
district of Bath,
&c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the town of Augusta,‡ in the district of Maine, shall be, and the same is hereby constituted a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Bath, and subject to the same regulations and restrictions, as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor,

*See antea page 21. †See Antea page 24.

‡See antea page 2.

to reside at the said port of delivery, who shall be entitled to receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars annually, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law.

25th April, 1808, 1 *Sea. 8 Con.*

AN ACT

To allow the benefit of drawback on merchandize transported by land conveyance from Newport to Boston, and from Boston to Newport, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares and merchandize, duly imported into either of the ports of Boston and Newport, which shall be transported by land conveyance from the port of Newport, by the way of Rhode-Island bridge and Taunton, to Boston; or from Boston, by the same route, to Newport, and which being imported into Newport, shall be exported from Boston: or which being imported into Boston shall be exported from Newport, shall be entitled to the benefit of a drawback of the duties upon exportation, to any foreign port or place, under the same provisions, regulations, restrictions and limitations, as if the said goods, wares and merchandize were transported coastwise from one to another of the said districts; and on the proviso that all the provisions, regulations, limitations and restrictions,

existing in the case of goods, wares and merchandize, transported by any of the routs mentioned in the seventy-ninth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be duly observed.

Act 25th April, 1810. 2 Sess. 11 Con.

AN ACT

Regulating the Post office establishment..

Letters to be delivered to the post masters from vessels, previous to their being permitted to report, &c.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no ship or vessel arriving at any port within the United States, where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the post master, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the territories thereof, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel, and except also such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery, to which such ship or vessel may be bound.

Masters of vessels to take an oath as to the delivery of letters, &c.

And it shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer of the port, impowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require, from every

See antea page 158.

master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid. And if any commander or master of any ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof forfeit, for every such offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. ^{Penalties}

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the post master to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master or commander, or other person, delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet, and shall obtain, from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be, with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the post master general, who shall credit him with the amount. ^{Masters of vessels, except those of foreign packets, to receive postage for letters brought and delivered by them.}

30th April, 1810. 2 ses. 11 Con.

AN ACT

To establish the districts of Mumphreymagog, of Oswegatchie, and of the White Mountains.

Sec. 1. *Be be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of April next, all that part ^{Mumphreymagog district established}

of the state of Vermont, lying east of lake Mumphreymagog, and including also all such shores and waters of the said lake, as lie within the said state, shall constitute a district, to be called the district of Mumphreymagog;* of which Derby shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at the said port of entry.

Oswegatchie district established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of April next, all the shores and waters of the river St. Lawrence, which lie in the state of New York, east of the western boundary of the county of St. Lawrence, and west of the western boundary of the collection district of Champlain, shall constitute a district to be called the district of Oswegatchie,† of which Ogdenburgh shall be the sole port of entry, and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Ogdenburgh. And the President of the United States is authorized to establish another place in the said district to be a port of delivery only; and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at such port of delivery.

White Mountains district established.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the state of New Hampshire which lies adjacent to the northern boundary of the United States, and north of forty-four degrees, thirty minutes, north latitude, shall from and after the first day of April next, constitute a district to be called the district of White Mountains;‡ the President of the United States is authorized to

*See antea page 19. †See antea page 17.

‡See antea page 6.

establish a place in the said district to be the port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at the said place.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to alter the place which had heretofore been designated to be the port of entry for the district of Vermont, and to establish another place to be such port of entry.

Port of entry for district of Vermont, may be altered.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April next, the collectors of the districts established by this act, and the collectors of the districts of Vermont, Champlain and Sacketts Harbour and Oswego, shall each receive, in addition to the fees and commissions allowed by law, an annual salary of five hundred dollars a year; and the annual salary heretofore allowed to the collectors of the three last mentioned districts shall, from and after the said first day of April, be discontinued; and the surveyor to be appointed for the district of Oswegatchie, shall receive, in addition to the fees allowed by law, a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year.

Compensation of the collectors.

2d March, 1811. 3 Ses. 11 Con.

AN ACT

To annex part of the state of New-Jersey to the collection district of New-York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewiston, to make Cape St. Vincent, in the district of Sacketts harbour, a port of delivery; and out of the districts of Miami and Mississippi, to make two new districts, to be called districts of Sandusky and Teche, and for other purposes.

Part of the state
of New-Jersey,
added to the dis-
trict of New-
York.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the state of New-Jersey, which lies north and east of Elizabethtown and Staten Island, be, and the same is hereby annexed to the district of New-York;** that an assistant collector, to be appointed and commissioned by the president of the United States, shall reside at the town of Jersey, who shall have power to enter and clear vessels in like manner as the collector of New-York is authorized by law to do; but such assistant collector shall nevertheless act in conformity to such instructions and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from the collector of New-York; and that the said assistant collector shall receive for his annual salary one thousand dollars, in full for all services to be by him performed, and in lieu of commissions and fees.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the Miami district laying east of the western cape of Sandusky bay, shall be a district, to be called the district of Sandusky; and the

*See antea page 16.

President is hereby authorized to designate such place in the district of Sandusky, as he shall judge expedient, to be the port of entry of the said district; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at the port of entry.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Cape Vincent in the district of Sacketts Harbor shall, from and after the thirty first day of May next, be a port of delivery only; and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at the said port.

Cape Vincent made a port of delivery only.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors office shall, after the thirty-first day of May next, be removed from fort Niagara* to Lewiston, which last mentioned place shall in future be the residence of the collector; and also that the office of the collector of the customs, for the district of Buffaloe creek, shall be kept at such place or places in the town of Buffaloe as the President of the United States shall designate.

Transfer of the collectors office from Niagara to Lewiston, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That ships or vessels, arriving from and after the first day of May next, from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at Plymouth† and Nantucket ports of entry in the state of Massachusetts.

Vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, may enter at Plymouth.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of May next, Bangor,‡ in the district of Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby made a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Pen-

Bangor made a port of delivery.

*See antea page 18. †See antea page 48.

‡See antea page 9.

obscot; and that a surveyor be appointed to reside at the said port of delivery.

*District of Teche
established.*

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the collection district of Mississippi, which includes the waters of the river Teche,* and all the shores, bays and rivers, west of the Atchafalaya, be, and the same is hereby established as a new district, to be called the district of Teche; that Nova Iberia to be the port of entry for the same; and that a collector be appointed to reside at the port of entry.

*Surveyor to be ap-
pointed, to reside
at the mouth of
Rappahannock.*

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* A surveyor be appointed to reside at or near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, at such place as the President of the United States shall designate.

*Compensations of
the collectors and
surveyors.*

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the several collectors and surveyors, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, and whose salaries are not fixed by a preceding section, shall, in addition to the fees and commissions authorized by law, receive respectively the same annual salary which by law is allowed to the collectors and surveyors of the districts bordering on lake Erie.

2d March, 1811. 3 ses. 11 con.

AN ACT

To establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after

*See ante page 36.

the first day of August next, the town of Mobile* shall be, and the same is hereby established the sole port of entry for the district, including the shores, waters, and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays, emptying into the gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the eastern boundary of the state of Louisiana.

July 22, 1813. 1 ses. 13 con.

AN ACT

Laying duties on Sugar refined within the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties hereby laid upon sugar refined within the United States, shall and may be drawn back upon all such of the said sugar refined within the United States, after the first day of January next, which after the said day shall be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place: *Provided*, Drawbacks allowed in certain cases That no drawback shall be allowed on any exportation as aforesaid, in any instance where the same shall amount to less than twelve dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowance of drawback, he, she, or they shall, previous to the putting or lading any of the said refined sugar on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at the least to the proper officer of inspection of the Notice to be given of the intention to export, to authorize the payment of drawback.

*See ante page 26.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

port from which the said sugar shall be intended to be exported, of his, her, or their intention to export the same, and of the number of packages containing the same, and the respective marks thereof, and the place or places where deposited, and of the place to which, and ship or vessel in which they or either of them shall be so intended to be exported; whereupon it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the packages so notified for exportation, and the same after such inspection shall be laden on board the same ship or vessel of which notice shall have been given, and in the presence of the same officer or his deputy who shall have inspected the same, which officer, after the same shall have been so laden on board, shall certify to the collector of the customs for the district the quantity and particulars of the refined sugar so laden for exportation.

An oath also to be taken.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said allowance shall not be made unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath or affirmation that the said sugar so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel is truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and is not intended to be re-landed within the United States, and that he or she doth verily believe that the duties thereupon charged by this act have been duly paid or secured to be paid; and shall also give bond to the collector of the customs, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master or other person having the command or charge of the ship or vessel, in which the said sugar shall be intend-

ed to be exported, the other such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value, in the judgment of the said collector, of the sugar so intended to be exported, with condition that the said sugar (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted,) shall be really and truly exported to and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said sugar shall not be unshipped from on board the said ship or vessel whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, within the said limits, or any ports or harbors of the United States (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.)

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the said allowance shall not be paid until nine months after the said sugar shall have been so exported: *Provided,* That whenever the owner of any ship or vessel on board of which any such sugar is laden for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port where such sugar is laden, that such ship or vessel is not going to proceed on the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered, it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for re-landing the same.

When drawback is payable.

Penalties for re-shipment of sugars in the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any of the said sugar, after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatever, either within the limits of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, or shall be re-landed within the United States, from on board, the ship or vessel wherein the same shall have been laden for exportation, un-

less the voyage shall not be proceeded on, or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the customs, residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise, then not only the sugar so unshipped, together with the casks, vessels, and cases containing the same, but also the ship or vessel, in or on board of which the same shall have been so shipped or laden, together with the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, and also the ship, vessel, or boat into which the said sugar shall be unshipped or put, after the unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs or of inspection.

How to establish
a claim to the al-
lowance of draw-
back.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the bond to be given as aforesaid, shall and may be discharged, by producing within one year from its date (if the same shall be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years, if shipped to any part of Asia or Africa; and if the delivery of the sugar, in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place where a consul or other agent of the United States resides) a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known reputable American merchants, residing at the said place, and if there be not two such merchants residing at the same place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants testifying the delivery of the said sugar at the said

place, which certificate shall in each case be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the master or mate or other like officer of the vessel in which the said sugar shall have been exported, and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul or agent, or merchants of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there were not, upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States ^{Provided} at the said place: *Provided always*, That in case of death, the oath or affirmation of the party dying shall not be deemed necessary: *And provided* ^{Provided} *further*, That the said oath or affirmation, taken before the, chief civil magistrate of the place of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity as if taken before a person qualified to administer oaths within the United States, or such bonds shall and may be discharged upon proof that the sugar so exported was taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire; the examination and proof of the same being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer and chief officer of inspection, or any two of them, of the place from which such sugar shall have been exported. And in cases where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such sugar shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery of the said sugar without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the same shall be deemed sufficient by the said collector, he shall allow the same, except when the drawback to be allowed shall amount to one hundred dollars or

upwards, in all which cases the proofs aforesaid shall be referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose decision therein shall be final.

Duration of this act.

Sec. 15. That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war, in which the United States are now engaged with the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

Approved 24th July, 1813. 1 ses. 13 con.

AN ACT

Making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the district of Camden, in the state of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the port of entry and delivery established by law at Plankbridge, on Sawyer's Creek, for the district of Camden, in the state of North Carolina, shall be abolished, and the town of Elizabeth City, on Pasquotank river, shall be the port of entry and delivery for the said district; and the Collector for the said district shall, from the said first day of June, keep his office at the town of Elizabeth City aforesaid.*

9th April, 1814. 2 Ses. 13 Con.

*See *antea* page 32.

AN ACT

Granting pensions to the officers and seamen serving on board the Revenue Cutters in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers and seamen of the revenue cutters of the United States, who have been or may be wounded or disabled in the discharge of their duty whilst co-operating with the navy by order of the President of the United States, shall be entitled to be placed on the navy pension list, at the same rate of pension, and under the same regulations and restrictions as are now provided by law for the officers and seamen of the navy.

18th April, 1814. 2 Ses. 18 Con.

AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An Act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares, and merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An ^{Repealing clause.} *act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in*

Proviso.

the ports and harbors of the United States," passed on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted, in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

Repeal of non-importation acts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, and so much of any act or acts as prohibits importation into the United States or the territories thereof, in neutral ships or vessels, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of the said act or acts shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted, in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, or of any article, the property of, or belonging at the time of such importation, to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

Proviso.

Proviso.

April 14, 1814. 2 sec. 13 con.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act which passed the seventeenth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia, be, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage, on vessels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers.

16th April, 1814. 2 Ses. 13 Con.

 AN ACT

Directing the deposition of money paid into the courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the payment of any money into any district or circuit court of the United States, to abide the order of the court, the same shall be deposited in such incorporated

*Money to be deposited in some
incorporated bank.*

COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

Provide

Bank as the court may designate, and there remain until it shall be decided to whom it of right belongs: *Provided*, That if in any judicial district there shall be no incorporated bank, the court may direct such money to be deposited according to its discretion: *Provided also*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of parties, under the direction of the court.

18th April, 1814. 2 ses. 13 con.

AN ACT

Making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

Whereas, by an act, entitled, "An act for lay- Recitals:
ing a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes
imported into the United States," divers duties
were laid on goods, wares and merchandize so
imported, for the discharge of the debts of the Uni-
ted States, and the encouragement and protection
of manufactures: And whereas the support of go-
vernment and the discharge of the said debts, ren-
der it necessary to encrase the said duties:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Ame-
rica, in Congress assembled, That from and
after the last day of December next, the duties
specified and laid in and by the act aforesaid, shall
cease and determine; and that upon all goods,
wares and merchandize (not herein particularly
excepted,) which after the said day shall be
brought into the United States, from any foreign
port or place, there shall be levied, collected and
paid, the several and respective duties following,
that is to say: Madeira wine, of the quality of
London particular, per gallon, thirty-five cents;
other Madeira wine, per gallon, thirty cents;
Sherry wine, per gallon, twenty-five cents; other
wines, per gallon, twenty cents; distilled spirits,
if more than ten per cent. below proof, according
to Dycas's hydrometer, per gallon, twelve cents;

From and after
the 31st of De-
cember next, the
present duties on
certain specified
articles to cease,
and other duties
imposed in lieu.

See act 3d March, 1791, repeal of duties on spirits,
substituting others in lieu thereof.

From and after
the 1st of De-
cember next, the
present duties on
certain specified
articles to cease,
and others impos-
ed in lieu.

if more than five, and not more than ten per cent, below proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twelve and an half cents; if of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, thirteen cents; if above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, fifteen cents; if of more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twenty cents; if of more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, per gallon, twenty-five cents; molasses, per gallon, three cents; beer, ale and porter in casks, per gallon, five cents; beer, ale and porter in bottles, per dozen, twenty cents: Teas from China and India, in ships or vessels of the United States, bohea, per pound, ten cents; souchong and other black teas, per pound, eighteen cents; hyson, per pound, thirty-two cents; other green teas, per pound, twenty cents; teas from Europe, in ships or vessels of the United States, bohea, per pound, twelve cents; souchong and other black teas, per pound, twenty-one cents; hyson, per pound, forty cents; other green teas, per pound, twenty-four cents: Teas from any other place, or in any other ships or vessels, bohea, per pound, fifteen cents; souchong and other black teas, per pound, twenty-seven cents; hyson, per pound, fifty cents; other green teas, per pound, thirty cents; coffee, per pound, four cents; cocoa, per pound, one cent; loaf sugar, per pound, five cents; brown sugar, per pound, one and an half cents, other sugar, per pound, two and an half cents; candles of tallow, per pound, two cents; candles of wax or sperma-

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ceti, per pound, six cents; cheese per pound, four cents; soap, per pound, two cents; pepper, per pound, six cents; pimento, per pound, four cents; manufactured tobacco, per pound, six cents; snuff, per pound, ten cents; indigo, per pound, twenty-five cents; cotton, per pound, three cents; nails and spikes, per pound, one cent; bar and other lead, per pound, one cent; steel unwrought, per one hundred and twelve pounds, seventy-five cents; hemp, per one hundred and twelve pounds, fifty-four cents; cables, per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; tarred cordage, per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents; untarred cordage and yarn, per one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and fifty cents; twine and pack thread, per one hundred and twelve pounds, three hundred cents; salt, per bushel, twelve* cents; malt, per bushel, ten cents; coal, per bushel, three cents; boots, per pair, fifty cents; shoes, slippers, and golo shoes, made of leather, per pair, seven cents; shoes and slippers, made of silk or stuff, per pair, ten cents; wool and cotton cards, per dozen, fifty cents; playing cards, per pack, ten cents; all china ware, looking glasses, window and other glass, and all manufactures of glass, (black quart bottles excepted) twelve and an half per centum, ad valorem; marble, slate and other stones, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone and earthen ware, blank books, writing paper, and wrapping paper, paper

Also on certain other articles, certain per centum, ad valorem

* Eight cents added by act of 8th July, 1797; taken off together with the original duty of 12 cents, by act of 2d March, 1807.

On certain other
articles, certain
rates, per centum,
ad valorem.

hangings, paste-boards, parchments and vellum, pictures and prints, painters colours, including lampblack, except those commonly used in dying, gold, silver and plated ware, gold and silver lace, jewellery, and paste work, clocks and watches, shoe and knee buckles, grocery, (except the articles before enumerated,) namely, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, figs, plumbs, prunes, raisins, sugar-candy, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally all fruits and comfits, olives, capers and pickles, of every sort, oil, gun-powder, mustard in flour, ten per centum, ad valorem; cabinet-wares, buttous, saddles, gloves of leather, hats of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them, millinery ready made, castings of iron, and slit and rolled iron, leather tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of which leather is the article of chief value; except such as are herein otherwise rated, canes, walking sticks and whips, cloathing ready made, brushes, anchors, all wares of tin, pewter or copper, all or any of them, medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying, carpets and carpeting, all velvets, velverets, sattins and other wrought silks, cambricks, muslins, muslinets, lawns, laces, gauzes, chintzes, and coloured calicoes, and nan-keens, seven and an half per centum, ad valorem. All goods, wares and merchandize imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, teas excepted, twelve and an half per centum, ad valorem; all coaches, chariots, pheatons, chaises, chairs, solos or other carriages, or parts of carriages, fifteen and an half per centum, ad valorem; and five per centum, ad valo-

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rem, upon all other goods, wares and merchandize, except ballion, tin in pigs, tin plates, old pewter, brass teutenague, iron and brass wire,* copper in plates, salt petre, plaister of Paris, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, raw hides and skins, undressed furs of every kind, the sea-stores of ships or vessels, the cloathes, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of the† trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States, philosophical apparatus, specially imported for any seminary of learning, all goods intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported, and generally, all articles of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize, which after the said last day of December next, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, except in the cases in which an additional duty is herein before specially laid on any goods, wares or merchandizes, which shall be imported in such ships or vessels.

Also an additional duty of 10 per centum, on all the rates of duty before specified.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties which shall be paid, or secured by virtue of this act, shall be returned or discharged in respect to all such goods, wares or merchandize, where-

Drawbacks for goods exported within 12 months.

*Iron wire made subject to duty by act of 25th February, 1813.

† By act of 2d March, 1799, the implements of a Mechanical trade, and wearing apparel, and other personal baggage, only, are exempt from duty.

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upon they shall have been so paid, or secured to be paid, as within twelve calendar months* after payment made or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, which shall be retained as an indemnification for whatever expense may have accrued concerning the same.

One per cent. of the duties retained.

Bounty on exportation of dried or pickled fish, and salted provisions.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid on dried and pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on other provisions salted within the said states, which after the said last day of December next shall be exported therefrom to any foreign port or place, in lieu of a drawback of the duty on the salt which shall have been expended thereupon, according to the following rates; namely: dried fish per quintal, ten cents; pickled fish and other salted provisions, per barrel, ten cents.†

Duties on drawbacks on a specific quantity of goods, to apply in proportion as to other quantities.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where duties by this act are imposed, or drawbacks allowed on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandize, the same shall be deemed to apply in proportion to any quantity, more or less, than such specific quantity.

Duties accruing within a certain time specified.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all the duties which by virtue of the act, intituled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States," accrued between the time specified in the said act for the commencement of the said duties, and the

*See page 145.

†See act 2d March, 1807, repealing the provisions of the 5th section.

Section 5th repealed, see page 145, section 75.

respective times when the collectors entered upon the duties of their respective offices in the several districts, be, and they are hereby remitted and discharged, and that in any case in which they may have been paid to the United States, restitution thereof shall be made.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several duties imposed by this act shall continue to be collected and paid, until the debts and purposes for which they are pledged and appropriated, shall be fully discharged: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of the United States from substituting other duties or taxes of equal value to any or all of the said duties and imposts.

Continuance of the duty by this act imposed.

10th August, 1790. 2 ses. 1 con.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

Whereas no express provision has been made for extending the act entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," doubts concerning the same may arise: Therefore,

Provisions of the act for collection of duties, extended to the act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter, and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.

27th December, 1790. 3 Ses. 1 Con.

AN ACT

To explain and amend an act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duty of one cent per pound, laid by the act "making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," on bar and other lead, shall be deemed and taken to extend to all manufactures wholly of lead, or in which lead is the chief article,

Duty laid on bar lead extended to manufactures of lead.

which shall hereafter be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the duty of seven and a half per cent. ad valorem, laid by the act aforesaid on chintzes, and coloured calicoes, shall be deemed and taken to extend to all printed, stained, and coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both, which hereafter shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place.

Duty laid on chintzes, &c. extended to manufactures of coloured linen of cotton

Provided always, That nothing in this act shall in any wise, affect the true construction or meaning of the act aforesaid in relation to any of the above described articles brought into the United States before the passing of this act.

2d March, 1791. 3 Ses. 1 Con.

AN ACT

Repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad; and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the last day of June next, the duties laid upon distilled spirits by the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," shall cease; and that upon all distilled spirits which shall be imported into the

Duties to be paid on spirits imported;

United States after that day, from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid for their use the duties following, that is to say: for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dycas's hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-one cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-two cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, forty cents.

How to be collected,

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said duties shall be collected in the same manner, by the same persons, under the same regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and other penalties, as those heretofore laid; the act concerning which shall be deemed to be in full force for the collection of the duties herein before imposed, except as to the alterations contained in this act.

And the payment thereof, how to be recovered.

Sec. 3.* *And be it further enacted*, That the said duties, when the amount thereof shall not exceed fifty dollars, shall be immediately paid; but when the said amount shall exceed fifty, and shall not amount to more than five hundred dollars, may,

*The provisions of this section repealed by act of 2d March, 1799. See page 127.

at the option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, be either immediately paid, or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in four months; and if the amount of the said duties shall exceed five hundred dollars, the same may be immediately paid or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in six months; which bond, in either case, at the like option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, shall either include one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, or person acting as such, or shall be accompanied with a deposit in the custody of the said collector, or person acting as such, of so much of the said spirits as shall in his judgment be a sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which the said bond shall have been given, and the charges of the safe keeping and sale of the spirits so deposited; which deposit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said surety or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collector, or person acting as such, with due and reasonable care at the expense and risk of the party or parties on whose account the same shall have been made; and if at the expiration of the time mentioned in the bond for the payment of the duties thereby intended to be secured, the same shall not be paid, then the said deposited spirits shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be applied to the payment of the whole sum of the duties for which such deposit shall have been made, rendering the overplus of the said proceeds and the residue of the said spirits, if any there be, to the

person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her or their representatives.

To be divided into districts considering each of a state.

Sec. 4. In order to a due collection of the duties imposed by this act, *Be it further enacted,* That the United States shall be divided into fourteen districts, each consisting of one state, but subject to alterations by the President of the United States, from time to time, by adding to the smaller such portions of the greater as shall in his judgment best tend to secure and facilitate the collection of the revenue; which districts it shall be lawful for the President of the United States

Districts to be subdivided into surveys of inspection.

to subdivide into surveys of inspection, and the same to alter at his discretion. That the President be authorized to appoint, with the advice

A supervisor to be appointed for the districts, and inspectors for the surveys.

and consent of the Senate, a supervisor to each district, and as many inspectors to each survey therein as he shall judge necessary, placing the latter under the direction of the former. *Provided always,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in his discretion to appoint, such and so many officers of the customs to be inspectors in any survey of inspection as he shall deem advisable to employ in the execution of this act: *Provided also,* that where, in the judgment of the president, a supervisor can discharge the duties of that office, and also that of inspector, he may direct the same. *And provided further,* That if the appointment of the inspectors of surveys, or any part of them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments during the recess of the senate, by granting com-

Officers of the custom and supervisors eligible as inspectors.

Appointment of inspectors to be made during the recess.

missions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 5.* *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisors, inspectors and officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, and who shall be charged to take bonds for securing the payment of the duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and with the receipt of monies in discharge of such duties, shall keep fair and true accounts and records of their transactions in their respective offices, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department or officer having the superintendence of the collection of the revenue, and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts to the inspection of such persons as are or may be appointed for that purpose, and shall at all times pay to the order of the officer, who is or shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act, and shall also once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it is, or shall be to make such settlement.

Supervisors and inspectors to keep accounts and records of their transactions;

Submit the same to a proper officer;

Supervisors and inspectors to pay all the monies they receive; and

Settle their accounts quarterly.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, and to use their best endeavours to prevent and detect frauds, in relation to the duties on spirits imposed by this

Persons to be appointed under this act to take an oath,

*5th Section repealed; see act 6th April, 1802.

act, which oath or affirmation may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the district or survey to which he belongs, and being certified under the hand and seal of the magistrate by whom the same shall have been administered, shall within three months thereafter be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, in default of taking which oath or affirmation, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

And transmit it to the Comptroller;

Penalty in default thereof.

(Sections 7 to 62 inclusive, repealed by act 2d March, 1799, and the act repealing the Internal Taxes of 6th April, 1892.)

March 2d, 1794. 3 ses. 1 Con.

AN ACT

For raising a farther sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, the duties now in force upon the articles herein after enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease, and that in lieu thereof there shall be henceforth laid, levied and collected upon the said articles, at their said importation, the several and respective rates or duties following: viz. Wines, namely: Madeira, of the quality of London par-

On 30th June, 1794, duties now in force on certain articles to cease, and others to be collected in their stead.

Specific duties on certain enumerated articles.

tieular, per gallon fifty-six cents:—Madeira, of the quality of London market, per gallon, forty-nine cents:—other Madeira wine, per gallon, forty cents:—Sherry, per gallon, thirty-three cents:—St. Lucar, per gallon, thirty cents:—Lisbon, per gallon, twenty-five cents:—Oporto, per gallon, twenty-five cents:—Teneriffe and Fayal, per gallon, twenty cents:—all other wines forty per centum, ad valorem. *Provided* that the amount of the duty thereupon shall, in no case, exceed thirty cents per gallon. Spirits, distilled wholly or chiefly from grain:—of the first class of proof, per gallon, twenty-eight cents:—of the second class of proof, per gallon, twenty-nine cents:—of the third class of proof, per gallon, thirty-one cents:—of the fourth class of proof, per gallon, thirty-four cents:—of the fifth class of proof, per gallon, forty cents:—of the sixth class of proof, per gallon, fifty cents. All other distilled spirits:—of the second class of proof and under, per gallon, twenty-five cents:—of the third class of proof and under, per gallon, twenty-eight cents:—of the fourth class of proof and under, per gallon, thirty-two cents:—of the fifth class of proof and under, per gallon, thirty-eight cents:—of the sixth class of proof and under, per gallon, forty-six cents. Which several classes or denominations of proof shall be deemed and taken to correspond with those mentioned in the “act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.” Beer, ale and porter, per gallon, eight cents:—steel, per hundred weight, one

Specific duties on certain enumerated articles.

Specific duties on
certain enumerated
articles.

hundred cents:—nails, per pound, two cents:—cocoa, per pound, two cents:—chocolate, per pound, three cents:—playing cards, per pack, twenty-five cents:—shoes and slippers of silk, twenty cents:—all other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes, ten cents; all other shoes and slippers for children, seven cents:—on hemp, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents:—on cables, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and eighty cents:—on tarred cordage, for every hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and eighty cents:—on untarred cordage and yarn, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, two hundred and twenty-five cents:—on twine and pack thread, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, four hundred cents:—on coal, per bushel, four and a half cents; on salts, called glauber salts, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, two hundred cents.

Articles ad valorem:—China wares, looking glass, window and other glass, and all manufactures of glass, black quart bottles excepted; muskets, pistols, and other fire arms; swords, cutlasses, hangers, and other side arms; starch, hair-powder, wafers; glue, laces, lines, fringes, tassels, and trimmings, commonly used by upholsterers, coach-makers and saddlers, and paper hangings; painter's colors, whether dry or ground in oil, fifteen per centum, ad valorem; cast, slit and rolled iron, and generally, all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, brass and iron wire excepted; cabinet wares, leather, tanned and taw-

RATES OF DUTIES.

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ed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated; medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying; hats, caps and bonnets of every sort; gloves and mittens; stockings; millinery ready made; artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for women's head dresses; fans; dolls, dressed and undressed; toys; buttons of every kind; carpets and carpetting, mats and floor cloths; sail cloth; sheathing and cartridge paper; all powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes or cosmetics: all dentrifice, powders, tinctures, preparations, or compositions whatsoever for the teeth or gums, ten per centum, ad valorem.

Sec. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That all articles which are excepted and exempted from duty by the "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," shall continue to be so excepted and exempted, and that to the articles heretofore made free from duty, the following shall be added, namely, copper in pigs and bars, lapis calaminaris, unmanufactured wool, wood, sulphur.

Exemption of articles by certain acts continued.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June next, in computing the duty heretofore laid upon salt, a bushel of salt shall be deemed not to exceed the weight of fifty-six pounds avoirdupois: and as often as the actual bushel of salt shall exceed the said weight, such salt shall be charged in the proportion of the present rate of duty per bushel, for every fifty-six pounds of its actual weight.

Duty on salt after 30th June, how to be collected; and

On goods not enumerated in this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That after the said first day of June next, there shall be laid, levied, and collected, in addition to the present duty thereupon, a duty of two and an half per centum, ad valorem, upon all goods, wares and merchandizes, not above enumerated or described, which, if imported in ships or vessels of the United States, are now chargeable with a duty of five per centum, ad valorem.

Certain additional duty of 10 per cent. continued.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the addition of ten per centum, made by the second section of the "Act making further provision for the of the debts of the United States," to the rates of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, shall continue in full force and operation, after the said last day of June next, in relation to the articles herein before enumerated and described.

[Sec. 6. Such part as relates to the fisheries repealed by act 3d March, 1807.]

[Sec. 7 and 8, repealed by act of 2d March, 1799.]

Certain acts declared in force as to duties specified in this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels," and as touching the duties on distilled spirits only, the act, intituled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, to duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," shall ex-

tend to, and be in full force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by this act, and severally for the execution thereof as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained had been herein inserted and re-enacted.

(Sections 10, 11, and 12, repealed by act 2d March, 1799.)

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the several and respective duties aforesaid, except that mentioned in the fourth section of this act, shall continue to be levied, collected and paid until the debts, and purposes, to and for which the duties, hereby directed to cease after the last day of June next, were pledged and appropriated, shall have been fully paid and satisfied; and that so much thereof, as may be necessary, shall be, and are hereby pledged and appropriated in the same manner, for the same purposes and with the same force and effect, as those, which are hereby directed to cease after the said last day of June next, and that so much of the residue thereof, as may be necessary, shall be, and are hereby appropriated for making good deficiencies in any funds, which may have been designated for satisfying grants and appropriations heretofore made.

Duties aforesaid,
how long to be
collected.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the additional duty of two and an half per centum ad valorem, specified in the fourth section* of

Limitation of ad
valorem duties,
specified in the
4th section.

*Note—The 4th section continued to 1st January, 1799, by act 7th June, 1794, and by act of 3d March, 1795, the duties charged with the payment of the interest on the public debt are made permanent.

this act shall continue for the term of two years from the commencement thereof, and no longer.

[15th and 16th sections appropriate the duties arising for this act.]

[18th and 19th repealed 2d March, 1799.]

2d May, 1792. 1 Ses. 2 Con.

AN ACT

Laying certain duties on snuff and refined sugar.

[From 1st to 17th sections inclusive repealed by act. 6th April, 1802, repealing internal taxes.]

Duties on imported snuff, tobacco and refined sugars.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of September next, there shall be levied, collected and paid (in addition to the duties now payable thereupon) upon all manufactured tobacco or snuff, and upon all refined sugar, which, after the said day, shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, the following rates and duties, to wit:

Upon tobacco, four cents per pound:

Upon snuff, twelve cents per pound:

Upon refined sugar, four cents per pound:

By whom collected.

which duty shall be collected in the same manner by the same officers, under the like regulations, and subject to the like pains, penalties and forfeiture, as now are collected, the duties heretofore laid upon the said articles, respectively, the act and acts concerning which are hereby declared to be, and shall be in as full force, for the collection

of the additional duties hereby laid, as if the said act and acts were herein particularly recited and repeated.

[Sec. 13, repealed by act 2d March, 1799.]

[From the 14th to the 21st sections inclusive, repealed by the act 6th April, 1802, repealing internal taxes.]

[Sec. 22, limits this act to two years, and from thence to the end of next session of congress.

5th June, 1794. 1 Ses. 3 Con.

AN ACT

Laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June inst. there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the following articles imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, over and above the duties now payable by law ; viz.

Additional duties on certain articles imported in vessels of the United States, after 30th June inst.

On coffee, clayed or lump sugar, per pound, one cent;

On cocoa, per pound, two cents.

On cheese, per pound, three cents.

On boots, per pair, twenty-five cents.

On shoes and slippers for men and women, and on clogs and goloshoes, per pair, five cents.

Additional duties
on certain articles
imported in ves-
sels of the United
States after 30th
June, instant.

On shoes and slippers for children, per pair, three cents.

On coal, per bushel, one half a cent.

On Millinery ready made, artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for women's head dresses, and on dolls dressed and undressed, five per cent. ad valorem.

On cast, slit, and rolled iron, and generally, on all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of those metals, is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, (brass and iron wire, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices excepted,) five per cent. ad valorem.

On carpets and carpeting, five per cent. ad valorem.

On leather tanned or tawed, and generally, all manufactures of leather or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated, five per cent. ad valorem.

On medicinal drugs, except those generally used in dying, five per cent. ad valorem.

On mats and floor cloths, five per cent. ad valorem.

On hats, caps, and bonnets of every sort, five per cent. ad valorem.

On gloves, mittens, stockings, fans, buttons and buckles, of every kind, five per cent. ad valorem.

On sheating and cartridge paper, five per cent. ad valorem.

On all powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions, commonly called sweet scents or odors, perfumes or cosmetics, and

on all dentifrice, powders or preparations for the teeth or gums, five per cent. ad valorem.

Additional duties on certain articles imported in vessels of the United States after 30th June, instant.

On gold, silver or plated wares, gold and silver lace, jewellery and paste work, clocks and watches, and the parts of either, five per cent. ad valorem.

On groceries, to wit; cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, prunes, raisins, sugar-candy, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, pickles of every sort, oil, and mustard in flour, five per cent. ad valorem.

On all marble, slate, or other stone; on bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other stone, and generally, on all glass, except window glass, and on all stone and earthen ware, five per cent. ad valorem.

On cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the material of chief value, five per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of cotton or linen, or of muslins; of cotton and linen, or of which cotton or linen, is the material of chief value, being printed, stained or coloured, five per cent. ad valorem.

On carriages and parts of carriages, four and a half per cent, ad valorem.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That after the said last day of June inst. there shall be laid, levied and collected, in addition to the present duty thereupon, a duty of two and an half per cent. ad valorem, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, which, if imported in ships or vessels of the Unit-

ed States, are now chargeable by law, with a duty of seven and an half per cent. ad valorem.

Section 4th of certain act continued to 1st January, 1797.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act entitled, "an act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," whereby an additional duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, was laid upon certain goods, wares and merchandize, be, and the same is hereby continued in force, until the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Additional duty on said articles brought in foreign vessels.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum, shall be made to the several rates of duties, above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize, which, after the said last day of June instant, shall be imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States.

When duties on goods, wares, &c. shall be returned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties, which shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by virtue of this act, shall be returned or discharged, in respect to all such goods, wares or merchandize, whereupon they shall have been so paid, or secured to be paid as within twelve calendar months after payment made or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, which shall be retained as an indemnification for whatever expense may have accrued concerning the same.*

Except one per cent.

See page 33.

*See Section 75, page 145.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," shall extend to, and be in full force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by this act, and generally, for the execution thereof, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter, and thing, therein contained, had been herein inserted and re-enacted.

Certain act in force as to collection of duties under this.

[Section 7th relates to the act prohibiting the exportation of arms, which has expired.]

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and no longer.†

Limitation of this act.

June 7, 1794. 1 ses. 3 con.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Whereas difficulties have arisen in ascertaining the duties on certain articles imported into the United States, and further provision for securing the collection of the impost duties, are found necessary:

† This act, together with the other duties charged with the payment of interest on the public debt, is made permanent by an act of 3d March, 1795.

New duty placed
on specific arti-
cles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the present duties, there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all printing types, which, after the last day of March next, shall be imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, at the rate of ten per cent. and upon all girandoles, at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem; that, after the last day of March next, the present duties payable upon clayed sugars, shall cease, and there shall be paid upon all white clayed, or white powdered sugars, three cents per pound, and upon all other clayed or powdered sugars, one and an half cent per pound; upon Malaga wine, twenty cents; upon Burgundy and Champagne, forty cents per gallon.

Duty on tea.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after the said last day of March, teas, commonly called imperial, gunpowder or green, shall pay the same duties as hyson teas: and where any entire article is, by any law of the United States, made subject to the payment of duties, the parts thereof, when imported separately, shall be subject to the payment of the same rate of duties.

Part of an article
to pay proportion-
ably to the whole.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That after the said last day of March, (the preceding part of this section repealed by act 2d March, 1799,) bottles in which any liquor is imported, shall be subject to the payment of the like duty as empty bottles.

[Section 4th repealed by act 2d March, 1799.]

Additional duty
on foreign vessels.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in respect to the aforesaid duties, and the duties hereto-

fore imposed on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, there shall be an addition of ten per cent. to the several rates of duties, when imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; except in cases, where such additional duty has been before specially laid on any goods, wares or merchandize imported in such ships or vessels.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties aforesaid shall be collected in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, and subject to the like appropriations, as goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States are now subject to.

Duty how to be collected and appropriated.

January 29th 1795. 2 ses. 3 con.

AN ACT

For raising a further sum of money, by additional duties on certain articles imported; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following duties, in addition to those now in force, and payable on the several articles herein after enumerated, shall be laid, levied and collected upon those articles, respectively, at their importation into the United States, from any foreign port or place, viz. upon all brown sugar, per pound, one half cent; upon all bohea tea, per pound, two cents; upon

Additional duty on certain imports.

all molasses, per gallon, one cent; and upon all velvets, and velverets, whether printed, stained, colored, or otherwise, and upon all muslins and muslinets, and other cotton goods, not printed, stained or coloured, two and a half per centum, ad valorem.

Duty on cocoa and sugar-candy varied.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, the duties now in force, and payable upon sugar-candy, and cocoa, imported into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall thenceforth be levied and collected the following duty, viz. upon all sugar-candy, at its importation into the United States, from any foreign port or place, nine cents per pound; and upon all cocoa upon its importation as aforesaid, two cents per pound.

Ten per cent. addition on imports in foreign vessels.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum, shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize, as aforesaid, as shall, after the said last day of June next, be imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States.

How duties shall be collected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment, respectively, with the several duties now in force on the respective articles herein before enumerated.

(5th Section repealed, by act 6th April, 1802, repealing internal taxes.)

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the ^{Appropriation of} proceeds of the duties laid by this act, shall be solely appropriated to the following purpose; that is to say: first, for the payment of the principal of the present foreign debt of the United States: secondly, for the payment of the principal of the debt now due by the United States to the Bank of the United States.

2d March, 1797. 2 Sess. 4. Con.

AN ACT

Laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the 30th day of September next, there shall be levied; collected and paid upon all salt imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, in addition to the duty of twelve cents now payable by law, eight cents per bushel, and on all salt which, after the said thirtieth day of September, shall be imported into the United States, in ships or vessels not of the United States, the like additional duty of eight cents, and ten per centum thereon.

(Sec. 2d repealed.)

(Sec. 3d prescribes the mode of executing this act.)

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for two years, and from thence unto the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.*

8th July, 1797. 1 Ses. 5 Con.

“AN ACT

To continue in force, for a limited time, a part of an act intituled “an act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thirteenth section of the act passed on the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and intituled “An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines and teas,” be, and the same hereby is continued in force untill the end of the first session of the sixth congress.

7th April, 1798, 2 ses. 5 con.

[The 18th section continued by the above act authorizes the president of the United States to make certain allowances to collectors and inspectors of the Revenue, so that the said allowances shall not exceed in the whole, the sums heretofore allowed, by more than one third.]

AN ACT

To continue in force "an act laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States; and for other purposes.

[This act continues in force for the term of ten years from the third of March, 1800, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress thereafter, the act of 8th July, 1797, laying an additional duty on salt.]

7th May, 1800. 1 sess. 6 con.

All the acts laying a duty on salt, were repealed by the act of 3d March, 1807.

AN ACT

To lay additional duties on certain articles imported.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following duties, in addition to those now in force, and payable on the several articles hereinafter enumerated, shall be laid, levied, and collected upon those articles respectively, at their importation into the United States from any foreign port or place, that is to say; upon all brown sugar, one half cent per pound; upon all sugar-candy, two cents and one half per pound; upon all molasses, one cent per gallon; and upon all goods, wares and merchandizes now paying a duty of ten per centum, ad valorem, two and one half per centum ad valorem.*

Additional duties on sugar, molasses, and such articles as have paid ten per cent.

Duties on wines.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the duties now imposed and payable on wines, imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, shall cease and be abolished; and that in lieu thereof the following duties shall thenceforth be laid, levied, and collected upon all wines so imported in casks, bottles, or other vessels, that is to say: upon all Malmsey, Madeira, and London particular Madeira wine, fifty-eight cents per gallon; upon all other Madeira wine, fifty cents per gallon; upon all Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay wine, forty-five cents per gallon; upon all Sherry wine, forty cents per gallon; upon all St. Lucar wine, forty cents per gallon; upon all Claret and other wines not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases, thirty-five cents per gallon; upon all Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portugal wines, thirty cents per gallon; upon all Teneriffe, Fayall, Malaga, Saint George, and other Western Island wine, twenty-eight cents per gallon; and upon all other wines when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, twenty-three cents per gallon.

Additional duty on such articles imported in foreign vessels.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandizes as aforesaid, as shall after the said thirtieth day of June be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

How the duties are to be collected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties laid by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regu-

lations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment respectively, with the several duties now in force on the respective articles hereinbefore enumerated.

Sec. 5. [repealed by the act of 6th April. 1862, repealing internal taxes.]

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the duties, laid by this act, shall be solely appropriated and applied for the discharge of the interest and principal of the debts of the United States, heretofore contracted during the present year.

Appropriation of the proceeds of these duties.

13th May 1860, 1 sess. 6 con.

AN ACT

For imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also, for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following articles, in addition to those already exempted from duty, shall and may be imported free from any duty, namely, rags of linen, of cotton, of woollen and of hempen cloth; bristles of swine, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burrstones, and the bark of the cork tree.

Additional articles exempted from duty.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the du-

Additional duties imposed.

ties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied and collected upon the said articles, at their said importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say:

Specific articles
and rates.

On foreign caught dried fish, fifty cents per quintal:

On foreign caught pickled fish, as follows, to wit;

On salmon, one hundred cents per barrel; on mackarel, sixty cents per barrel; on all other pickled fish, forty cents per barrel:

On cables, tarred cordage, white lead, red lead, almonds, currants, prunes and plums, figs, raisins imported in jars and boxes, and muscadell raisins, two cents per pound:

On all other kinds of raisins, one cent and a half per pound:

On tallow, yellow ochre in oil, anchors and sheet iron, one cent and a half, per pound:

On spanish brown, dry yellow ochre, slit and hoop iron, one cent, per pound:

On starch, three cents per pound:

On hair powder, glue, and seines, four cents, per pound:

On pewter plates and dishes, four cents, per pound:

On untarred cordage, two cents and a half, per pound:

On quicksilver, six cents per pound:

On chinese cassia and gun-powder, four cents, per pound:

On cinnamon and cloves, twenty cents, per pound:

On mace, one dollar and twenty five cents, per pound:

On nutmegs, fifty cents per pound:

On black glass quart bottles, sixty cents per gross:

On window glass, as follows:—On all not above eight inches by ten, one dollar and sixty cents per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve, one dollar and seventy five cents per hundred square feet; and on all above ten inches by twelve, two dollars and twenty five cents, per hundred square feet:

On segars, two dollars, per thousand:

On kid and morocco shoes, fifteen cents a pair:

On foreign lime, fifty cents per cask containing sixty gallons; and on Sicily wine, thirty cents, per gallon.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, an addition of ten per centum, shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid, as shall, after the said thirtieth day of June, be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

10 per cent. additional ad valorem duty upon importations in foreign vessels of the specified goods.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment respectively as the several duties now in force on the respective articles hereinbefore enumerated: *Provided however*, That no drawbacks shall be allowed on the

Manner and terms of collection.

Drawback

exportation of foreign fish, or fish oil, or of playing cards.

Duties and drawbacks to apply to any specific quantity of goods in a rateable proportion.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties and drawbacks which, by virtue of this act, shall be payable and allowable on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandize, shall be deemed to apply, in proportion to any quantity greater or less than such specific quantity.

"Light money" to be levied on foreign vessels.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a duty of fifty cents per ton, to be denominated "light money," shall be levied and collected on all ships or vessels not of the United States, which after the aforesaid thirtieth day of June next, may enter the ports of the United States: *Provided however*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to contravene any provision of the treaty or conventions concluded between the United States of America and the French Republic, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three: * *And provided also*, That the said light money shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as the tonnage duties now imposed by law.

Proviso.

Proviso.

The person exercising the duties of the late intendant of Louisiana to have the same jurisdiction in certain cases with the district courts of the U. States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted* That the person exercising the powers which, under the Spanish government, were vested in the intendant of the province of Louisiana, shall, until a district court of the United States shall be established in the territory of Orleans, in conformity with the provisions of the act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories; and pro-

*Operation of the 6th section restricted by act 3d Mar. 1805. See page 245.

viding for the temporary government thereof," have and exercise, in all cases whatever arising within the said territory under the laws regulating and providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, or under any other revenue laws of the United States, the same jurisdiction and powers which, by law, are given to the district and circuit courts of the United States. And the powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove disabilities, which, by law, are vested in the secretary of the treasury, may and shall, in all cases of such fines, penalties, forfeitures or disabilities incurred within the territory of Orleans, and until a governor of the said territory shall be appointed and shall enter into the functions of his office, be exercised by the person exercising the powers which, under the Spanish government, were vested in the governor of the province of Louisiana; and the said powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove disabilities, may and shall, in like manner, be exercised by the governor of the said territory, from the time when he shall enter into the functions of his office, in conformity with the provisions of the said act, until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Fines, penalties or forfeitures, by whom they may be remitted, &c. &c.

27th March, 1804. 1 ses. 8 Con.

AN ACT

Repealing the acts laying duties on salt, and continuing in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, intituled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers."

Additional duties
on salt taken off.

Proviso.

Bottles on salt
provisions and
pickled fish taken
off.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the act entitled "An act laying an additional duty on salt imported into the United States, and for other purposes," passed the eighth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be, and the same hereby is repealed, and that from and after the thirty-first day of December next, so much of any act as lays a duty on imported salt, be and the same hereby is repealed; and from and after the day last aforesaid, salt shall be imported into the United States free of duty: *Provided*, That for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the days aforesaid respectively remain outstanding, and for the recovery and distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and the remission thereof, which shall have been incurred before and on the said days respectively, the provisions of the aforesaid act shall remain in full force and virtue.*

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January next, so much of any act as allows a bounty on exported salt pro-

visions and pickled fish in lieu of drawback of the duties on the salt employed in curing the same, and so much of any act as makes allowance to the owners and crews of fishing vessels, in lieu of drawback of the duties paid on the salt used by the same, shall be, and the same hereby is repealed: *Provided*, that the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue for the payment of the bounties or allowances incurred or payable on the first day of January next.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act passed on the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the first day of January next, and no longer: *Provided, however*, that the additional duty laid by the said section shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandize, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to that day.

Provide:

Mediterranean
fund continued
till 1st Jan. 1808.

Provide.

3d March, 1807. 2 ses. 9 Con.

AN ACT

To allow the importation of old copper, saltpetre, and sulphur, free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the

Old copper may
be imported free
from duty.

thirty-first day of March next, no duty shall be demanded or collected on the importation of old copper, which term shall apply only to such copper manufactures as have been worn out or otherwise so damaged as to be unfit for any other purpose than that of supplying a raw material, to be manufactured anew. And it shall be lawful for the collector of the port or district in which such old copper shall arrive, should any doubt arise whether such importation comes within the intent and meaning of this act, to appoint one person, and the owner, importer, or consignee, to appoint another, who shall ascertain whether the copper imported comes under the denomination of old copper, as above described; and the proceedings in this instance shall be conducted in the like manner and form as the proceedings are directed to be had by the fifty-second section of the act passed the second of March; one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, in cases of incomplete entry, or of damage sustained by goods, wares and merchandize, during the voyage.

Saltpetre and sulphur may also be imported free from duty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said thirty-first day of March next, no duty shall be demanded or collected on the importation of saltpetre or sulphur.

4th March, 1808. 1 ses. 10 Con.

AN ACT

For imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and merchandize, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That an additional duty of one hundred per centum upon the permanent duties now imposed by law upon goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, shall be levied and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandize, which shall, from and after the passing of this act, be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place.

Additional duty of 100 per cent. on foreign goods.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several duties imposed by this act, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize, as shall, from and after the passing of this act, be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

Additional duty of 10 per cent. on goods imported in foreign vessels.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on all ships or vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, which shall be entered in the United States, or the territories thereof, there shall be paid an additional duty at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Additional duty on tonnage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the additional duties laid by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances, as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of paymen

respectively, as are prescribed by law in relation to the duties now in force, on the articles on which the said additional duties are laid by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force so long as the United States shall be engaged in war with Great Britain, and until the expiration of one year after the conclusion of peace, and no longer: *Provided, however*, that the additional duties laid by this act, shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandize as shall have been previously imported.

1st July, 1812. 1 ses. 12 Con.

AN ACT

To impose a duty on the importation of iron wire.

Duties upon iron wire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That iron wire, which, from and after the passage of this act, shall be imported into the United States and the territories thereof, shall be subject to the same duty as is paid on the importation of iron, steel, or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices.

Additional duty imposed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made on the rate of duty hereby directed to be collected on the importation of iron wire as aforesaid, in ships or vessels not of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That the ^{How collected, &c.} duty laid by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment, as the duties now in force on the articles hereinbefore enumerated.

February 25, 1813. 2 ses. 12 con.

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Interest	Total	Notes	Page
1890							
Jan 1	Balance	100.00	100.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	101.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	102.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	103.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	104.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	105.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	106.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	107.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	108.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	109.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	110.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	111.00				
1891							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	112.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	113.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	114.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	115.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	116.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	117.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	118.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	119.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	120.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	121.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	122.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	123.00				
1892							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	124.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	125.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	126.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	127.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	128.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	129.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	130.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	131.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	132.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	133.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	134.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	135.00				
1893							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	136.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	137.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	138.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	139.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	140.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	141.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	142.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	143.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	144.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	145.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	146.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	147.00				
1894							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	148.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	149.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	150.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	151.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	152.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	153.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	154.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	155.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	156.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	157.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	158.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	159.00				
1895							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	160.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	161.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	162.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	163.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	164.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	165.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	166.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	167.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	168.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	169.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	170.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	171.00				
1896							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	172.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	173.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	174.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	175.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	176.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	177.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	178.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	179.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	180.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	181.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	182.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	183.00				
1897							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	184.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	185.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	186.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	187.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	188.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	189.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	190.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	191.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	192.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	193.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	194.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	195.00				
1898							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	196.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	197.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	198.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	199.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	200.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	201.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	202.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	203.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	204.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	205.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	206.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	207.00				
1899							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	208.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	209.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	210.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	211.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	212.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	213.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	214.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	215.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	216.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	217.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	218.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	219.00				
1900							
Jan 1	Interest	1.00	220.00				
Feb 1	Interest	1.00	221.00				
Mar 1	Interest	1.00	222.00				
Apr 1	Interest	1.00	223.00				
May 1	Interest	1.00	224.00				
Jun 1	Interest	1.00	225.00				
Jul 1	Interest	1.00	226.00				
Aug 1	Interest	1.00	227.00				
Sep 1	Interest	1.00	228.00				
Oct 1	Interest	1.00	229.00				
Nov 1	Interest	1.00	230.00				
Dec 1	Interest	1.00	231.00				

DUTIES

PAYABLE BY LAW ON ALL

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE,

IMPORTED INTO THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

After the last day of June, 1812.

[The inward column exhibits the rates of duties payable on those imported in ships or vessels of the United States, and the outward column the rates payable on the same, if imported in foreign ships or vessels.]

A.	IF IMPORTED IN	
	American ships or vessels.	Foreign ships or vessels.
Arms, fire and side, not otherwise enumerated, or parts thereof,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val. 37.4
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported for any seminary of learning,	free.	free.
Apparel, wearing, (see wearing apparel, &c.)	free.	free.
Ale, beer and porter, in casks or bottles,	16	cents per gallon, 18.48
On the bottles, if black glass quart bottles,	120	cents per gross, 138.6
Antimony, regulus of, act 27th March, 1804,	free.	free.
Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens' head dresses,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val. 37.4
Annisseed,	32 1-2	ditto. 37.4

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
A.			
Articles of all kinds, of the growth or manufacture of the U. States, or their territories, upon which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted,	free.		free.
Almonds,	4	cents per pound	4.62
— Anchors,	3	ditto	3.465
*Aqua fortis,	free.		free.
B.			
Baggage, personal, (see wearing apparel, &c.)	free.		free.
Bark of the cork tree,	free.		free.
Brass cannon,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
— Teutenague,	free.		free.
— Wire,	free.		free.
— iron, or steel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vices,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
— All other manufactures of brass,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Balls and balsams, (see powders, pastes, &c.)	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Beasts, viz. horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or other useful ones, <i>imported for breed</i> ,	free.		free.
Beer, ale and porter, in casks or bottles,	16	cents per gallon.	18.48
On the bottles, if black glass quart bottles,	120	cents per gross	138.6
Bricks and tiles,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Bristles of swine,	free.		free.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
B.			
Bonnets, hats and caps of every kind,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Boots,	150	cents per pair	173.25
Books, blank,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Bottles, black glass quart,	120	cents per gross	138.6
Bags in which salt is imported,†	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Buttons of every kind,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Buckles, shoe and knee,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Brushes,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Burgundy wine,	90	cents per gallon	103.95
Burr stones, unwrought,	free.		free.
Bullion,	free.		free.
C.			
Cannon of brass,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Carriages, or parts of carriages,	42 1-2	ditto,	43.95
Cards, playing,	50	cents per pack	57.75
— Wool and cotton,	100	cents per dozen	115.5
Cables and tarred cordage,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Cabinet wares,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Caps, hats and bonnets of every kind,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Carpets and carpeting,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Cartridge paper,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Candles, of tallow,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Candles of wax or spermaceti,	12	ditto	13.86
Champaign wine,	90	cents per gallon	103.95
Capers,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Canes, walking sticks and whips,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
† Added by the Editor.			

C.	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
Cambricks,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Cassia, Chinese,	8	cents per pound	9.24
Clay, unwrought,	free.		free.
Cheese,	14	ditto.	16.17
China ware,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Cinnamon and cloves,	40	cents per pound	46.2
Chintzes and colored cali- coes or muslins, and all printed, stained or color- ed goods or manufac- tures, or not being print- ed, stained or colored, of cotton, or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Cocoa,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Chocolate,	6	ditto.	6.93
Clogs and goloshoes, (see shoes)	30	cents per pair	34.65
Cordage, tarred,	4	cents per pound	4.62
— — — — — untarred,	5	ditto	5.775
Comfits,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Cosmetics,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Coal,	10	cents per bushel	11.55
Colors, (see painter's)	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Copper manufactures,	32 1-2	ditto.	37.4
Copper in plates, pigs and bars,	free.		free.
— — — — — Manufactures, viz. such as have been worn out or otherwise so dam- aged as to be unfit for any other purpose than that of supplying a raw material to be manufac- tured anew,	free.		free.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
C.			
The fact of its being of this description, to be ascertained by appraisement, according to the 52d section of Collection Law, see page 107.			
It has been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, that copper bottoms cut round and copper bottoms raised at the edge, were not subject to the payment of duty: and in the Circuit Court held at Baltimore, that round copper bolts or bars were not subject to the payment of duty.†			
Cork tree, bark of,	free.		free.
Compositions for the teeth or gums, (see dentifrice)	31 1-2		37 1/2
Coffee,	10	cents per pound	11.55
Cotton,	6	ditto	6.98
— Rags,	free,		free.
— or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, whether printed, stained, colored or otherwise,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625

† The above is added by the Editor.

Upon an importation of cotton, on the 4th June, 1802, in the seeds, an examination was made by two merchants, in the manner prescribed by law for goods damaged, when it was determined, that the seed constituted two-thirds proportion of the weight—this mode was approved of by the Treasury.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
C.			
Clocks & watches, or parts of either,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Coaches, chariots, phaetons, chairs, chaises, solos, or other carriages, or parts of either,	42 1-2	ditto	48.95
Clothing, ready made,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Cutlasses, or parts thereof,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Currants,	4	cents per pound	4.62
D.			
Dates,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Dentifrice, powders, tinctures, preparations and compositions for the teeth or gums,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Dishes, pewter,	8	cents per pound	9.24
Dolls, dressed and undressed, or parts thereof,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Drugs, medicinal, except those commonly used in dying,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— all woods for dying,	free.		free.
†Demijohns,	42 1-2	ditto	48.95
E.			
Earthen and stone wares,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Essences, (see powders, pastes, &c.)	32 1-2	ditto	37.4

† Rate determined by the Treasury, 29th July, 1866.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
F.			
Fans or parts thereof,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Fayal wine,	56	cents per gallon	64.63
Feathers, and other orna- ments for womens' head dresses,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Fringes, commonly used by upholsterers, coach- makers and saddlers,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Figs,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Fish, dried, foreign caught	100	cents per quintal	115.5
— Mackerel,	120	cents per barrel	138.6
— Salmon,	200	ditto	231.
— All other pickled,	80	ditto	92.4
Flowers, artificial,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Floor cloths and mats, or parts of either,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Fruits of all kinds, except those otherwise particu- larly enumerated,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Furs of every kind, un- dressed,	free.		free.
G.			
Glass, black quart bottles,	120	cents per gross	138.6
— Window, not above 8 by 10 inches,	320	cents per 100 square feet	369.6
— not above 10 by 12 inches,	350	ditto	404.25
— above 10 by 12,	450	ditto	519.75
— all other glass and manufactures thereof,	42 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	48.95
Glauber salts,	400	cents per cwt.	462.
Gauzes,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Geneva, (see spirits)			

G.	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
Ginger,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Girandoles, or parts there- of,	42 1-2	ditto	48.95
Goloshoes, (see shoes)	30	cents per pair	34.65
Gloves and mittens of every kind,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Gold, silver and plated ware,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— and silver lace,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Goods, wares and mer- chandize imported di- rectly from China or In- dia in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles lia- ble to higher rates of du- ties,		ditto	29.
Goods, wares and mer- chandize intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported; and all articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or of their territories, up- on which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted.	free.		free.
† Goods for the use of for- eign ministers residing in the United States,	free.		free.

† Exempted by the Treasury.—In order to exemption from duty, it is important that a declaration should be made (probably in writing) by the minister, that such goods are for his own use.

DUTIES.

325

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
G.			
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise particularly enumerated and described,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Glue,	8	cents per pound.	9.2½
Gun-powder,	8	ditto	9.2½
* Gum, chiefly used in preparing muslins, cottons, or linens, for receiving colors or dyes,	free.		free.
* — Arabic,	free.		free.
H.			
Hangers, or parts thereof,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Hair powder,	8	cents per pound.	9.2½
Hats, caps and bonnets of every kind,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Hemp,	200	cents per cwt.	231.
Hempen rags,	free.		free.
Hides, raw,	free.		free.
Hoop iron,	2	cents per pound.	2.31
† Hat linings,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
I.			
Implements or tools of a mechanical trade only, of persons who arrive in the United States,	free.		free.
Indigo,	50	cents per pound.	57.75
† Iron wire,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
— steel or brass locks hinges, hoes, anvils and vices,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625

† Added.

† See act, 25th Feb. 1913.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
I.			
Iron, Hoop and slit,	2	cents per pound	2.31
— Sheet,	3	ditto	3.465
— Cast, and all manu- factures of iron, steel or brass, or of which either of these metals is the ar- ticle of chief value not being otherwise particu- larly enumerated,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Jewellery and paste work,	32 1-2	ditto.	37.4
K.			
Kid shoes,	30	cents per pair.	34.65
L.			
Lace, of gold and silver,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Laces and lawns,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Laces, lines, fringes, tas- sels, and trimmings commonly used by up- holsterers, coach-ma- kers and saddlers,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Lamp black,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Lapis calaminaris,	free.		free.
Leather tanned and taw- ed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not other- wise particularly enu- merated,	32 1-2	ditto.	37.4
Lead and musket ball,	2	cents per pound	2.31

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
L.			
Lead, All other manufac- tures of lead, or in which lead is the chief article,	2	cents per pound	2.31
— Red,	4	ditto	4.62
— White,	4	ditto	4.62
Lemons and limes,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Lime, foreign,	100	cents per cask.	
Linen or cotton manufac- tures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, whether printed, stained, colored, or otherwise,		con'g 60 gallons.	115.5
— Rags,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Lisbon and Oporto wines,	free.		free.
Looking glass,	60	cents per gallon	69.3
	42 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	48.95
M.			
Manufactures of tin, pew- ter and copper, except pewter plates and dishes,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— of iron, steel or brass, not otherwise par- ticularly enumerated,	32 1-2	ditto.	37.4
— of leather, not otherwise particularly enumerated,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— of lead, not other- wise particularly enu- merated,	2	cents per pound	2.31
— of cotton or linen, or of both, whether printed, stained, colored or otherwise,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625

	IF IMPORTED IN	
	American ships or vessels.	Foreign ships or vessels.
M.		
Manufactures of glass, (see glass)		
— of tobacco, (see snuff, segars and tobacco)		
— of wood, (see cabinet wares and wood)		
— of the United States, or their territories, upon which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted,	free.	free.
Mats and floor cloths, or parts of either,	\$2 1-2	per cent. ad. val.
Malt,	20	cents per bushel
Marble, slate and other stone, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally, all stone and earthen ware,	\$2 1-2	per cent. ad. val.
Madeira wines, (see wines.)		
Malaga wine,	56	cents per gallon
Mace,	250	cents per pound
Mackerel,	120	cents per barrel
Medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying,	\$2 1-2	per cent. ad. val.
Merchandise, goods and wares imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles, lia-		

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
M.			
<i>ble to higher rates of duties,</i>		per cent. ad. val.	29
Merchandize goods and wares intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported; and all articles of the growth or manufacture of the U. States, or of their territories, upon which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted,	free.		free.
Merchandize, goods, and wares, not herein otherwise particularly enumerated and described;	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Mittens and gloves of every kind,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Millenary, ready made,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Molasses,	10	cents per gallon	11.55
Morocco shoes,	30	cents per pair	34.65
Muskets & firelocks, with or without bayonets, or parts of either,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Mustard, in flour,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Muslins and muslinets, whether printed, stained, colored, or otherwise,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
N.			
† Nails of 30d. and under,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Nankeens,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Nutmegs,	100	cents per pound	115.5

† Added.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
O.			
Oranges,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Ornaments for womens' head-dresses,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Ochre, yellow, dry,	2	cents per pound	2.31
——, in oil,	3	ditto	3.465
*Oil of vitriol,	free.		free.
Ointments, oils and odors, (see powders, pastes, &c.)	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Olives,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Oil,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Oporto and Lisbon Wines,	60	cents per gallon,	69.3
Old pewter,	free.		free.
P.			
Paper hangings,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
—— Writing & wrapping,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
—— Sheathing and Car- tridge,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Painters colors, whether dry or ground in oil, ex- cept those otherwise enu- merated, and those com- monly used in dying,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Packthread and twine,	800	cents per cwt.	9.24
Pasteboards, parchment, or vellum,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Pastework and Jewellery,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Phætons, or parts thereof,	42 1-2	ditto.	48.95
Plaster of paris,	free.		free.
Pewter manufactures, ex- cept plates and dishes,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
—— Plates and dishes,	3	cents per pound.	2.31
Pewter, old,	free.		free.
Pepper,	12	ditto	13.86

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
P.			
Perfumes,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Pistols or parts thereof,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Pictures and prints,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Pimento,	8	cents per pound	9.24
Printing types,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Pickles of all sorts,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Printed, stained, or colored goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Philosophical apparatus, specially imported for any seminary of learning,	free.		free.
Pickled fish of every kind, except mackerel & salmon,	80	cents per barrel	92.4
Porter, beer and ale, in casks or bottles,	16	cents per gallon	18.48
on the bottles if black glass quart bottles,	120	cents per gross	138.6
Powder, for hair,	8	cents per pound	9.24
—, gun,	8	ditto	9.24
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations, or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes, or cosmetics, and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Plumbs or prunes,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Q.			
Quicksilver,	12	ditto	13.86

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
R.			
Raisins, imported in jars and boxes, and all Mus- cadel raisins,	4 3	cents per pound ditto	4.62 3.46½
— all other kinds of	free.		free.
Raw hides and skins,	free.		free.
Rags of cotton, of hempen, of linen and of woollen cloth,	free.		free.
Regulus of antimony,	free.		free.
Red lead,	4	ditto	4.62
*Roco,	free.		free.
Rum, (see spirits,)			
S.			
Salt, for every 56 lbs.	20	cents per 56 lbs.	.20
Salts, glauber,	400	cents per cwt.	4.62
Stained, printed, or color- ed goods, or manufac- tures of cotton, or of li- nen, or of both,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Salt-petre, (from and af- ter March 31, 1808,)	free.		free.
St. Lucar wines,	80	cents per gallon	92.4
Starch,	6	cents per pound.	6.93
Sail cloth,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
Slate, stone, and stone ware,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Saddles, or parts thereof,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Sattins and other wrought silks,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Spanish brown,	2	cents per pound	2.31
Salmon,	200	cents per barrel	2.31
*Saffron,	free.		free.
Steel,	200	cents per cwt.	2.31
Steel, iron, or brass locks, linges, hoes, anvils, and vices,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625

S.	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
Steel, all other manufac- tures of steel,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Sheathing and cartridge paper,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Sherry wine,	80	cents per gallon.	92.4
Sea stores of ships or ves- sels,	free.		free.
Spermaceti candles,	12	cents per pound.	18.86
Sweet scents, (see pow- ders, pastes, &c.)	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Segars,	400	cents per 1000	4.62
Seines,	8	cents per pound.	9.24
Sheet iron,	3	ditto	3.465
Spirits distilled in foreign countries, viz.			
<i>From grain.</i>			
First proof,	56	cents per gallon.	64.68
Second do.	58	ditto	66.99
Third do.	62	ditto	71.61
Fourth do.	68	ditto	78.54
Fifth do.	80	ditto	92.4
Sixth do.	100	ditto	115.5
<i>From other materials.</i>			
First proof,	50	cents per gallon.	57.75
Second do.	50	ditto	57.75
Third do.	56	ditto	64.68
Fourth proof.	74	ditto	73.92
Fifth do.	76	ditto	87.78
Sixth do.	92	ditto	106.26
Spirits distilled in the U- nited States, imported in the same ship or vessel, in which they had been			

S.	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
previously exported from the United States, viz.			
<i>From molasses.</i>			
First proof,	30	cents per gallon.	31.5
Second do.	32	ditto	33.6
Third do.	34	ditto	35.7
Fourth do.	38	ditto	39.9
Fifth do.	46	ditto	48.3
Sixth do.	60	ditto	63.
<i>From materials of the growth and produce of the United States.</i>			
First proof,	14	ditto	14.7
Second do.	16	ditto	16.8
Third do.	18	ditto	18.9
Fourth do.	22	ditto	23.1
Fifth do.	26	ditto	27.3
Sixth do.	36	ditto	37.8
Spikes (when above 30d.)	2	cents per pound.	2.31
Silver and plated ware,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
— lace,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Skins, raw,	free.		free.
† — fish,	free.		free.
Slit iron,	2	cents per pound.	2.31
Sicily wine,	60	cents per gallon.	69.3
Swine bristles of,	free.		free.
Shoes and slippers of silk,	50	cents per pair	57.75
Shoes of kid and Morocco,	30	ditto	34.65
— other shoes and slip- pers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes,	30	ditto	34.65

† Inclusive of fish skins.

S.	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
Shoes, other shoes and slippers for children,	20	cents per pair	23.1
Swords and cutlasses, or parts of either,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Stockings,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Stone and earthen ware,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Soap,	4	cents per pound	4.62
†—windsor,	4	ditto.	4.62
Solos, & other carriages, or parts thereof,	42 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	48.95
Stones, burr, unwrought,	free.		free.
Sulphur, (from and after March 31, 1808,)	free.		free.
Sugars, brown,	5	cents per pound	5.775
— white clayed,	6	ditto	6.93
— white powdered,	6	ditto	6.93
— all other clayed or powdered,	5	ditto	5.775
— lump,	13	ditto	15.015
— loaf,	18	ditto	20.79
— other refined,	13	ditto	15.015
Sugar candy,	23	ditto	26.565
Snuff,	20	ditto	23.1
T.			
Tallow,	3	cents per pound	3.465
Tassels and trimmings commonly used by up- holsterers, coach mak- ers and saddlers,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Tables of marble, slate, or other stone, or parts thereof,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4

† Rate fixed by Treasury.

T.	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
Tallow candles,	4	cents per pound	4.62
Tarred cordage,	4	ditto	4.62
<i>Teas from China & India, or from any islands lying eastwardly of the Cape of Good Hope.</i>			
— bohea,	24	ditto	36.12
— souchong and other black teas,	36	ditto	56.7
— hyson, imperial, gun- powder, or gomee,	64	ditto	1.05
— other green teas,	40	ditto	.63
<i>From Europe.</i>			
— bohea,	28	ditto	36.12
— souchong, and other black teas,	42	ditto	56.7
— hyson, imperial, gun- powder or gomee,	80	ditto	1.05
— other green teas,	48	ditto	.63
<i>From any other place.</i>			
— bohea,	34	ditto	39.27
— souchong and other black teas,	54	ditto	62.37
— hyson, imperial, gun- powder, or gomee,	100	ditto	115.5
— other green teas,	60	ditto	69.3
Teneriffe wine,	56	cents per gallon,	64.68
Twine and packthread,	800	cents per cwt.	9.24
Tin manufactures,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4

Note.—“Young Hyson and Hyson Skin” classed as “other green teas,” Chulan Hyson, Soulang Hyson, Hyson Chulan—as Hyson.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
T.			
Tin in plates and pigs,	free.		free.
Tinctures. (see powders, pastes, &c.)	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Tiles and bricks,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Tops, not otherwise enu- merated,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and se- gars,	12	cents per pound	13.86
Tools or implements of a mechanical trade only, of persons who arrive in the United States,	free.		free.
*Turmeric,	free.		free.
Types for printing,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
U.			
Unmanufactured wood,	free.		free.
— wool,	free.		free.
Untarred cordage,	5	cents per pound	5.775
— yarn,	450	cents per cwt.	519.75
Unwrought clay,	free.		free.
V.			
Velvets and velverets,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	31.625
*Verdigrise,	free.		free.
*Vitriol, oil of,	free.		free.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
W.			
Wares of tin, copper and pewter, except pewter plates and dishes,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
— earthen or stone,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— china,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— gold, silver, and plated,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
— goods and merchandise, imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties,		per cent. ad. val.	39
— goods and merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or of their territories, upon which no drawback, bounty or allowance has been paid or admitted,	free.		free.
Wafers,	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Waters and washes, (see powders pastes, &c.	32 1-2	ditto	37.4
Walking sticks, whips and canes,	27 1-2	ditto	31.625
Wax candles,	12	cents per pound	13.86
Watches and clocks, or parts of either,	32 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	37.4
Wearing apparel and other personal baggage of persons who arrive in the United States,	free.		free.

	IF IMPORTED IN		
	American ships or vessels.		Foreign ships or vessels.
W.			
<i>Wines in casks, bottles, or other vessels.</i>			
— Malmsey, Madeira and London particular Madeira,	116	cents per gallon	133.98
— all other Madeira, wine,	100	ditto	115.5
— Burgundy, Cham- paign, Rhenish, and To- kay,	90	ditto	103.95
— Sherry & St. Lucar,	80	ditto	92.4
— Claret & other wines, not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases,	70	ditto	80.85
— Lisbon, Oporto and other Portugal wines,	60	ditto	69.3
— Sicily,	60	ditto	69.3
— Tenerife, Fayal, Malaga, St. George and other Western Island wines,	56	ditto	64.68
— all other wines, when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, on the bottles, if black glass quart bottles,	46	ditto	53.13
if other than black, glass quart bottles,	120	cents per gross	138.6
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches,	42 1-2	per cent. ad. val.	48.95
— not above 10 by 12,	320	cents p. 100 sq. ft.	369.6
— above 10 by 12,	350	ditto	404.25
White lead,	450	ditto	519.75
	4	cents per pound	4.62

	IF IMPORTED IN	
	American ships or vessels.	Foreign ships or vessels.
W.		
Wire of brass,	free.	free.
— of iron, (see act 25 February, 1813,)	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val. 31.625
Wool and cotton cards,	100	cents per dozen. 115.5
Wood manufactured, (ex- clusive of cabinet wares)	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val. 31.625
Wood unmanufactured,	free.	free.
Woods, dying,	free.	free.
Woollen rags,	free.	free.
Wool unmanufactured,	free.	free.
Y.		
Yarn, untarred,	450	cents per cwt. 519.75
All other goods not before particularly enumerat- ed and described,	27 1-2	per cent. ad. val. 31.625

* NOTE.—Those articles which have asterisks (*) affixed, have been declared free by the Treasury, as falling under the denomination of dying drugs.

The following articles are not entitled to the benefit of drawback on exportation.—Butter, anchovies in kegs and bottles, hams and tripes, foreign fish, foreign fish oil, playing cards and salt.

For the information of those who may require it, the following observations are made, to shew the principle upon which the duties are calculated.

Previous to the first day of July, 1812, the advalorem rates of duties payable on goods imported in vessels of the United States, were as follow:

Permanent 12 1-2,	Mediterranean or temporary,	2 1-2,	making 15 p. c.
—————15	do.	do.	2 1-2 do. 17 1-2
—————20	do.	do.	2 1-2 do. 22 1-2

To which was added 10 per cent. when the importations were made in vessels *not of the United States*,

Of course 12 1-2 with 10 per cent. added,	makes 18 3-4
—————15 do. do.	do. 16 1-2
—————20 do. do.	do. 22
—————2 1-2 Meditaranean or temporary,	do. 2 3-4

By the act of 1st July, 1812, 100 per cent. was added to the permanent duties then in force, and 10 per cent thereto when the importation should be made in a foreign vessel.

One example will shew the principle when applicable to the foreign rates, according to the said addition.

100 dollars, 12 1-2 per cent.	12.50
10 per cent. additional,	1.25 — 13.75
100 per cent added,	13.75
10 per cent added,	1.375
Mediterranean fund,	2.75

31.625 see rates.

Goods wares and merchandize imported from China or India, or from Europe, in foreign vessels, (except teas, China ware, and all articles liable to higher rates of duties,) were originally at 12 1-2 per cent.

Permanent duty,	12 1-2
Mediterranean or temporary,	2 1-2
10 per cent:	1-4 2 3-4
Add 100 per cent to permanent duty,	12 1-2
10 per cent. thereto,	1 1-4
	29 see rates.

If may be a good general rule in respect to the duties payable on the quantities of goods imported in vessels *not of the United States*, to take one half of the present American rates, (except as to teas and spirits distilled in the United States,) thus,

Coffee for instance, pays 10 cents per pound, when the importation is made in a vessel of the United States,

100 lbs. coffee, at 5 cents,	5.00
Add for foreign,	50 — 5.50
100 per cent. thereon,	5.50
10 do. thereon, by act 1st July, 1812,	55
	11.55 see rates.

The following are exceptions to the preceding rules.

Teas imported from China and India, or from any islands lying eastwardly of the Cape of Good Hope, and from Europe in ships or vessels, *not of the United States*, were, previous to the 1st July, 1812, subject to the same rates of duties, viz.—bohea, at 17 1-5, souchong and other black teas at 27, hyson, imperial, gun-powder, *Chulan Hyson, Soulang Hyson and Hyson Chulan*, at 50 cents per pound. Other green teas, including *young hyson and hyson skin*, at 20 cents per pound.

1 lb. bohea tea,	at	17.20
100 per cent. additional,		17.20
10 per cent. for foreign,		1.72
		36.12 see rates.

Spirits distilled in the United States, imported in the same ship or vessel in which they had been previously exported from the United States.

First proof per gallon,	15
100 per cent. added,	15
10 per cent. for foreign,	1.50
	31.50

The value on which the ad valorem duty is charged, must include all charges at the place of exportation, except insurance, commission, and outside packages.—Previous to calculating the duty, 20 per cent. is to be added on the cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent. if imported from any other place or country.

The same duty is drawn back on exportation, except a deduction of 1-2 cent per gallon on spirits, and 1-2 per cent. of the duties.

In case the goods exported should have been imported in a vessel *not of the United States*, the addition to the duty of 10 per cent. in consequence of such importation, is first to be deducted from the duties, and the 3 1-2 per cent. from the balance.

Note—Those teas described in *italics*, have been added by the treasury.

TONNAGE DUTY AND LIGHT MONEY,

Payable upon all ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States, or the territories thereof, or arriving from another port in the United States.

LIGHT MONEY,

PER TON

On all ships or vessels not of the United States, (except such unregistered ships or vessels in possession of a sea letter, or other regular document issued at a custom house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property,)

50 cents.

See act 27th March, 1804, and act 3d March, 1805.

Upon the entry of every vessel not of the United States, from a foreign port to be exempted from the light money, the owner, or part owner, or master, shall make oath, that the sea letter, or other regular document possessed by such vessel, contains the name or names of all the persons who are the owners of such ship or vessel.

Act 3d March, 1805.

TONNAGE.

Payable on all ships or vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, which shall be entered in the United States, or territories thereof, an additional duty at the rate of*

1 50 cents.

Tonnage payable upon all ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States, from any foreign port or place,

PER TON.

On ships or vessels of the United States,

6 cents.

On ships or vessels built within the United States, after the 30th July, 1790, but belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, and possessing a certificate of record,

30 cents.

On other ships or vessels,

50 cents.

On ships or vessels arriving from another district in the United States, coastwise.

On every ship or vessel of the United States, (except vessels licensed to carry on the coasting trade or whale fisheries) which shall be entered in a district in one state, from a district in another state, other than an adjoining state on the sea-coast, or on a navigable

*NOTE.—The act laying an additional tonnage duty of 1 50 cents, is to continue in force until the expiration of one year, after the conclusion of the present war, and no longer.

Act 1st July, 1812

river, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, taken in, in one state, to be delivered in another state,	PER. TON,
On every ship or vessel, not of the United States, which shall be entered in one district, from another district, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, taken in, in one district, to be delivered in another district,	6 cents.
	50 cents.

See act "imposing duties on tonnage of ships or vessels," 20th July, 1790.

During the term of 12 years, to commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty with France shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, French ships or vessels coming directly from France, or any of her colonies, laden only with the produce and manufactures of France, and Spanish vessels coming directly from Spain, or any of her colonies, laden only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted into New Orleans in the same manner, as vessels of the United States coming directly from France, or Spain, or any of their colonies, shall be subject to the duties paid on goods, wares and merchandize imported in vessels of the United States

Act 24th February, 1807.

TABLE OF FEES,

Payable to the Collector, after the last day of March, 1799.

For the admeasurement, in order to the registry, enrolment, licensing, or recording of any ship or vessel, viz:

	Doll.	Cts.
For registry or recording, if of 100 tons. or under, per ton,	1	
_____above 100, and not exceeding 200		
tons,	1	50
_____above 200 tons	2	
For enrolling or licensing, if of the burthen of 5 tons and not less than 20		50
_____if of 20, and not exceeding 70		
tons,		75
_____if above 70, and not exceeding		
100 tons,	1	00
_____if above 100 tons	1	50
For every certificate of registry or record	2	00
For every endorsement on a certificate of registry or record	1	00
For taking every bond required by the registering act		25
For every certificate of enrolment,		50
For every endorsement on a certificate of enrolment,		20
For every license of a vessel, including the bond, if not exceeding 20 tons burthen,		25
_____above 20, and not more than 100 tons,		50
_____more than 100 tons,	1	00
For every endorsement on a license,		20

For certifying manifests, and granting permit to proceed from district to district.

For a licensed vessel, if less than 50 tons burthen,	25
_____if above 50 tons,	50
For a vessel not belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States,	2 00
For a registered vessel,	1 50

For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit on the arrival of a vessel trading from district to district.

	Dolla.	Cts.
If a licensed vessel less than 50 tons burthen,		25
above 50 tons burthen,		50
If a registered vessel,	1	50
If a vessel not belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States,*	2	00
For granting a permit for a vessel carrying on the fishery to trade to a foreign port,		25
For the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in such last mentioned vessel,		25
For every certificate of citizenship delivered to an American seaman,		25

The following authorized by Collection Law, 2d March, 1799.

For every entrance of any vessel, under 100 tons burthen,	1	50
if 100 tons and upwards,	2	50
For every clearance of any vessel under 100 tons burthen,	1	50
of 100 tons burthen and upwards,	2	50
For every post entry,	2	00
For every permit to land goods		20
For every bond taken officially		40
For every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback,		30
For every debenture, or other official certificate		20
For every bill of health		20
For every official document (registers excepted,) received by any merchant, owner, or master of any ship or vessel, not before enumerated		20

*No fee appears to be fixed for vessels, trading as above, owned by citizens of the United States, and not qualified as a registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel.

TABLE OF FEES

PAYABLE TO THE SURVEYOR.

	Dolls. Cts.
For the admeasurement, and certifying the same, of every ship or vessel, (other than those to be registered, enrolled, or licensed) of 100 tons and under, per ton,	1
Above 100 tons, and not exceeding 200 tons,	1 50
Above 200 tons,	2 00
For all other services to be performed on board of any ship or vessel, of 100 tons or upwards, having on board goods, wares, or merchandize subject to duty,	3 00
For the like services on board any ship or vessel, less than 100 tons burthen, having on board goods subject to duty	1 50
On all vessels, not having on board goods subject to duty,	67

Act 2d March, 1799.

AN ACT

To establish the compensations of the Officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, shall, within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, and payable to the said United States, with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, that is to say: the collector of Philadelphia and New-York, in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, each; the collector of Boston and Charlestown, forty thousand dollars; the collectors of Baltimore and Charleston, thirty thousand dollars, each; the collector of Norfolk and Portsmouth, fifteen thousand dollars; the collectors of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington (in the state of Delaware,) Annapolis, Georgetown (in Maryland,) Bermuda Hundred, and City-Point, Alexandria, Wilmington, Newbern and Edenton, in the state of North-Carolina, Newport and Providence in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, ten thousand dollars, each; the collectors of Newburyport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, York-Town, Dumfries, Washington, Cambden, Georgetown (South-Carolina) Beaufort and Savannah, five thousand dollars, each; the collectors of Hudson, Middletown and Waldoborough, four thousand dollars

Collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, to give bond.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

each; and all the other collectors in the sum of two thousand dollars, each; the naval officers of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, ten thousand dollars, each; and all other naval officers, in the sum of two thousand dollars, each; the surveyors of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, five thousand dollars, each; and all the other surveyors, in the sum of one thousand dollars each: which bonds shall be filed in the office of the said comptroller, and be, by him, severally, put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

And all bonds to be hereafter given, shall be of the form following: to wit:—

Form of the bond. Know all men by these presents, that we are held and firmly bound unto the U. States of America, in the full and just sum of dollars, money of the United States; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this day of one thousand The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that, whereas the President of the United States hath, pursuant to law, appointed the said to the office of in the state of now therefore if the said has truly and faithfully executed and discharged, and shall continue truly and faithfully to execute and discharge all the duties of the said office, according to law; then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise it shall abide and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in }
the presence of }

Provided, That in cases where bonds have been already given, according to the directions aforesaid, new bonds shall not be required.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March next, and in lieu of the fees ^{Fees of the collectors, naval officers, and surveyors.} and emoluments heretofore established, there shall be allowed and paid for the use of the collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, appointed and to be appointed in pursuance of law, the fees following; that is to say, to each collector for every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of any ship or vessel under one hundred tons burthen, one dollar and an half; for every post entry, two dollars; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback, thirty cents; for every debenture or other official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every official document, (registers excepted) required by any merchant, owner or master of any ship or vessel not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval officer is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the collector and the said naval officer, the latter paying one third of the expense, of the necessary stationery and of the rent of an office to be provided by the collector, at the place assigned for his residence, and as conveniently as may be for the trade of the district, —except the expense of fuel, office rent, and necessary stationery for the collectors of the districts of Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, which shall be paid three fourths by the said collectors, and the other fourth by the respective naval officers in those districts; and all fees shall, at the option of the collector, be

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Fees to the collector,
naval officers,
and surveyors.

either received by him or by the naval officer, the party receiving to account monthly with the other for his proportion or share thereof: *Provided*, That all fees, arising on the exportation of any goods, wares or merchandize on which drawbacks are allowed, shall be equally shared among the collector, naval officer and surveyor, where there are such officers at the port where the fees are paid, to be accounted for monthly, by the collector or naval officer who shall receive the same; and where there is no naval officer, such fees shall be divided equally between the collector and the surveyor, who may have been concerned in attending to such exportation, and the surveyors shall pay their proportion of the expenses of stationary and printing. To each surveyor, for the admeasurement, and certifying the same, of every ship or vessel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other services by this act to be performed by such surveyor, on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons or upwards, having on board goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty, one and an half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods, wares or merchandize subject to duty, two thirds of a dollar. All which fees shall be paid by the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the said services shall be performed, to the surveyor by whom they shall be performed, if performed by one only, for his sole benefit,—but if performed by more than one, to him who shall have the first agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the said services shall also be perform-

ed. To each inspector there shall be allowed; for Compensation to inspectors. every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding two dollars; and for every other person that the collector may find it necessary and expedient to employ, as occasional inspectors, or in any other way in aid of the revenue, a like sum, whilst actually so employed, not exceeding two dollars for every day so employed, to be paid by the collector, out of the revenue, and charged to the United States; *Provided*, that the services performed by occasional inspectors, shall be particularly detailed in the accounts to be transmitted to the treasury, and certified as to the necessity as well as performance of such services, by the naval officer or surveyor of the district, if any such officers there are: to the measurers, weighers or gaugers, respectively, to be paid monthly by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the United States, for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of grain, thirty cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of salt, according to the weight established by law for the payment of duties thereon, fifty cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of coal sixty cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask, box or package, weighing more than two hundred pounds each, except sugar, coffee, pepper, pimento and indigo, in bales, bags, mats, cannisters, or seroons, with the weight in durable characters, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Charlestown, and Baltimore, one cent and a quarter; in the district of Norfolk, one cent and an half; and in the other districts, two cents; for the gauging and marking every cask, to be marked in durable characters with his own name, and the quantity, eight cents: for computing the contents of, and marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry, or porter, contained in any

Fees to the surveyors or inspectors of the revenue for ports.

Additional compensation to certain collectors and surveyors.

cask, or other package or packages, 1 cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; and the allowances aforesaid shall be deemed to include a compensation for making returns of the goods or merchandize weighed, gauged and measured, specifying the quality as well as quantity; and there shall be allowed to the surveyors or inspectors of the revenue for ports, the sum of one cent and one half for every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits, and two cents and one half for every certificate to accompany wines and teas issued within their ports respectively; and to the deputies of the inspectors aforesaid, the sum of two cents and one half for every cask, or package, of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them marked and returned to their respective principals, and for gauging wines, whereon the duties are payable according to the value thereof six cents for every cask actually gauged. There shall moreover be allowed to the several officers hereafter mentioned, the following allowances and per centage: to the collectors of the district of New-York, one quarter per cent.; to the collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown, and to the collector of the districts of Baltimore and Philadelphia, one half per cent.;¹ to the collectors of the districts of Charleston, Salem and Norfolk, seven-eighths of one per cent.; to the collectors of the dis-

¹ The collectors of Boston and Charleston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, allowed after 30th June, 1800, a commission of 3-8ths of 1 per cent. in lieu of former commission—*See Act 10th May, 1800.*

² The collectors of Charleston, S. C. Salem, and Norfolk and Portsmouth, allowed a commission of 3-4ths of 1 per cent. after 30th June, 1800, in lieu of other commissions—*See Act 10th May, 1800.* The commission of the Collector of Salem, changed to 5-8ths of 1 per cent from 30th June, 1804—*See Act of 27th March, 1804.*

tricts of Alexandria¹ and Savannah, one per cent.; to the collectors of the district of Newburyport,² one and one-quarter per cent.; to the collectors of the districts of *Portsmouth*,³ *Portland*,⁴ *Newport*, *Providence*⁵, and *New-Haven*,⁶ one and one-half per cent.; to the collectors of the districts of *George-Town*, (in Maryland)⁷ and *Marblehead*, two and one-half per cent.; to the collectors of the districts of *New-London*,⁸

Additional compensation to certain collectors and surveyors.

¹ The collector of Alexandria, allowed in lieu of former commission, from 30th June, 1800, a commission of 2 1-2 per cent.—*See Act 10th May, 1800.* And from the 30th June, 1804, in lieu of former commission, 1 1-4 per cent.—*See Act 27th March, 1804.*

² The collector of the district of Newburyport allowed, after 30th June, 1804, a commission of 1 1-8 per cent. in lieu of former commission.—*See Act 27th March, 1804.*

³ The collector of the district of Portsmouth's salary abolished.—*See Act 27th March, 1804.*

⁴ The collector of the district of Portland allowed a commission of one per cent. in lieu of former commission, after 30th June, 1800.—*See Act 10th May, 1800;* and after 30th June, 1804, a commission of 3-4 of one per cent. in lieu of former commission, *Act 27th March, 1804.*

⁵ The collector of Providence allowed a commission of one & 1-4th per cent. in lieu of former commission, after 30th June, 1804.—*See Act 27th March, 1804.*

⁶ The collector of the district of Newhaven allowed a commission of one & 3-8 per cent. in lieu of former commission, from 30th June, 1804.—*See Act 27th March, 1804.*

⁷ From and after the 30th June, 1800, the collector of *George Town*, Maryland, allowed a salary of 100 dollars, per annum.—*See act 10th May, 1800.*

⁸ From and after the 30th June, 1804, the commission of the collector of *New London* changed to 1 3-4 per cent.—*See act 27th March, 1804.*

Additional compensation to certain collectors and surveyors.

Biddeford,¹ Bath,² and Wiscasset, two per cent.; and to the collectors of all other districts, three per cent. on all monies by them respectively received, on account of the duties arising on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels. And in addition to the allowances above mentioned, there shall be allowed and paid annually, the sums following, to wit:—To the collectors of St. Mary's,³ Passamaquoddy,⁴ Vermont, Champlain, and to the collectors of the several districts comprising the northern and western boundaries of the United States, and the river Ohio, two hundred and fifty dollars each; to the surveyors in the several districts comprising the northern and western boundaries of the U. States, and the river Ohio, two hundred dollars each; to the surveyor of Shell Castle or Beacon Island,⁵ one thousand dollars: To each of the collectors of the districts of Wilmington in Delaware, Annapolis, Havre-de-Grace, Chester, in Maryland, Gloucester, South Quay, Yeocomico, Tappa-

¹ Biddeford and Pepperelborough changed to Saco.—See p. 8.

² From and after 30th June, 1804, the collector of Bath's commission changed to 1 1-2 per cent.—See act 27th March 1804.

³ From and after 30th June, 1800, the collector of St. Mary's, Georgia, allowed a salary of 250 dollars.—See act 10th May, 1800.

⁴ From and after the 30th June, 1800, the collector of Passamaquoddy, allowed a salary of 250 dollars.—See act 10th May, 1800.

⁵ Shell Castle, or Beacon Island included in the district of Ocracoke. Salary of the surveyor thereof transferred to the collector of Ocracoke, see p. 249. The salaries of the collectors of the districts, as above, in *italics*, are discontinued.—See Act 27 March, 1804.

hanrock, *Newbern*,¹ *Edenton*, *Camden*, *Wilmington*,
(*North-Carolina*)² *Nanjemoy*³ *Ipswich*, *York*, *Wash-*
ington, and *Bermuda Hundred*,⁴ the sum of two hundred
and fifty dollars; to each of the collectors of the districts
of *Oxford*, *Vienna*, *Sagg-Harbor*,⁵ *Nottingham*, *Hamp-*
ton, *York-Town*, *Dumfries*,⁶ *Folly-Landing*, *Cherry-*
Stone, *Beaufort*, *Brunswick*,⁷ and *Hardwich*, the sum of
two hundred dollars; to each of the collectors of the dis-
tricts of *Perth Amboy*,⁸ *Portsmouth*, *Hudson*, *Plymouth*,
Barnstable, *Nantucket*, *Edgartown*, *New-Bedford*,
Dighton, *Penobscot*, *Frenchman's-Bay*, *Machias*,
(*Newport*,)⁹ *Middletown*,¹⁰ *Fairfield*, *Burlington*,
Bridge-Town,¹¹ *Great-Egg-Harbor*, *Little-Egg-Har-*
bor,¹² *Snow-Hill*, *George-Town*, (in *South-Carolina*)

Additional com-
pensation to cer-
tain collectors and
surveyors.

¹ From and after the 30th June, 1804, the collector of
Newbern allowed a commission of 2 1-2 per cent.—*See*
Act 27 March, 1804.

² The collector of *Wilmington* allowed a commission
of 2 1-2 per cent. after the 30th June, 1804—*See act 27th*
March, 1804.

³ The name of the district of *Nanjemoy* changed to that
of *St. Mary's*—see p. 24—salary 150 dollars.

⁴ The district of *Bermuda Hundred* abolished.

⁵ The collector of *Sagg Harbor*, allowed after 30th
June, 1800, an additional salary of 50 dollars.

⁶ The collector of *Dumfries*, *ibid*

⁷ The collector of *Brunswick*, *ibid*.

⁸ The district of *Perth Amboy* added to *New York*.—
see p. 260.—Additional salary 100 dollars.

⁹ From the 30th June, 1800, the collector of *Machias*,
allowed additional salary of 100 dollars per annum.

¹⁰ From the 30th June, 1804, the collector of *Middle-*
town allowed a commission of 1 3-8 per cent. in lieu of
former commission.

¹¹ From the 30th June, 1800, the collector of *Bridge-*
town allowed an additional salary of 100 dollars.

¹² From the 30th June, 1800, the collectors of *Great*
Egg Harbor, and *Little Egg Harbor*, allowed additional
salary each of 100 dollars.

Additional compensation to certain collectors and surveyors.

To certain naval officers and surveyors.

Sunbury, Marblehead, New Haven and Georgetown, (in Maryland) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the Collectors of Biddeford, Bath and Wiscasset, one hundred dollars; to the naval officer of the District of Portsmouth, two hundred dollars; to each of the naval officers of the districts of Newbury Port, Salem, Newport, Providence, Wilmington (in North Carolina) and Savannah, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of Salem, Portsmouth, Newbury Port, Gloucester, Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich, North Kingston, Saint Mary's, Suffolk, Smithfield, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Wilmington, Beaufort, and Swansborough, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of Newport, Providence,² Thomastown, Beverly, New Haven, Middletown,³ Hartford, Saybrook, Albany, Hudson, Lewellensburg, Portland, Pawkatuck, Patuxet, New London,⁴ Stonington, Town Creek, Bermuda Hundred, West Point, Urbanna, Port Royal,⁵ Alexandria, Windsor, Hartford, Plymouth, Skewarky, Murfresborough, Bennets

¹From the 30th June, 1800, the collector of Sunbury allowed additional salary of 100 dollars.

²From the 30th June, 1804, the surveyors of Newport and Providence allowed a salary, in addition, of 100 dollars each.

³From the 30th June, 1804, the surveyors of New-Haven and Middletown allowed each additional salary of fifty dollars.

⁴The surveyors of New London and Alexandria allowed an additional salary from the 30th June, 1804, of fifty dollars.

⁵From the 30th June, 1800, the surveyors of Port Royal Alexandria and Saybrook, allowed additional salaries of 100 dollars each.

Creek, ¹ Winton, Nixonton, New Biggen-Creek, Pasquotank River, Indian Town, Currituck Inlet, Savannah, New Brunswick [in New Jersey] the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; to each of the surveyors of such ports of delivery as may be hereafter established by the President of the United States, and for whom other annual compensations are not hereby provided, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars: And it shall be the duty of the respective collectors, naval officers and surveyors, to keep accurate accounts of all fees and official emoluments received by them also, of all expenditures, particularizing the expenditures for rent, fuel, stationary and clerk hire, and to transmit annually, within forty days after the last day of December, an account, as aforesaid, verified, on oath or affirmation, to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall, annually, lay an abstract of the same before Congress; and if any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, shall omit or neglect to keep an account, as aforesaid, or to transmit the same, verified as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for the use of the United States.

Collectors &c. to keep accounts of their emoluments and expenditures, and transmit them to the comptroller.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensations of the commissioned officers of the revenue cutters, shall be as follows, to wit: To a captain, or master, fifty dollars per month and the subsistence of a captain in the army of the United States; to a first lieutenant or mate, thirty five dollars per month; to a second lieutenant or mate, thirty dollars per month; to a third lieutenant or mate, twenty five dollars per month, and to every lieutenant or mate, the subsistence of a lieutenant in the army of the United States; and the pay of the non-commissioned officers, gunners

Compensation and subsistence of the officers of revenue cutters.

Pay and rations of the crew.

¹ The salary of surveyor of Bennet's Creek discontinued, transferred to surveyor to be appointed to reside on Salmon Creek.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

and mariners employed in the said cutters, shall from time to time be established and varied by the President of the United States, not exceeding twenty dollars per month, with such rations as are or shall be allowed in the naval service of the United States.

If a collector die or resign, how certain fees are to be distributed

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a collector shall die or resign, the commissions to which he would have been entitled, on the receipt of all duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representative of such deceased collector, and his successor in office, whose duty it shall be to collect the same, and for this purpose all the public or official books, papers and accounts of the collector resigning or deceased, shall be delivered over to such successor.

Act 2d March, 1799, 3 Ses. 5 Con.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on impost and tonnage.

Allowance to certain collectors.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, there shall be allowed and paid annually to, and for the use of the several Collectors and Surveyors appointed, and to be appointed pursuant to law, and employed in the collection of the duties of imports and tonnage, in the districts hereinafter mentioned, in addition to their fees and emoluments otherwise allowed by law, the sums following respectively, that is to say: to the Collectors of Passamaquoddy, Waldoborough, and St. Mary's, two hundred and fifty dollars each: to the Collectors of Machias, Great Egg Harbor, Little Egg

Harbor, Perth Amboy, Bridgetown, Sunbury, and Georgetown, in Maryland, one hundred dollars each; and to the Collectors of Sagg Harbor, Brunswick, in Georgia, and Dumfries, fifty dollars each; to the Surveyors of Bermuda Hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars; and to the Surveyors of Newport, Providence, Port Royal, Alexandria, and Saybrook, one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in lieu of Commissions to certain collectors. the commissions heretofore allowed by law, there shall, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, be allowed to the Collectors for the districts of Alexandria, Petersburg, and Richmond respectively, two and an half per centum, on all monies which shall be collected and received by them; to the Collector for the district of Boston and Charlestown, and to the Collectors of Baltimore and Philadelphia, three eighths of one per centum: to the Collectors of Charleston, South Carolina, Salem, and Norfolk, and Portsmouth, three quarters of one per centum: to the Collector of the district of Portland, one per centum, for and on account of the duties arising on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be Certain collectors to deposit bonds in bank for collection. the duty of the Collectors of the several districts of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston, and they are hereby respectively directed to deposit for collection, in the bank of the United States, or at an office of discount and deposit of the said bank, all the bonds taken, or to be taken by them, for duties by virtue of any law of the United States; but on all money collected by the said banks, the commissions aforesaid are to be allowed to the said Collectors, in like manner as if received by them.

Act 10th May, 1800, 1st ses. 6th Con.

AN ACT

To amend "An act to establish the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

Additional compensation to the collector of Richmond.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, in the present year, there shall be paid annually, to the Collector of the customs for the district of Richmond,* in addition to the fees and emoluments otherwise allowed by law, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.*

Salary to the collector of Petersburg discontinued.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said thirtieth day of June, the salary heretofore allowed by law, to the Collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg be, and the same is hereby discontinued.*

Emoluments of custom houses limited.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said thirtieth day of June, whenever the annual emoluments of any Collector of the customs, after deducting therefrom the expenditures incident to his office, shall amount to more than five thousand dollars; or those of a Naval officer, after a like deduction, to more than three thousand five hundred dollars, or those of a Surveyor, after a like deduction, to more than three thousand dollars, the surplus shall be accounted for, and be paid by them, respectively, to the treasury of the United States: Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to fines, forfeitures, and penalties, under the revenue laws of the United States.*

But the provisions of this act not to extend to fines.

Act 30th April, 1802, 1st ses. 7th Con.

* Salary of Collector of Richmond discontinued—See act 27th March, 1804, 1st ses. 8th Con.

AN ACT

Relative to the compensations of certain officers of the customs, and to provide for appointing a Surveyor in the district therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That, and after the last day of June, in the present year, the salaries heretofore allowed by law, to the several Collectors of the Customs, for the districts of Bath, Portsmouth, Newport, Middletown, New Haven, Delaware, Richmond,* Wilmington, in North Carolina, Newbern, and Edenton shall cease and be discontinued. And there shall be allowed and paid annually, to the officers of the customs hereafter named, the following sums respectively, viz: To the Collector for the district of Natchez, in addition to the fees and other emoluments of office, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to each of the Surveyors at New London, Middletown, New Haven, and Alexandria, in addition to the allowances already established by law, the sum of fifty dollars.

Salaries of certain officers of the customs augmented.

Allowance to the collector of Natchez, and to the surveyors of New London, Middletown, New Haven, and Alexandria.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the said last day of June, in lieu of the commissions heretofore allowed by law, there shall be allowed to the Collectors of the customs for Wilmington, in North Carolina, and Newbern, two and an half per cent:

To the collectors of Wilmington and Newbern, in N. C.

To the Collectors for Petersburg and Richmond,

Petersburgh and Richmond,

To the Collectors for Kennebunk and New London,

Kennebunk and New London,

To the Collector for Bath, one and an half per cent: And,

* See preceding page.

New Haven and Middletown, To the Collectors for New Haven and Middletown, one and three eighths per cent:

Providence and Alexandria, To the Collectors for Providence and Alexandria, one and one quarter per cent:

Newburyport, To the Collector for Newburyport, one and one eighth per cent:

Portland, To the Collector for Portland, three quarters of one per cent:

Salem and Beverly, And to the Collectors for Salem and Beverly, five eighths of one per cent, on all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties arising on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

Surveyor to be appointed for Marblehead; allowance to him. SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed a Surveyor for the district of Marblehead, to reside at Marblehead; who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the other emoluments allowed by law, a salary of one hundred dollars, annually.

Act 27th March, 1804, 1st ses. 8th Con.

AN ACT

Concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That ships or vessels, which shall have been registered by virtue of the act, entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," and those which after the last day of March next, shall be registered, pursuant to this act, and no other (except such as shall be duly qualified, according to law, for carrying on the coasting trade and fisheries, or one of them) shall be denominated and deemed ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such ships or vessels; *Provided,* that they shall not continue to enjoy the same, longer than they shall continue to be wholly owned, and to be commanded by a citizen or citizens of the said states.

What ships or vessels shall be deemed of the U. States;

to enjoy the privileges only while owned, &c. by citizens of the U. S.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That ships or vessels built within the United States, whether before or after, the fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the said states, but on the 16th day of May, in the year 1789, belonging, and thenceforth continuing to belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, and ships or vessels, which may hereafter be captured in war, by such citizen or citi-

What ships or vessels may be registered.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

Registry, benefits
of, confined to ac-
tual residents,

Unless in capacity
of a Consul, or
agent for a house
of trade.

zens, and lawfully condemned as prize,* or which have been or may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, being wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, and no other, may be registered as herein-after directed: *Provided*, That no such ship or vessel shall be entitled to be so registered, or if registered, to the benefits thereof, if owned in whole, or in part, by any citizen of the United States, who usually resides in a foreign country, during the continuance of such residence, unless such citizen be in the capacity of a Consul of the United States, or an agent for, and a partner in, some house of trade or co-partnership, consisting of citizens of the said states actually carrying on trade within the said states: *And provided further*, That no ship or vessel, built within the United States, prior to the said 16th day of May, which was not then owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be capable of being registered, by virtue of any transfer to a citizen or citizens, which may hereafter be made, unless by way of prize or forfeiture: *Provided nevertheless*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the registering anew, of any ship or vessel, which was before registered, pursuant to the act before mentioned.†

* According to a decision of the Treasury, the condemnation must, for the above purpose, take place in the United States.

† No vessel shall be entitled to the benefits of a registered vessel, if owned, in whole or in part, by any person naturalized in the United States, and residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every <sup>By whom regis-
tered.</sup> ship or vessel hereafter to be registered (except as is herein after provided) shall be registered by the Collector* of the district, in which shall be comprehended the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, at the time of her registry, which port shall be deemed to be that, at or nearest to which, the owner, if there be but one, or if more than one, the husband or acting and managing owner of such ship or vessel, usually resides. And the name of the said ship or vessel, and of the port to which she shall so belong, shall be painted <sup>Ship's or vessel's
name, &c. to be
painted on the
stern, &c.</sup> on her stern, on a black ground, in white letters, of not less than three inches in length. And if <sup>Furniture on reg-
ister thereof.</sup> any ship or vessel of the United States, shall be found without having her name, and the name of the port to which she belongs, painted in man-

for more than two years in any foreign country, unless such person be in the capacity of a Consul, or other public agent of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the registering anew of any ship or vessel, before registered, in case of a *bonafide* sale thereof to any citizen or citizens of the United States: *And provided also*, That satisfactory proof of the citizenship of the person on whose account a vessel may be purchased, shall be first exhibited to the Collector before a new register shall be granted to such vessel.

Act 27th March, 1804, 1st ses. 8th Con.

* The Surveyors for the ports of Pittsburg, Charlestown, Marietta, Cincinnati, Limestone, Louisville, Massac, and Natches, in the district of Mississippi, authorised to grant temporary registers, which are to be surrendered at New Orleans. In lieu thereof permanent registers are to be granted, but no new bonds to be taken.

Act 18th February, 1807, 2d ses. 9th Cong.

ner aforesaid, the owner or owners shall forfeit fifty dollars; one half to the person giving the information thereof, the other half to the use of the United States.

Registry, how to
be obtained.

Substance of the
oath to be taken
before registering
officer.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to the registry of any ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation shall be taken and subscribed by the owner, or by one of the owners thereof, before the officer authorised to make such registry, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, declaring, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person so swearing or affirming, the name of such ship or vessel, her burthen, the place where she was built, if built within the United States, and the year in which she was built; and if built within the said United States, before the said 16th day of May, 1789, that she was then owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen or citizens of the United States; and if not built within the said states, that she was, on the said 16th day of May, and ever since, hath continued to be, the entire property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; or that she was, at some time posterior to the time when this act shall take effect, (specifying the said time,) captured in war by a citizen or citizens of the said states, and lawfully condemned as prize, [producing a copy of the sentence of condemnation, authenticated in the usual forms,] or that she has been adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, [producing a like copy of the sentence, whereby she shall have been so adjudged,] and declaring his or her name and place of abode, and if he or she be the sole owner of the said ship or vessel, that such is

the case; or if there be another owner or other owners, that there is or are such other owner or owners, specifying his, her, or their name or names, and place or places of abode, and that he, she or they, as the case may be, so swearing or affirming, is or are citizens of the United States; and where an owner resides in a foreign country, in the capacity of a consul of the United States, or as an agent for, and a partner in, a house or co-partnership, consisting of citizens of the United States, and actually carrying on trade within the United States, that such is the case, and that there is no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state, directly, or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel, or in the profits, or issues thereof; and that the master, or commander thereof, is a citizen, naming the said master, or commander, and stating the means whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen. And in case, any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alledged, which shall be within the knowledge of the party, so swearing, or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture and apparel, in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered, with costs of suit, of the person, by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: *Provided always*, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath, or affirmation, instead of the said owner,

Substance of the oath to be taken before registering officer.

Forfeiture of vessel, &c. on swearing falsely.

How to be recovered;

in what cases masters of vessels, &c. to make oath as to citizenship.

and, if not true, to
forfeit 1000 dollars.

touching his being a citizen, and the means where-
by, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in
which case, if what the said master, or person
having the said charge or command, shall so swear
or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid
shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, for-
feit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one
thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That in
the case of a ship, or vessel, built within the Uni-
ted States, prior to the 16th day May aforesaid,
which was not then owned by a citizen, or citizens
of the United States, but which, by virtue of a
transfer to such citizen, or citizens, shall have
been registered, pursuant to the act beforementio-
ed, the oath or affirmation, hereby required, shall
and may be varied, according to the truth of the
case, as often as it shall be requisite to grant a
new register, for such ship or vessel.

How the oath may
be varied.

Vessels owned on the 20th December, 1803, by per-
sons residing in Louisiana, or who were citizens of the
United States, and had resided in said territories during
5 years next preceding, are entitled to the benefits of ves-
sels of the United States, whilst they continue to be own-
ed by such persons or citizens of the United States:—
Provided, That such persons shall comply with the pro-
visions of the acts for registering and recording, enrolling,
and licensing of vessels, and that the person not a citizen,
shall have previously taken an oath of allegiance before
the collector.

Act 24th February, 1804, 1st ses. 8th Con.

Any vessel sailing under a Spanish or French regis-
ter, owned on the 20 December, 1803, and continuing to be
owned by a citizen of the United States, residing in the
territories ceded to the United States, or by any person
or persons being an inhabitant or inhabitants of said ter-

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it be the duty of every owner, resident within the United States, of any ship or vessel, to which a certificate of registry may be granted, [in case there be more than one such owner,] to transmit to the collector, who may have granted the same, a like oath or affirmation with that herein-before directed to be taken and subscribed by the owner, on whose application, such certificate shall have been granted, and within 90 days after the same may have been granted; which oath or affirmation may, at the option of the party, be taken and subscribed, either before the said collector, or before the collector of some other district, or a judge of the supreme, or a district court of the United States, or of a superior court of original jurisdiction of some one of the states. And if such oath or affirmation shall not be taken, subscribed and transmitted, as is herein required, the certificate of registry, granted to such ship or vessel, shall be forfeit and void.

Like oath to be taken by other owners, (if any,) than the applicant, &c.

Within 90 days.

Before whom,

On failure, certificate of registry forfeited.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall be registered, she shall be measured by a surveyor, if there be one, or by the person he shall appoint, at the port or place where the said ship or vessel may be, and if there be

Ships, &c. how &c. by whom measured.

ritories, on the 30th April, 1803. and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is an inhabitant as aforesaid, shall be deemed a vessel of the United States: *Provided*, that such inhabitant shall take the oath of allegiance, and comply with the registering act.

Act 25th February, 1804, 1st ses. 8th Con.

Certificate thereof
given.

In what cases
ships, &c. not to
be measured anew

none, by such person as the collector of the district, within which she may be, shall appoint, according to the rule prescribed by the *43d section of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually, for the collection of duties imposed by law, on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels. And the officer, or person, by whom such admeasurement shall be made, shall, for the information of, and as a voucher to the officer by whom the registry is to be made, grant a certificate, specifying the built of such ship or vessel, her number of decks and masts, her length, breadth, depth, the number of tons she measures, and such other particulars as are usually descriptive of the identity of a ship or vessel; and that her name, and the place to which she belongs, are painted on her stern, in manner required by the 3d section of this act; which certificate shall be countersigned by an owner, or by the master of such ship or vessel, or by some other person who shall attend her admeasurement, on behalf of her owner or owners, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained; without which, the said certificate shall not be valid. But in all cases, where a ship or vessel has before been registered, as a ship or vessel of the United States, it shall not be necessary to measure her anew, for the purpose of obtaining another register; except such ship or vessel shall have undergone some

† The 43d section, repealed by 64th section of collection law.—See page 123.

alteration, as to her burthen, subsequent to the time of her former registry.

Bonds, how and by whom given, for faithful use of certificate of registry, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, previous to the registry of any ship or vessel, the husband or acting and managing owner, together with the master thereof, and one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district, whose duty it is to make such registry, shall become bound to the United States, if such ship or vessel shall be of burthen not exceeding fifty tons, in the sum of four hundred dollars; if of burthen above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred, in the sum of eight hundred dollars; if of burthen above one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred, in the sum of twelve hundred dollars: if of burthen above two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred, in the sum of sixteen hundred dollars; and if of burthen exceeding three hundred tons, in the sum of two thousand dollars; with condition, in each case, that the certificate of such registry, shall be solely used for the ship, or vessel, for which it is granted, and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any person or persons whomsoever; and that,

Where there is reason to suspect an error in the admeasurement, upon which a register has been granted, it is thought advisable to re-admeasure, and to report the difference to the treasury, in order that measures may be taken to rectify the error. It appears that no extra tonnage duty in consequence, nor any fee for such admeasurement is to be exacted.

No new bond to be taken, on surrender at New Orleans of a temporary register issued by any of the surveyors of the ports on the Mississippi.

Act 13th February, 1807.

In what cases certificates of registry are to be given up.

in case such ship or vessel shall be lost, or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she may belong, the said certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within eight days after the arrival of the master, or person, having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, within any district of the United States, to the Collector of such district; and that if any foreigner, or any person or persons, for the use and benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole, or any part or share of, or interest in, such ship or vessel, the same being within a district of the United States; the said certificate shall, in such case, within seven days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property, be delivered up to the Collector of the said district; and that if any such purchase, change, or transfer of property, shall happen, when such ship or vessel shall be at any foreign port or place, or at sea, then the said master, or person having the charge or command thereof, shall, within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the Collector of such district; and every such certificate, so delivered up, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, to be cancelled, who, if the same shall have been delivered up to a Collector, other than of the district in which it was granted, shall cause notice of such delivery to be given to the Collector of the said district.

Whenever it shall appear, by satisfactory proof to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any vessel has been sold

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to the registry of any ship or vessel, which, after the last day of March next, shall be built within the United States, it shall be necessary to produce a certificate, under the hand of the principal or master carpenter, by whom, or under whose direction, the said ship or vessel shall have been built; testifying, that she was built by him, or under his direction, and specifying the place where, the time when, and the person or persons for whom; and describing her built, number of decks and masts, length, breadth, depth, tonnage, and such other circumstances as are usually descriptive of the identify of a ship or vessel; which certificate shall be sufficient to authorise the removal of a new vessel, from the district where she may be built, to another district in the same, or an adjoining state, where the owner or owners actually reside, provided it be with ballast only.

Vessels built in U. S. after March, 1793, how to obtain registry.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several matters herein before required, having been complied with, in order to the registering of any ship or vessel, the Collector of the district comprehending the port to which she shall belong, shall make, and keep, in some proper book, a record or registry thereof, and shall grant an abstract or certificate of such record or registry, as nearly as may be, in the form following:

Collector to keep record of registry, and grant certificate thereof.

or transferred, by due process of law; and that the register, certificate of enrolment; or license of such vessel, is retained by the former owners, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to direct the Collector to grant new papers.

Act 2d March, 1797.

Form of certificate of registry.

"In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," [inserting here, the name, occupation, and place of abode, of the person by whom the oath, or affirmation, aforesaid, shall have been made] having taken or subscribed the oath, (or affirmation) required by the said act, and having sworn, (or affirmed) that he, (or she, and if more than one owner, adding the words, "together with," and the name or names, occupation or occupations, place or places of abode, of the other owner or owners) is (or are) the only owner (or owners) of the ship or vessel, called the [inserting here, her name] of [inserting here, the port to which she may belong] whereof [inserting here, the name of the master] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was [inserting here, when and where built] and [inserting here, the name and office, if any, of the person by whom she shall have been surveyed or admeasured] having certified that the said ship or vessel has [inserting here, the number of decks] and [inserting here, the number of masts] and that her length is [inserting here, the number of feet] her breadth [inserting here, the number of feet] and her depth [inserting here, the number of feet] and that she measures [inserting here, her number of tons] that she is [describing here, the particular kind of vessel, whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else, together with her built, and specifying whether she has any, or no galleries or head] and the said [naming the owner,

or the master, or other person, acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been countersigned, as aforesaid] having agreed to the description and admeasurement, above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said act, the said ship or vessel has been duly registered at the port of [naming the port where registered]. Given under my hand and seal, at [naming the said port] this [inserting the particular day] day of [naming the month] in the year [specifying the number of the year, in words at length:"] *Provided*, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, himself, have made oath or affirmation touching his being a citizen, the wording of said certificate shall be varied, so as to be conformable to the truth of the case: *And provided*, That, where a new certificate of registry is granted, in consequence of any transfer of any ship or vessel, the words shall be so varied, as to refer to the former certificate of registry, for her admeasurement. How certificate of registry may be varied.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause to be prepared, and transmitted, from time to time, to the Collectors of the several districts, a sufficient number of forms of the said certificates of registry, attested under the seal of the Treasury, and the hand of the Register thereof, with proper blanks, to be filled by the said Collectors, respectively, by whom also the said certificates shall be signed and sealed, before they shall be issued; and where there is a Naval offi- Secretary of the Treasury to furnish forms of certificates of registry.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

feit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

*Vessels purchased
by agents, how
registered.*

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That when any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered, pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for, or on account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, being in a district of the United States, more than fifty miles distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such ship or vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering of the said ship or vessel, the said agent or attorney, first complying, on behalf, and in the stead of, the owner or owners thereof, with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, except, that in the oath or affirmation, which shall be taken by the said agent or attorney, instead of swearing or affirming that he is owner, or an owner of such ship or vessel, he shall swear or affirm, that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he hath bonafide purchased the said ship or vessel, for the person or persons, whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof: *Provided, nevertheless,* That whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district, compre-

See act 13th February, 1807, requiring the Collector of New Orleans, on surrender of a temporary register, to grant a permanent register without taking bond.

hending the port to which such ship or vessel shall belong, the certificate of registry, which shall have been obtained, as aforesaid, shall be delivered up to the Collector of such district; who, upon the requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, shall grant a new one in lieu of the first; and the certificate, so delivered up, shall forthwith be returned by the Collector, who shall transmit the same to the Collector who shall have granted it. And if the said first mentioned certificate of registry, shall not be delivered up, as above directed, the owner or owners, and the master of such ship or vessel, at the time of her said arrival within the district comprehending the port to which she may belong, shall, severally, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, and the said certificate of registry shall be thenceforth void. And in case, any of the matters of fact, in the said oath or affirmation alledged, which shall be within the knowledge of the party, so swearing or affirming, shall not be true, there shall be a forfeiture of the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, in respect to which, the same shall have been made, or of the value thereof, to be recovered with costs of suit of the person by whom such oath or affirmation shall have been made: *Provided always*, That if the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall be within the district aforesaid, when application shall be made for registering the same, he shall, himself, make oath or affirmation, instead of the said agent or attorney, touching his being a citizen, and the means

feit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Vessels purchased
by agents, how
registered.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when any ship or vessel, entitled to be registered, pursuant to this act, shall be purchased by an agent or attorney for, or on account of a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, being in a district of the United States, more than fifty miles distant, taking the nearest usual route by land, from the one comprehending the port to which, by virtue of such purchase, and by force of this act, such ship or vessel ought to be deemed to belong, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, and he is hereby required, upon the application of such agent or attorney, to proceed to the registering of the said ship or vessel, the said agent or attorney, first complying, on behalf, and in the stead of, the owner or owners thereof, with the requisites prescribed by this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, except, that in the oath or affirmation, which shall be taken by the said agent or attorney, instead of swearing or affirming that he is owner, or an owner of such ship or vessel, he shall swear or affirm, that he is agent or attorney for the owner or owners thereof, and that he hath bonafide purchased the said ship or vessel, for the person or persons, whom he shall name and describe as the owner or owners thereof: *Provided, nevertheless*, That whenever such ship or vessel shall arrive within the district, compre-

See act 13th February, 1807, requiring the Collector of New Orleans, on surrender of a temporary register, to grant a permanent register without taking bond.

being made, and the other requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the district, before whom such oath or affirmation is made, to grant a new register, inserting therein, that the same is issued, in the room of the one lost or destroyed. But in all cases, where a Register shall be granted, in lieu of the one lost or destroyed, by any other than the Collector of the district, to which the ship, or vessel actually belongs, such register shall, within ten days, after her first arrival within the district to which she belongs, be delivered up to the Collector of the said district, who shall thereupon, grant a new register, in lieu thereof. And in case the master, or commander shall neglect to deliver up such register, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars; and the former register shall become null and void.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That when any ship or vessel, which shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, or the act hereby, in part, repealed, shall, in whole, or in part, be sold, or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or shall be altered in form, or burthen, by being lengthened, or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in every such case the said ship or vessel shall be registered anew, by her former name, according the directions herein before contained, (otherwise she shall cease to be deemed a ship or vessel of the United States) and her form-

Vessels sold, &c.
to be registered
anew.

See act 2d March, 1797, providing for the detention by the former owner of a certificate of registry of a vessel transferred by due process of law.

whereby, or manner in which, he is so a citizen; in which case, if what the said master, or person having the said charge or command, shall so swear or affirm, shall not be true, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, but he shall, himself, forfeit and pay, by reason thereof, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Oath to be taken
on losing certifi-
cate of registry.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That, if the certificate of the registry, of any ship or vessel, shall be lost or destroyed, or mislaid, the master, or other person having the charge or command thereof, may make oath or affirmation, before the Collector of the district where such ship or vessel shall first be, after such loss, destruction, or mislaying, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, which oath or affirmation shall be in the form following: "I [inserting here the name of the person swearing or affirming] being master (or having the charge or command) of the ship or vessel, called the [inserting here the name of the vessel] do swear (or affirm,) that the said ship or vessel hath been, as I verily believe, registered, according to law, by the name of [inserting again the name of the vessel,] and that a certificate thereof was granted by the Collector of the district of [naming the district, where registered,] which certificate has been lost (or destroyed, or unintentionally, and by mere accident mislaid, as the case may be,) and (except, where the certificate is alledged to have been destroyed,) that the same, if found again, and within my power, shall be delivered up to the Collector of the district, in which it was granted;" which oath, or affirmation shall be subscribed by the party making the same, and upon such oath or affirmation

being made, and the other requisites of this act, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, being complied with, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the district, before whom such oath or affirmation is made, to grant a new register, inserting therein, that the same is issued, in the room of the one lost or destroyed. But in all cases, where a Register shall be granted, in lieu of the one lost or destroyed, by any other than the Collector of the district, to which the ship, or vessel actually belongs, such register shall, within ten days, after her first arrival within the district to which she belongs, be delivered up to the Collector of the said district, who shall thereupon, grant a new register, in lieu thereof. And in case the master, or commander shall neglect to deliver up such register, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars; and the former register shall become null and void.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That when any ship or vessel, which shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, or the act hereby, in part, repealed, shall, in whole, or in part, be sold, or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or shall be altered in form, or burthen, by being lengthened, or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in every such case the said ship or vessel shall be registered anew, by her former name, according the directions herein before contained, (otherwise she shall cease to be deemed a ship or vessel of the United States) and her form-

Vessels sold, &c.
to be registered
anew.

See act 3d March, 1797, providing for the detention by the former owner of a certificate of registry of a vessel transferred by due process of law.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

er certificate of registry shall be delivered up to the Collector to whom application for such new register shall be made, at the time, that the same shall be made, to be by him transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be cancelled. And in every such case of sale or transfer, there shall be some instrument of writing, in the nature of a bill of sale, which shall recite, at length, the said certificate, otherwise the said ship or vessel shall be incapable of being so registered anew. And in every case, in which a ship or vessel is hereby required to be registered anew, if she shall not be so registered anew, she shall not be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States. And further, if her said former certificate of registry shall not be delivered up, as aforesaid, except where the same may have been destroyed, lost, or unintentionally mislaid, and an oath or affirmation thereof shall have been made, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Owner or master
to report such
change to collec-
tor.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when the master, or person having the charge or command of a ship or vessel, registered pursuant to this act, or the act hereby in part repealed, shall be changed, the owner, or one of the owners, or the new master of such ship or vessel, shall report such change to the Collector of the district where the same shall happen, or where the said ship or vessel shall first be, after the same shall have happened, and shall produce to him the certificate of registry of such ship or vessel, and shall make

oath or affirmation, shewing that such new master is a citizen of the United States, and the manner in which, or means whereby, he is so a citizen; whereupon the said Collector shall endorse upon the said certificate of registry, a memorandum of such change, specifying the name of such new master, and shall subscribe the said memorandum with his name, and if other than the Collector of the district by whom the said certificate of registry shall have been granted, shall transmit a copy of the said memorandum to him, with notice of the particular ship or vessel to which it shall relate; and the Collector of the district, by whom the said certificate shall have been granted, shall make a like memorandum of such change, in his book of registers, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the Register of the Treasury. And if the said change shall not be reported, or if the said oath or affirmation shall not be taken, as above directed, the registry of such ship or vessel shall be void, and the said master, or person, having the charge or command of her, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if Vessels sold to foreigners forfeited on neglect to make such report. any ship or vessel, heretofore registered, or which shall hereafter be registered, as a ship or vessel of the United States, shall be sold or transferred, in whole or in part, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, to a subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state, and such sale or transfer shall not be made known, in manner herein before directed, such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That if such ship or vessel shall be owned in

part only, and it shall be made appear to the jury, before whom the trial for such forfeiture shall be had, that any other owner of such ship or vessel, being a citizen of the United States, was wholly ignorant of the sale or transfer to, or ownership of, such foreign subject or citizen, the share or interest of such citizen of the United States shall not be subject to such forfeiture; and the residue only shall be so forfeited.

Oath on entry of
vessels of U. S.
from foreign
ports.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the entry of every ship or vessel of the United States from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place, at which the owner or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part owner, shall make oath or affirmation, that

No ship or vessel which has been or which shall be registered pursuant to any law of the United States, which shall be seized or captured and condemned, under authority of any foreign government, or that shall by sale become the property of a foreigner or foreigners, shall after the passing of this act, be entitled to, or capable of receiving a new register, notwithstanding such ship or vessel shall become American property, but all such ships or vessels shall be taken and considered to all intents and purposes as foreign vessels: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to affect the person or persons owning such ship or vessel at the time of the seizure or capture of the same, or shall prevent such owner, in case he regain a property in such ship or vessel condemned, by purchase or otherwise, (it is presumed by actual possession) from claiming and receiving a new register for the same, as he might or could have done if this act had not been passed.

June 27th, 1797, vol. 44, 10.

It is directed by the Treasury, that in compliance with the above act, a new register must be issued in the name of the former owner,

the register of such ship or vessel contains the name or names of all the persons, who are then owners of such ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred, since the granting of such register, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by the way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner, or any part owner, shall not reside at the port or place at which such ship or vessel shall enter, then the master or commander shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect. And if the owner, or part owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a ship or vessel of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, where the master, commander, or owner of a ship or vessel, shall deliver up the register of such ship or vessel, agreeable to the provisions of this act, if to the Collector of the district, where the same shall have been granted, the said Collector shall, thereupon, cancel the bond, which shall have been given at the time of granting such register; or, if to the Collector of any other district, such Collector shall grant to the said master, commander, or owner, a receipt or acknowledgment, that such register has been delivered to him, and the time when; and upon such receipt being produced to the Collector, by whom the register was granted, he shall cancel the bond of the party, as if the register had been returned to him.

Collector, how to proceed on delivering up the register.

Certificates of registry to be numbered.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted, That the* Collector of each district shall progressively number the certificates of the registry by him granted, beginning anew, at the commencement of each year, and shall enter an exact copy of each certificate, in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall, once in three months, transmit to the Register of the Treasury, copies of all the certificates, which shall have been granted by him, including the number of each.

Ships built in U. S. after 18th Aug. 1790, how to obtain record

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted, That* every ship or vessel, built in the United States, after the 15th day of August, 1789, and belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, in order to be entitled to the benefits of a ship, built and recorded in the United States, shall be recorded in the office of the Collector of the district, in which such ship or vessel was built, in manner following, that is to say: The builder of every such ship or vessel shall make oath or affirmation, before the Collector of such district, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, in manner following; "I, [inserting here the name of such builder] of [inserting here the place of his residence] shipwright, do swear (or affirm) that [describing here the kind of vessel, as whether ship, brig, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else] named [inserting here the name of the ship or vessel] having [inserting here the number of decks] and being, in length, [inserting here the number of feet] in breadth [inserting here the number of feet] in depth [inserting here the number of feet] and measuring [inserting here the number of tons] having [specifying

whether any or no] gallery, and [also specifying whether any or no] head, was built by me, or under my direction, at [naming the place, county, and state,] in the United States, in the year [inserting here the number of the year;"] which oath or affirmation, shall be subscribed by the person making the same, and shall be recorded in a book, to be kept by the said Collector for that purpose.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Collector shall cause the said ship or vessel to be surveyed or admeasured, according to the rule, prescribed by the 43d section* of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually, for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," and the person by whom such admeasurement shall be made, shall grant a certificate thereof, as in the case of a ship or vessel to be registered; which certificate shall be countersigned by the said builder, and by an owner, or the master, or person having the command or charge thereof, or by some other person, being an agent for the owner or owners thereof, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That a certificate of the said record, attested under the hand and seal of the said Collector, shall be granted to the master of every such ship or vessel, as nearly as may be, of the form following: "In pursuance

Collector to have them surveyed.

And grant a certificate of the record.

* The 43d section repealed by the 64th section of the Collection Law.—See p. 133.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

of an act, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," I, [inserting here, the name of the Collector of the district] of [inserting here, the name of the district] in the United States, do certify, that [inserting here, the name of the builder] of [inserting here, the place of his residence, county, and state] having sworn, or affirmed, that the [describing the ship or vessel, as in the certificate of record] named [inserting here, her name] whereof [inserting here, the name of the master,] is, at present, master, was built at [inserting here, the name of the place, county, and state, where built] by him, or under his direction, in the year, [inserting here, the number of the year] and [inserting here, the name of the Surveyor, or other person, by whom the same admeasurement shall have been made] having certified that the said ship or vessel has, [inserting here, her number of decks] is, in length, [inserting here, the number of feet,] in breadth [inserting here, the number of feet] in depth [inserting here, the number of feet] and measures [inserting here, the number of tons]: And the said builder, and [naming and describing the owner, or master, or agent for the owner or owners, as the case may be, by whom the said certificate shall have been countersigned] having agreed to the said description and admeasurement, the said ship or vessel has been recorded in the district of [inserting here, the name of the district, where recorded] in the United States: Witness my hand and seal, this [inserting here, the day of the month,] day of [inserting here, the name of the month] in the year [inserting

here, the number of the year]:” which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the said Collector, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to the Register of the Treasury of the United States, to be recorded in his office.

SEC. 23: *And be it further enacted*, That if Changes of master, or name of the ship, or be endorsed or certificate of record. the master, or the name, of any ship or vessel so recorded, shall be changed, the owner, or part owner, or consignee, of such ship or vessel, shall cause a memorandum thereof to be endorsed on the certificate of the record, by the Collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, or at which she shall first arrive, if such change took place in a foreign country; and a copy thereof shall be entered in the book of records, a transcript whereof shall be transmitted, by the said Collector, to the Collector of the district, where such certificate was granted, (if not the same person) who shall enter the same in his book of records, and forward a duplicate of such entry to the Register of the Treasury of the United States; and in such case, until the said owner, part owner, or consignee, shall cause the said memorandum to be made, by the Collector, in manner aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be deemed, or considered, as a vessel recorded, in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the Certificate to be produced on entry. master, or other person, having the command or charge of any ship or vessel, recorded in pursuance of this act, shall, on entry of such ship or vessel, produce the certificate of such record, to the Collector of the district, where she shall be so entered; on failure of which, the said ship or

On failure to forfeit privileges of this act.

vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel, recorded as aforesaid: *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make it necessary to record, a second time, any ship or vessel, which shall have been recorded, pursuant to this act, hereby in part repealed: but such recording shall be of the like force and effect, as if made pursuant to this act.

Fees,

how distributed,

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees and allowances, for the several services to be performed, pursuant to this act, and the distribution of the same, shall be as follows, to-wit: For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of an hundred tons, and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for every certificate of registry or record, two hundred cents; for every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record, one hundred cents; and for taking every bond, required by this act, twenty-five cents. The whole amount of which fees shall be received, and accounted for, by the Collector, or, at his option, by the Naval officer, where there is one; and where there is a Collector, Naval officer, and Surveyor, shall be equally divided, monthly, between the said officers; and where there is no Naval officer, two thirds to the Collector, and the other third to the Surveyor; and where there is only a Collector, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than

one Surveyor in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port, for which he is appointed: *Provided always*, That, in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained, by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid. And every Collector and Naval officer, and every Surveyor, who shall reside at a port, where there is no Collector, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept, in some conspicuous part of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees, demandable by this act.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That every Collector, or officer, who shall knowingly make, or be concerned in making, any false registry or record, or shall knowingly grant, or be concerned in granting, any false certificate of registry or record of, or for any ship or vessel, or other false document whatsoever, touching the same, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or who shall designedly take any other, or greater fees, than are by this act allowed, or who shall receive any voluntary reward or gratuity for any of the services performed, pursuant thereto; and every Surveyor, or other person appointed to measure any ship or vessel, who shall wilfully deliver to any Collector, or Naval officer, a false description of such ship or vessel, to be registered or recorded, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect, or offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit, under

Penalty on making false registry, or demanding unlawful fees.

the United States; and if any person or persons, authorized and required by this, in respect to his or their office or offices, to perform any act or thing, required to be done or performed, pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, shall willfully neglect to do or perform the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, such person or persons shall, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to the penalty and disqualification aforesaid, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall thenceforth be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

On fraudulently using certificate of registry.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That if any certificate of registry, or record, shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any ship or vessel, not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

On making false oaths.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation, to any of the matters, herein required to be verified, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury; and that if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate, register, record, or other document, mentioned, described, or authorized, in and by this act, such person or persons, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum or five hundred dollars.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all the penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred, for offences against this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, in such courts, and be disposed of, in such manner, as any penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred, for offences against the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties, imposed by law, on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels,"* may legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of: *Provided always*, That if any officer entitled to a part, or share of any such penalty, or forfeiture, shall be necessary, as a witness, on the trial for such penalty, or forfeiture, such officer may be a witness upon the said trial; but in such case, he shall not receive, nor be entitled to any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture; and the part or share, to which he would otherwise have been entitled, shall accrue to the United States.

Penalties, how recovered and disposed of.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March next, this act shall be in full force and effect; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," as comes within the purview of

When this act shall take effect.

* For the mode of recovery, see act 2d March, 1799, repealing the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties, imposed by law, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

this act, shall, after the said last day of March, be repealed.—31st December 1792—Vol. 2, page 131—2d ses. 2d Con.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled, “An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,” and to an act, entitled, “An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and regulating the same.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear, by satisfactory proof, to the Secretary of the Treas-

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to grant certificates, &c. in certain cases.

*ury, that any ship or vessel hath been sold or transferred by process of law; and that the register, certificate of enrolment, or license, as the case may be, of such ship or vessel, is retained by the former owners, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary, to order and direct the Collector of the district to which such ship or vessel may belong, to grant a new register, certificate of enrolment, or license, as the case may be, on the owners, under such sale, complying with such terms and conditions, as are, by law, required for granting of such papers; excepting only the delivering up of the former certificate of registry, enrolment or license, as the case may be: *Provided nevertheless,* That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to remove the liability of any person or persons to any penalty for not surrendering up the papers, belonging to any ship or vessel, on a transfer or sale of the same.—March 2d, 1797—Vol. 3, page 383—2d ses. 4th Con.*

An act, in addition to an act, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no ship or vessel which has been, or shall be registered, pursuant to any law of the United States, and which hereafter shall be seized, or captured and condemned, under the authority of any foreign power, or that shall by sale become the property of foreigner or foreigners, shall, after the passing of this act, be entitled to, or capable of receiving, a new register, notwithstanding such ship or vessel should afterwards become American property; but that all such ships and vessels shall be taken and considered, to all intents and purposes, as foreign vessels: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall extend to, or be construed to affect the person or persons owning any ship or vessel, at the time of the seizure, or capture of the same, or shall prevent such owner, in case he regain a property in such ship or vessel, so condemned, by purchase or otherwise, from claiming and receiving a new register for the same, as he might or could have done, if this act had not been passed—1st ses. 5th Con. 27th June, 1797, Vol. 4, page 10.*

Vessels of the U. States captured & condemned under any foreign power, or sold to a foreigner, shall not receive a new register.

The proviso extended to Executors or Administrators of the owner.—See act 27th March, 1804.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING VESSELS.

this act, shall, after the said last day of May, be repealed.—31st December 1792—Vol. 181—2d ses. 2d Con.

*An Act in addition to an act, en-
concerning the registering
ships or vessels," and to an
act for enrolling and lice
employed in the coast
and regulating the*

Be it enacted by th himself of any
representatives of the U. sea-letter, or certi-
gress assembled, forfeit and pay a sum
by satisfactory sand dollars, to be reco-
sury, that ar debt, in the name of the Uni-
transferred any court of competent jurisdic-
ter, certif an officer of the United States, he
case ma' ver thereafter be rendered incapable of
the fo'ug any office of trust or profit, under the au-
Sec' rity of the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to grant certificates, &c. in certain cases.

di SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the treasury, to cause to be provided, blank certificates of registry, with such water and other secret marks as he may direct, which marks shall be made known only to the Collectors and their deputies, and to the consuls or commercial agents of the United States; and from and after the 31st day of December next, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have

registered as such, shall be entitled to
 certificates of registry (gratis) in exchange
 for old certificates of registry after the 31st Dec. 1898.
 And it shall be the duty of the respective Collectors, on the
 arrival of such ship or vessel, after the
 expiration of the term, from the district to
 which it belong, to issue a
 new certificate to retain and de-

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.
 An act, entitled, "An act
 to amend the act relating to the
 registering and recording of
 vessels."

House of Representatives,
 America,
 1899.

Whereas, That when
 a ship or vessel, which has been, or which
 has been, pursuant to any law of the
 United States, shall whilst such ship or vessel is
 within the limits of the United States, be sold
 or transferred in whole or in part to a citizen or
 resident of the United States, such ship or vessel,
 from her first arrival in the United States thereaf-
 ter, shall be entitled to all the privileges and be-
 nefits of a ship or vessel of the United States:
Provided, That all the requisites of law, in or-
 der to the registry of ships or vessels, shall be
 complied with, and a new certificate of registry
 obtained for such ship or vessel, within three days
 from the time at which the master or other per-
 son having the charge or command of such ship
 or vessel, is required to make his final report up-
 on her first arrival afterwards as aforesaid, agree-
 ably to the 30th section of the act, passed on the
 2d day of March, 1790, entitled, "an act to regu-
 late the collection of duties on imports and ton-
 nage," and it shall be lawful to pay to the Collec-
 tor of the district, within which such ship or ves-
 sel may arrive as aforesaid, the duties imposed
 by law on the tonnage of such ship or vessel, at

A duly registered
 vessel sold out of
 the U. States to a
 citizen, to have
 the benefit of a
 vessel of the U. S.
 under certain pro-
 visions.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

An act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels of the United States," and to the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Penalty on forging sea-letters, passports, &c. or using such,

officers disqualified thereby.

Comptroller of the Treasury to cause blank certificates of registry to be provided with secret marks,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That if any person shall knowingly make, utter, or publish any false sea-letter, Mediterranean passport, or certificate of registry, or shall knowingly avail himself of any such Mediterranean passport, sea-letter, or certificate of registry, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and if an officer of the United States, he shall forever thereafter be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit, under the authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the treasury, to cause to be provided, blank certificates of registry, with such water and other secret marks as he may direct, which marks shall be made known only to the Collectors and their deputies, and to the consuls or commercial agents of the United States; and from and after the 31st day of December next, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have

been duly registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates of registry (gratis) in exchange for their old certificates of registry: And it shall be the duty of the respective Collectors, on the departure of any such ship or vessel, after the said 31st day of December, from the district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

which shall be exchanged [gratis] for old certificates of registry after the 31st Dec. 1899.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any ship or vessel, which has been, or which shall be registered pursuant to any law of the United States, shall whilst such ship or vessel is without the limits of the United States, be sold or transferred in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens of the United States, such ship or vessel, on her first arrival in the United States thereafter, shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a ship or vessel of the United States: *Provided*, That all the requisites of law, in order to the registry of ships or vessels, shall be complied with, and a new certificate of registry obtained for such ship or vessel, within three days from the time at which the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, is required to make his final report upon her first arrival afterwards as aforesaid, agreeably to the 20th section of the act, passed on the 2d day of March, 1790, entitled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and it shall be lawful to pay to the Collector of the district, within which such ship or vessel may arrive as aforesaid, the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of such ship or vessel, at

A duly registered vessel sold out of the U. States to a citizen, to have the benefit of a vessel of the U. S. under certain provisions.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

any time within three days from the time at which the master or other person, having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, is required to make his final report as aforesaid, any thing to the contrary in any former law notwithstanding: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, or in any wise change the provisions, restrictions, or limitations of any former act or acts, excepting so far as the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of this act.

Power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove disabilities extended.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, to remove disabilities incurred under the act to which this is a supplement, and under the act, entitled, "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," shall extend to the remission of any foreign duties, which shall have been, or shall be incurred, by reason of such disabilities.

Approved 2d March, 1803, vol. 6, p. 223, 2d ses. 7th Con.

An act relating to the recording, registering, and enrolling and licensing ships or vessels in the district of Orleans.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any ship or vessel possessed of and sailing under a Spanish or French register, and belonging, on the 20th day of December, 1803, and continuing to belong wholly to any citizen or citizens of the United

Vessels belonging to citizens of the U. States, residing therein, or to persons inhabiting the territory ceded to the U. S. by France, entitled to the benefits of vessels of the U. States.

States, then residing within the territories ceded to the United States, by the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, or to any person or persons being, on the said 30th day of April, an inhabitant or inhabitants of the said ceded territories, and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant as aforesaid, may be registered, enrolled and licensed in the manner prescribed by law; and being so registered, enrolled and licensed, shall be denominated and deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States to ships or vessels thereof: *Provided*, That it ^{Provided.} shall be lawful for the Collector to whom application shall be made for a certificate of registry, enrolment or license for such ship or vessel by any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, to make such variations in the forms of the oaths, certificates, and licenses, as shall render them applicable to the cases herein intended to be provided for: And provided also, that every such inhabitant applying as aforesaid, shall, prior to his being entitled to receive such certificate of registry, enrolment, or license, deposit with the Collector, the Register and other papers under which such ship or vessel had been navigated; and also take and subscribe, before the Collector (who is hereby authorized to administer the same) the following oath: I, A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I do entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to

every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the king of Spain and the French Republic.

Inhabitants of the ceded territory, residents thereof the 30th April, 1803, entitled, on certain conditions, to all the privileges, &c. of owning ships, &c. of the U. States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the inhabitants of the said ceded territory who were residents thereof on the 30th day of April, 1803, who shall take the oath aforesaid, and who continue to reside therein, or citizens of the United States residents of the said ceded territory, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of owning ships or vessels of the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if they were resident citizens of the United States.

Approved 25th February, 1804, vol. 7, p. 50, 1st ses. 8th Con.

An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That no ship or vessel shall be entitled to be registered as a ship or vessel of the United States, or if registered to the benefits thereof, if owned in whole or in part by any person naturalized in the United States, and residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any foreign country, unless such person be in the capacity of a consul or other public agent of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the registering anew of any

No ship or vessel to be registered as a vessel of the U. S. if owned by persons residing in foreign countries a certain length of time.

ship or vessel, before registered, in case of a bona-fide sale thereof to any citizen or citizens resident in the United States: *And provided also*, That Proviso. satisfactory proof of the citizenship of the person on whose account a vessel may be purchased, shall be first exhibited to the Collector, before a new register shall be granted for such vessel.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso in the act, entitled, "An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels," passed the 27th day of June, 1797, shall be taken and deemed to extend to the executors or administrators of the owner or owners of vessels, in the said proviso described. Proviso in a former act extended to the representatives of a deceased owner of a ship, therein described.

Approved 27th March, 1804, vol. 7, p. 116, 1st ses. 8th Con.—See ante. p. 397.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide new certificates of registry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be provided blank certificates of registry, and such other papers as may be necessary, executed in such manner, and with such marks as he may direct; and from and after the 31st day of December, 1814, no certificate of registry shall be issued, except such as shall have been provided and marked, as aforesaid; and the ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have been registered as such, shall be entitled to new certificates New certificates of registry to be provided.

REGISTERING AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

of registry (*gratis*) in exchange for their old certificates of registry. And it shall be the duty of the respective Collectors, on departure of any such ship or vessel, after the said 31st day of December, 1814, from any district to which such ship or vessel shall belong, to issue a new certificate accordingly, and to retain and deface the former certificate.

Specific appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated to carry this act into effect.*

Approved, March 3, 1813, 2d ses. 12th Con.

AN ACT

For enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That ships or vessels, enrolled by virtue of "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," and those of twenty tons and upwards, which shall be enrolled after the last day of May next, in pursuance of this act, and having a license in force, or if less than twenty tons, not being enrolled shall have a license in force, as is hereinafter required, and no others, shall be deemed ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries.

What ships shall be deemed of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the last day of May next, in order for the enrolment of any ship or vessel, she shall possess the same qualifications, and the same requisites, in all respects, shall be complied with, as are made necessary for registering ships or vessels, by the act, entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," and the same duties and authorities are hereby given and imposed on all officers, respectively, in relation to such enrolments, and the same proceedings shall be had in similar cases, touching such enrolments; and the ships or vessels so enrolled, with the master, or owner or owners thereof, shall be subject to the same requisites, as are in those respects provided for vessels registered by virtue of the aforesaid act; the record of which enrolment shall be made, and an abstract or copy thereof granted, as nearly as may be, in the form following:

Ships to possess requisites required by a certain act.

to obtain enrolment.

Form of enrolment.

"Enrolment in conformity to an act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled, "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same." [inserting here the name of the person, with his occupation and place of abode, by whom the oath or affirmation is to be made] having taken and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) required by this act, and having sworn (or affirmed) that he (or she, and if more than one owner, adding the words "together with," and the name or names, occupation or occupations, place or places of abode, of the owner or owners) is (or are) a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, and sole owner (or owners) of the ship or vessel, called the [inserting here her name] of [inserting here the name of the port to which she may belong] whereof [inserting here the name of the master] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was [inserting here, when and where built] and, [inserting here, the name and office, if any, of the person, by whom she shall have been surveyed, or admeasured] having certified, that the said ship or vessel has [inserting here the number of decks] and [inserting here, the number of masts,] and that her length is [inserting here, the number of feet] her breadth, [inserting here, the number of feet] her depth [inserting here, the number of feet] and that she measures [inserting here, her number of tons] that she is [describing here, the particular kind of vessel, whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else, together with her built, and specifying, whether she has any or no gallery or head,] and the said [naming the owner, or the master, or other person acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been countersigned] having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said act, the said

ship or vessel has, been duly enrolled, at the port of [naming the port where enrolled.]

Given under my hand and seal, at [naming the said port] this [inserting the particular day] day of [naming the month] in the year [specifying the number of the year in words at length.]"

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Collectors of the several districts, to enrol and license any ship or vessel, that may be registered, upon such registry being given up, or to register any ship or vessel, that may be enrolled, upon such enrolment or license being given up. And when any ship or vessel shall be in any other district, than the one to which she belongs, the Collector of such district, on the application of the master or commander thereof, and upon his taking an oath or affirmation, that, according to his best knowledge and belief, the property remains, as expressed in the register or enrolment proposed to be given up, and upon giving the bonds required for granting registers, shall make the exchanges aforesaid; but in every such case, the Collector, to whom the register, or enrolment and license may be given up, shall transmit the same to the Register of the Treasury; and the register, or enrolment and license, granted in lieu thereof, shall, within ten days after the arrival of such ship or vessel within the district to which she belongs, be delivered to the Collector of the said district, and be by him cancelled. And if the said master or commander shall neglect to deliver the said register or enrolment and license, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

On what conditions Collectors may enrol vessels.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to the licensing of any ship or vessel, for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries, the husband or managing owner, together with the master thereof, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector granting the same, shall become bound to pay to the United

And those for carrying on the coasting trade licensed.

ENROLLING AND

States, if such ship or vessel be of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, the sum of one hundred dollars; and if twenty tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, the sum of two hundred dollars; and if above thirty tons, and not exceeding sixty tons, the sum of five hundred dollars; and if above sixty tons, the sum of one thousand dollars, in case it shall appear, within two years from the date of the bond, that such ship or vessel has been employed in any trade, whereby the revenue of the United States has been defrauded during the time, the license granted to such ship or vessel, remained in force; and the master of such ship or vessel, shall also swear, or affirm, that he is a citizen of the United States, and that such license shall not be used for any other vessel, or any other employment, than that, for which it is specially granted, or in any trade or business, whereby the revenue of the United States may be defrauded; and if such ship or vessel be less than twenty tons burthen, the husband or managing owner shall swear or affirm, that she is wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Collector of the district comprehending the port, whereto such ship or vessel may belong, (the duty of six cents per ton being first paid) to grant a license, in the form following: "License for carrying on the [here insert coasting trade, whale fishery or cod fishery, as the case may be.]

Form of the license to coasting vessel.

"In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," [inserting here the name of the husband or managing owner, with his occupation and place of abode and the name of the master, with the place of his abode] having given bond, that the [insert here the description of the vessel, whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever she may

be,] called the [insert here, the vessel's name] where-
of the said [naming the master] is master, burthen
[insert here the number of tons, in words] tons, as
appears by her enrolment, dated at [naming the dis-
trict, day, month and year, in words at length (but
if she be less than twenty tons, insert, instead there-
of,) proof being had of her admeasurement shall
not be employed in any trade, while this license shall
continue in force, whereby the revenue of the United
States shall be defrauded, and having also sworn (or af-
firmed) that this license shall not be used for any
other vessel, or for any other employment, than is
herein specified, license is hereby granted for the said
[inserting here, the description of the vessel] called the
[inserting here, the vessel's name] to be employed in
carrying on the [inserting here, coasting trade, whale
fishery, or cod fishery, as the case may be] for one
year from the date hereof, and no longer: Given under
my hand and seal, at [naming the said district] this [in-
serting the particular day] day of [naming the month]
in the year [specifying the number of the year in words
at length."']

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no license,
granted to any ship or vessel, shall be considered in
force, any longer than such ship or vessel is owned,
and of the description set forth in such license, or for
carrying on any other business, or employment, than
that for which she is specially licensed, and if any ship
or vessel be found with a forged or altered license, or
making use of a license granted for any other ship,
vessel, such ship, or vessel, with her tackle, apparel,
and the cargo found on board her, shall be forfeited.*

How far license
shall be deemed
in force.

* A license expires in a *legal sense* by a transfer of pro-
perty or alteration, in the form or burthen as effectually
as if the term for which it was granted, had actually
elapsed.

Certain vessels
not complying
with this act.

to be forfeited.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That after the last day of May next, every ship, or vessel, of twenty tons, or upwards, (other than such as are registered found trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district, or carrying on the fishery, without being enrolled and licensed, or, if less than twenty tons, and not less than five tons, without a license, in manner as is provided by this act, such ship or vessel, if laden with goods, the growth or manufacture of the United States only, (distilled spirits excepted) or in ballast, shall pay the same fees and tonnage in every port of the United States, at which she may arrive, as ships or vessels, not belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and if she have on board any articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, other than sea stores, the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the lading found on board, shall be forfeited: *Provided,* however, if such ship or vessel be at sea, at the expiration of the time, for which the license was given, and the master of such ship or vessel shall swear or affirm that such was the case, and shall also within forty eight hours after his arrival, deliver to the Collector of the district, in which he shall first arrive, the license which shall have expired, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, nor shall the ship or vessel be liable to pay the fees and tonnage aforesaid.

In order to the payment of tonnage on a licensed vessel, "trading between district and district," there must be a previous entry.

The term "trading between district and district" for the purposes of the above act, is considered to apply to the case of a vessel (whose license has expired) taking in a freight at one district to be delivered at another district.

It may be proper however to observe, that a vessel arriving from abroad at one district, with a cargo, and pro-

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the collector of each district shall progressively number the licenses by him granted, beginning anew at the commencement of each year, and shall make a record thereof in a book, to be by him kept for that purpose, and shall, once in three months, transmit to the Register of the Treasury, copies of the licenses, which shall have been so granted by him; and also of such licenses, as shall have been given up or returned to him, respectively, in pursuance of this act. And where any ship or vessel shall be licensed, or enrolled anew, or being licensed or enrolled, shall afterwards be registered, or being registered, shall afterwards be enrolled, or licensed, she shall, in every such case, be enrolled, licensed, or registered, by her former name.

Collectors to
number licenses

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted.* That if any ship or vessel, enrolled or licensed, as aforesaid, shall proceed on a foreign voyage, without first giving up her enrolment and license, to the Collector of the district comprehending the port, from which she is about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and being duly registered by such Collector, every such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandize, so imported therein, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture: *Provided*

Vessels before
proceeding on a
voyage to give
up enrolment
and obtain re-
gister.

—
ceeding with the whole, or part of such cargo, to another district, is not "trading between district and district;" neither is it such trading if a vessel bound to a foreign port, takes in part of her cargo at one district and proceeds to another to take in another part of her outward cargo.

It has been decided by the Treasury, that foreign vessels, and vessels not qualified as *vessels of the United States*, to be registered, enrolled or licensed, may trade from district to district, with goods of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture upon payment of foreign tonnage.

always, if the port from which such ship or vessel is about to proceed on such foreign voyage, be not within the district, where such ship or vessel is enrolled, the Collector of such district shall give to the master of such ship or vessel a certificate, specifying that the enrolment and license of such ship or vessel is received by him, and the time when it was so received; which certificate shall afterwards be delivered by the said master to the Collector, who may have granted such enrolment and license.

Forfeiture on neglecting to give up license about to expire.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the license, granted to any ship or vessel, shall be given up to the Collector of the district, who may have granted the same, within three days after the expiration of the time, for which it was granted, in case such ship or vessel be then within the district, or if she be absent, at that time, within three days from her first arrival within the district afterwards, or if she be sold out of the district, within three days after the arrival of the master within any district, to the Collector of such district taking his certificate therefor; and if the master thereof shall neglect, or refuse to deliver up the license, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit fifty dollars; but if such license shall have been previously given up to the Collector of any other district, as authorized by this act, and a certificate thereof under the hand of such Collector, be produced by such master, or if such license be lost, or destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, so that it cannot be found, and the master of such ship or vessel shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation, that such license is lost, destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, as he verily believes, and that the same, if found, shall be delivered up, as is herein required, then the aforesaid penalty shall not be incurred. And, if such license shall be lost, destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, as aforesaid, before the expiration of the time, for which it was granted, upon the like oath or affirma-

tion being made and subscribed by the master of such ship or vessel, the said Collector is hereby authorized and required, upon application being made therefor, to license such ship or vessel anew.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of any licensed ship or vessel, to return such license to the Collector who granted the same, at any time within the year, for which it was granted, who shall thereupon cancel the same, and shall license such vessel anew, upon the application of the owner or owners, and upon the conditions hereinbefore required, being complied with; and in case the term, for which the former license was granted, shall not be expired, an abatement of the tonnage of six cents per ton shall be made, in the proportion of the time so unexpired.

When owners may cancel license, and obtain new ones.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every licensed ship or vessel shall have her name, and the port to which she belongs, painted on her stern, in the manner as is provided for registered ships or vessels, and if any licensed ship or vessel be found without such painting, the owner or owners thereof shall pay twenty dollars.

Licensed vessels to have name and port painted on the stern.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when the master of any licensed ship or vessel, ferry boats excepted, shall be changed, the new master, or, in case of his absence, the owner or one of the owners thereof, shall report such change to the collector residing at the port

Proceedings on change of masters of licensed vessels.

A vessel found in a district other than the one to which she belongs with an expired license, to give up the enrolment and such license, and take out a temporary register, with which she may return to her proper district.

Letter 29th August, 1794.

This is supposed to be the design of the law, that all vessels should be licensed in the district to which they belong, except in cases where temporary licences are to be issued to accompany temporary enrolments.

where the same may happen, if there be one, otherwise, to the Collector residing at any port, where such ship or vessel may next arrive, who, upon the oath or affirmation of such new master, or in case of his absence, of the owner or one of the owners, that he is a citizen of the United States, and that such ship or vessel shall not, while such license continues in force, be employed in any manner, whereby the revenue of the United States may be defrauded, shall endorse such change on the license, with the name of the new master; and when any change shall happen, as aforesaid, and such change shall not be reported, and the endorsement made of such change, as is herein required, such ship or vessel found carrying on the coasting trade, or fisheries, shall be subject to pay the same fees and tonnage, as a vessel of the United States, having a register, and the said new master shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

By whom enrol-
ments may be in-
spected.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful, at all times, for any officer concerned in the collection of the revenue, to inspect the enrolment or license of any ship or vessel; and if the master of any ship or vessel shall not exhibit the same, when thereunto required by such officer, he shall pay one hundred dollars.

Duty of masters
of licensed coast-
ing vessels, having
on board distilled
spirits, &c.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, destined from a district in one state, to a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board, either distilled spirits in casks exceeding five hundred gallons, wine in casks exceeding two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles exceeding one hundred dozens, sugar in casks or boxes exceeding three thousand pounds, tea in chests or boxes, exceeding five hundred pounds, coffee in casks or bags exceeding one thousand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages, as imported, exceeding in value four hundred dollars,

exceeding in va-
lue 800 dollars,

or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both, whose aggregate value exceeds eight hundred dollars, shall, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel, from the port where she may then be, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of the whole of such cargo on board such ship or vessel, ^{to make out duplicate manifests.} specifying in such manifests, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest, or package, containing the same, with the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, and the quantity shipped by and to each, and if there be a collector or surveyor, residing at such port, or within five miles thereof, he shall deliver such manifests to the collector, if there be one, otherwise to the surveyor, before whom he shall swear or affirm, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the goods therein contained were legally imported, and the duties thereupon paid or secured, or if spirits distilled within the United States, that the duties thereupon have been paid or secured, whereupon the said collector or surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said master, with a permit, specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such ship or vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any ship or vessel, being laden and destined, as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she may then be, without the master or commander having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests of the lading on board such ship or vessel, and in

No vessel of less than forty tons burthen shall transport any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, to any port whatever, (except on any river or inland bay of the sea, in the United States) for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same as slaves, or to be held to service or labor.—See 8th sec. of Act 2d March 1807—2d ses. 9th Con.

case there be a collector or surveyor residing at such port, or within five miles thereof, without having previously delivered the same to the said collector or surveyor, and obtaining a permit, in manner as is herein required, such master or commander shall pay one hundred dollars.

Duty of masters of licensed coasting vessels having on board distilled spirits, &c.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the master or commander of every ship or vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, having on board either distilled spirits in casks exceeding five hundred gallons, wine in casks exceeding two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles exceeding one hundred dozens, sugar in casks or boxes exceeding three thousand pounds, tea in chests or boxes exceeding five hundred pounds, coffee in casks or bags, exceeding one thousand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages, as imported, exceeding in value four hundred dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both, whose aggregate value exceeds eight hundred dollars, and arriving from a district in one state, at a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, shall, previous to the unlading of any part of the cargo of such ship or vessel, deliver to the collector, if there be one, or if not, to the surveyor residing at the port of her arrival, or if there be no collector or surveyor residing at such port, then to a collector or surveyor, if there be any such officer, residing within five miles thereof, the manifest of the cargo, certified by the collector or surveyor of the district, from whence she sailed (if there be such manifest) otherwise the duplicate manifests thereof, as is herein before directed, to the truth of which, before such officer, he shall swear or affirm. And if there have been taken on board such ship or vessel, any other or more goods, than are contained in such manifest or manifests, since her depar-

ture from the port, from whence she first sailed, or if any goods have been since landed, the said master or commander shall make known and particularize the same to the said collector or surveyor, or if no such goods have been so taken on board or landed, he shall so declare, to the truth of which he shall swear or affirm: Whereupon, the said collector or surveyor shall grant or permit for unlading a part, or the whole of such cargo, as the said master or commander may request. And if there be no collector or surveyor, residing at, or within five miles of the said port of her arrival, the master or commander of such ship or vessel may proceed to discharge the lading from on board such ship or vessel, but shall deliver to the collector or surveyor, residing at the first port, where he may next afterwards arrive, and within twenty four hours of his arrival, the manifest or manifests aforesaid, noting thereon the times when, and places where, the goods, therein mentioned, have been unladen, to the truth of which, before the said last mentioned collector or surveyor, he shall swear or affirm; and if the master or commander of any such ship or vessel, being laden as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest or manifests, at the times, and in the manner, herein directed, he shall pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, licensed for rying on the coasting trade, and being destined from any district of the United States, to a district other than a district in the same, or an adjoining state, on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, shall, previous to her departure, deliver to the collector residing at the port where such ship or vessel may be, if there is one, otherwise to the collector of the district comprehending such port, or to a surveyor within the district, as the one or the other may reside nearest to the port at which such ship or vessel may be, duplicate

Duty of masters of licensed coasting vessels having on board distilled spirits, &c.

Duty of masters of vessels destined from any district to other than a district in the same or an adjoining state.

manifests of the whole cargo on board such ship or vessel, or if there be no cargo on board, he shall so certify, and if there be any distilled spirits, or goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture on board, other than what may, by the collector, be deemed sufficient for sea-stores, he shall specify in such manifests, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest, or package, containing the same, with the name, and place of residence, of every shipper and consignee of such distilled spirits, or goods of foreign growth or manufacture, and the quantity shipped by, and to each, to be by him subscribed, and to the truth of which, he shall swear or affirm; and shall also swear or affirm before the said collector or surveyor, that such goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, were, to the best of his knowledge and belief, legally imported, and the duties thereupon, paid or secured; or if spirits distilled within the United States, that the duties thereupon, have been duly paid or secured; upon the performance of which, and not before, the said collector or surveyor, shall certify the same on the said manifests; one of which he shall return to the master, with a permit, thereto annexed, authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any such ship or vessel shall depart from the port where she may then be, having distilled spirits, or goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture on board, without the several things herein required, being complied with, the master thereof shall forfeit one hundred dollars; or if the lading be of goods, the growth or manufacture of the United States only, or if such ship or vessel have no cargo, and she depart, without the several things herein required, being complied with, the said master shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

Forfeiture on neglecting it.

The captain or master of any vessel of the burthen of forty tons, or upwards, having on board any slaves, to be

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, licensed to carry Masters of coasting vessels, when and to whom to deliver manifest, on the coasting trade, arriving at any district of the United States, from any district, other than a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, shall deliver to the collector residing at the port where she may arrive, if there be one, otherwise to the collector or surveyor in the district comprehending such port, as the one, or the other, may reside nearest thereto, if the collector or surveyor reside at a distance not exceeding five miles, within twenty-four hours, or if at a greater distance, within forty-eight hours next after his arrival; and previous to the unlading any of the goods brought in such ship or vessel, the manifest of the cargo (if there be any) certified by the collector or surveyor of the district from whence she last sailed, and shall make oath or affirmation, under oath, before the said collector or surveyor, that there was not, when he sailed from the district where his manifest was certified, or has been since, or then is, any more, or other goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, (if there be any, other than sea-stores, on board such vessel) than is therein mentioned; and if there be no such goods, he shall so swear or affirm; and if there be no cargo on board, he shall produce the certificate of the collector or surveyor of the district from whence she last sailed, as aforesaid, that such is the case: Whereupon such collector or surveyor shall grant a permit for unlading the whole, or part of such cargo and obtain permits for unlading. (if there be any) within his district, as the master may request; and where a part only of the goods, wares

transported from one port of the United States to any other in the jurisdiction of the same, is required to make out manifests of such slaves—*See 9th sec. of Act 2 March, 1807—2d ses. 9th Con.*

ENROLLING AND

and merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, or of distilled spirits, brought in such ship or vessel, is intended to be landed, the said collector or surveyor shall make an endorsement of such part, on the back of the manifest, specifying the articles to be landed; and shall return such manifest to the master, endorsing also thereon, his permission for such ship or vessel, to proceed to the place of her destination; and if the master of such ship or vessel shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest, (or if she has no cargo, the certificate) within the time herein directed, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars, and the goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, found on board, or landed from such ship or vessel, not being certified, as is herein required, shall be forfeited, and if the same shall amount to the value of eight hundred dollars, such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be also forfeited.

In what cases
masters of vessels
may be exempt
from delivering
manifests,

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed, as to oblige the master or commander of any ship or vessel, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, bound from a district in one state to a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth, product, or manufactures of the United States only, (except distilled spirits) or distilled spirits, not more than five hundred gallons, wine in casks not more than two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles not more than one hundred dozens, sugar in casks or boxes not more than three thousand pounds, tea in chests or boxes not more than five hundred pounds, coffee in casks or bags not more than one thousand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages as imported, of not more value than four hundred dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of

both, whose aggregate value shall be not more than eight hundred dollars, to deliver a manifest thereof, or obtain a permit, previous to her departure, or on her arrival within such district, to make any report thereof; but such master shall be provided with a manifest, by him subscribed, of the lading, of what kind soever, which was on board such ship or vessel, at the time of his departure from the district from which she last sailed, and if the same, or any part of such lading consists of distilled spirits, or goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, with the marks and numbers of each cask, bag, box, chest or package, containing the same, with the name of the shipper and consignee of each; which manifest shall be by him exhibited, for the inspection of any officer of the revenue, when, by such officer, thereunto required; and shall also inform such officer, from whence such ship or vessel last sailed, and how long she has been in port, when by him so interrogated. And if the master of such ship or vessel shall not be provided, on his arrival within any such district, with a manifest, and exhibit the same, as is hereinafter required, if the lading of such ship or vessel, consist wholly of goods, the produce or manufacture of the United States, (distilled spirits excepted,) he shall forfeit twenty dollars, or if there be distilled spirits, or goods, wares, or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, on board, excepting what may be sufficient for sea stores, he shall forfeit forty dollars; or if he shall refuse to answer the interrogatories truly, as is herein required, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. And if any of the goods laden on board such ship or vessel shall be of foreign growth or manufacture, or of spirits distilled within the United States, so much of the same as may be found on board such ship or vessel, and which shall not be included in the manifest exhibited by such master, shall be forfeited.

In others, how
to be provided
with them.

forfeiture on ne-
glect thereof.

Collector of
Pennsylvania may
grant permits for
transporting for-
eign goods to cer-
tain states;

under what regu-
lations.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Collector of the district of Pennsylvania to grant permits for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign growth or manufacture, across the state of New Jersey to the district of New York, or across the state of Delaware, to any district in the state of Maryland or Virginia; and for the Collector of the district of New York, to grant like permits for the transportation across the state of New Jersey; and for the Collector of any district of Maryland or Virginia, to grant like permits for the transportation across the state of Delaware to the district of Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That every such permit shall express the name of the owner or person sending such goods, and of the person or persons, to whom such goods shall be consigned, with the marks, numbers, and description of the packages, whether bale, box, chest, or otherwise, and the kind of goods contained therein, and the date, when granted; and the owner or person sending such goods, shall swear or affirm, that they were legally imported, and the duties thereupon paid or secured: *And provided also*, That the owner or consignee of all such goods, wares, and merchandize, shall, within twenty-fours after the arrival thereof, at the place to which they were permitted to be transported, report the same, to the Collector of the district where they shall so arrive, and shall deliver up the permit accompanying the same, and if the owner or consignee aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to make due entry of such goods within the time, and in the manner herein directed, all such goods, wares and merchandize shall be subject to forfeiture; and if the permit granted shall not be given up, within the time limited for making the said report, the person or persons to whom it was granted, neglecting or refusing to deliver it up, shall forfeit fifty dollars for every twenty four hours it shall be withheld afterwards: *Provided*,

That where the goods, wares, and merchandize, to be transported in manner aforesaid, shall be of less value than eight hundred dollars, the said oath and permit shall not be deemed necessary, nor shall the owner or consignee be obliged to report to the Collector of the district where the said goods, wares and merchandize shall arrive.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That when any ship or vessel of the United States, registered according to law, shall be employed in going from any one district in the United States, to any other district, such ship or vessel, and the master or commander thereof, with the goods she may have on board, previous to her departure from the district, where she may be, and also, upon her arrival in any other district, shall be subject (except as to the payment of fees) to the same regulations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures, and the like duties are imposed on like officers, as is provided by the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of this act, for ships or vessels licensed for carrying on the coasting trade: *Provided however,* That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to extend to registered ships or vessels of the United States, having on board goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, brought into the United States in such ship or vessel from a foreign port, and on which the duties have not been paid or secured, according to law.

Registered vessels employed in going from district to district subject to regulations in sec. 16 & 17 of this act.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That when any ship or vessel licensed for carrying on the fishery, shall be intended to touch and trade at any foreign port or place, it shall be the duty of the master, commander, or owner, to obtain permission for that purpose, from the collector of the district where such ship or vessel may be, previous to her departure, and the master or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver like manifests, and make like entries, both

Duty of masters of ships licensed for carrying on the fishery.

of the ship or vessel, and of the goods, wares, or merchandize on board, within the same time, and under the same penalty, as by the laws of the U. States, are provided for ships or vessels of the United States arriving from a foreign port. And if any ship or vessel, licensed for carrying on the fisheries, shall be found within three leagues of the coast, with goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, without having such permission, as is herein directed, such ship or vessel, together with the goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture imported therein, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

Of masters of vessels transporting goods from district to district.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, employed in the transportation of goods from district to district, that shall put into a port, other than the one to which she was bound, shall, within twenty-four hours of his arrival, if there be an officer residing at such port, and she continue there so long, make report of his arrival, to such officer, with the name of the place he came from, and to which he is bound, with an account of his lading; and if the master of such ship or vessel shall neglect or refuse to do the same, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

Duty of Collectors on masters of vessels having lost their manifests.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That if the master or commander of any ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods from district to district, having on board goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, shall, on his arrival at the port to which he was destined, have lost or mislaid the certified manifest of the same, or the permit which was given therefor, by the Collector or Surveyor of the district from whence he sailed, the Collector of the district where he shall so arrive, shall take bond for the payment of the duties on such goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manu-

facture, or distilled spirits, within six months, in the same manner, as though they were imported from a foreign country: *Provided however*, such bond shall be cancelled, if the said master shall deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Collector, taking such bond, and within the term therein limited for payment, a certificate from the Collector or Surveyor of the district, from whence he sailed, that such goods were legally exported in such ship or vessel, from such district.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every foreign ship or vessel, bound from a district in the United States, to any other district within the same, shall, in all cases, previous to her departure from such district, deliver to the collector of such district, duplicate manifests of the lading on board such ship or vessel, if there be any, or if there be none, he shall declare that such is the case, and to the truth of such manifests or declaration, he shall swear or affirm, and also obtain a permit, from the said collector, authorizing him to proceed to the place of his destination. And the master or commander of every such ship or vessel, on his arrival within any district, from any other district, shall, in all cases, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, and previous to the unloading any goods from on board such ship or vessel, deliver to the collector of the district where he may have arrived, a manifest of the goods laden on board such ship or vessel, if any there be, or if in ballast only, he shall so declare, and to the truth of which manifest or declaration, he shall swear or affirm; and also, that such manifest contains an account of all the goods, wares and merchandize which were on board such ship or vessel, at the time, or have been, since her departure from the place, from whence she shall be reported last to have sailed; and he shall also deliver to such collector the permit which was given him from the collector of the district from whence he sailed. And if the master

Masters of vessels bound from district to district, previously to deliver duplicate manifests to Collector, &c.

Forfeiture on neg-
lect thereof.

or commander of any such ship or vessel, shall neglect or refuse complying with any of the requirements herein made, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the payment of tonnage, or any other requirements which such ships or vessels are now subject to by the present existing laws of the United States.

Enrolment, &c.
by whom issued.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case, where the collector is, by this act, directed to grant any enrolment, licence, certificate, permit, or other document, the naval officer residing at the port (if there be one) shall sign the same, and every surveyor who shall certify a manifest, or grant a permit, or who shall receive any certified manifest, or a permit as is provided for in this act, shall make monthly returns thereof, or sooner, if it can conveniently be made, to the Collector of the district where such surveyor may reside.

How vessels under
20 tons shall be ad-
measured, &c.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That before any ship or vessel, of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, shall be licensed, the same admeasurement shall be made of such ship or vessel, and the same provisions observed relative thereto, as are to be observed in case of admeasuring ships or vessels to be registered or enrolled; but in all cases, where such ship or vessel, or any other licensed ship or vessel, shall have been once admeasured, it shall not be necessary to measure such ship or vessel anew, for the purpose of obtaining another enrolment or license, except such ship or vessel shall have undergone some alteration as to her burthen, subsequent to the time of her former license.

Revenue officers
may go on board
vessels without
their districts.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any officer of the revenue, to go on board of any ship or vessel, whether she shall be within or

* It has been determined by the Treasury that foreign vessels may participate in the coasting trade.

LICENSING OF VESSELS.

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without his district, and the same to inspect, search and examine, and if it shall appear, that any breach of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby such ship or vessel, or the goods, wares and merchandize on board, or any part thereof, is, or are liable to forfeiture, to make seizure of the same.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case, where a forfeiture of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares, or merchandize shall accrue, it shall be the duty of the Collector, or other proper officer, who shall give notice of the seizure of such ship or vessel, or of such goods, wares or merchandize, to insert in the same advertisement, the name or names, and the place or places of residence, of the person or persons, to whom such ship or vessel, goods, wares, and merchandize belonged, or were consigned, at the time of such seizure, if the same shall be known to him.

Collector's duty in case of forfeiture.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That every Collector, who shall knowingly make any record of enrolment or license of any ship or vessel, and every other officer, or person, appointed by, or under them, who shall make any record, or grant any certificate, or other document whatever, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall take any other, or greater fees, than are, by this act, allowed, or shall receive, for any service performed, pursuant to this act, any reward or gratuity, and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure ships or vessels, who shall wilfully deliver to any Collector, or naval officer, a false description of any ship or vessel, to be enrolled or licensed, in pursuance of this act, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect or offence, forfeit to the United States five hundred dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit under the United States. And if any person, authorized and required by this act, in respect to his office, to perform any act or thing

Forfeiture on recording enrolment, &c. contrary to this act

required by this act, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to do and perform the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, such person, on being duly convicted thereof, if not hereby subject to the penalty and disqualifications aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall from thence forward be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

Penalty on swearing falsely,

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted.* That if any person or persons, shall swear or affirm to any of the matters, herein required to be verified, knowing the same to be false, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury. And if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify any enrolment, license, certificate, permit, or other document, mentioned or required in this act, to be granted by any officer of the revenue, such person or persons, so offending, shall forfeit five hundred dollars.

on counterfeiting or falsifying enrolment.

On obstructing the execution of this act.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall assault, resist, obstruct, or hinder any officer in the execution of this act, or of any other act or law of the United States, herein mentioned, or of any of the powers or authorities vested in him by this act, or any other act or law, as aforesaid, all and every person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided, forfeit five hundred dollars.

On transferring vessels to foreigners, &c.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That if any licensed ship or vessel shall be transferred in whole, or in part, to any person, who is not at the time of such transfer, a citizen of, and resident within the United States, or if any such ship or vessel, shall be employed in any other trade than that for which she is licensed, or shall be found with a forged or altered license, or

one granted for any other ship or vessel, every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo found on board her, shall be forfeited.

SEC. 33. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted,* That in all cases, where the whole or any part of the lading, or cargo on board, any ship or vessel, shall belong bona fide to any person or persons, other than the master, owner, or mariners, of such ship or vessel, and upon which the duties shall have been previously paid or secured, according to law, shall be exempted from any forfeiture under this act, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

In what cases vessels shall be exempt from forfeiture.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That the fees and allowances for the several duties and services, to be performed, in virtue of this act, shall be as follow, that is to say:

Fees allowed under this act.

For admeasuring every ship or vessel, in order to the enrolment, or licensing and recording the same, if of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, fifty cents; if of twenty tons, and not exceeding seventy tons, seventy-five cents; if above seventy tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, one hundred cents; if above one hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents:

Fees for admeasuring ships of vessels.

For every certificate of enrolment, fifty cents:

For every endorsement on a certificate of enrolment, twenty cents:

For every license, and granting the same, including the bond, if not exceeding twenty tons, twenty-five cents; if above twenty, and not more than one hundred tons, fifty cents; and if more than one hundred tons, one hundred cents:

For every endorsement on a license, twenty cents:

For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district, twenty-five cents, if less than fifty tons, and if above fifty tons, fifty cents:

For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a

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permit, on the arrival of such vessel, twenty-five cents, if less than fifty tons, and if above fifty tons, fifty cents:

For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a registered vessel to proceed from district to district, one hundred and fifty cents:

For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival of such registered vessel, one hundred and fifty cents:

For granting a permit for a vessel, not belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, to proceed from district to district, and receiving the manifest, two hundred cents:

For receiving a manifest, and granting a permit, to unload, for such last mentioned vessel, on her arrival in one district from another district, two hundred cents:

For granting a permit for a vessel carrying on the fishery, to trade at a foreign port, twenty-five cents, and for the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in such vessel, twenty-five cents.

Disposal of fees
under this act.

And where a Surveyor shall certify a manifest, or grant a permit, or receive certified manifest and grant a permit, the fees arising therefrom shall be received by him solely for his use. And all other fees arising, by virtue of this act, shall be received, and accounted for, by the Collector, or, at his option, by the naval officer, where there is one, and where there is a Collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, shall be equally divided, monthly, between the said officers; and where there is no naval officer, two thirds to the Collector, and the other third to the surveyor; and where there is only a Collector, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one surveyor in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port, for which he is appointed: *Provided always*

That in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel, shall be ascertained, by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid; and every Collector and naval officer, and every surveyor, who shall reside at a port where there is no Collector, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept, in some conspicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees, demandable by this act.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by virtue and force of this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, in like manner, as penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of the act,* entitled "An act, to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by a w on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, and shall be appropriated in like manner: *Provided always*, That if any officer, entitled to a part or share of any such penalty or forfeiture, shall be necessary as a witness on the trial for such penalty or forfeiture, such officer may be a witness upon the said trial; but in such case, he shall not receive, or be entitled to any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture, and the part or share to which he would otherwise have been entitled, shall accrue to the United States.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence and take effect, from and after the last day of May next, and thenceforth, the act entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," and also, the act, entitled, "An act to explain and

Penalties and forfeitures, how sued for and recovered.

When this act shall be in force, and certain other acts repealed.

* See p. 182. Sec. 89. directing the mode of prosecution.

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amend an act, entitled, 'An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes,' shall be repealed, and cease to operate, except as to the validity of the registers, records, enrolments and licenses, with the certificates, and documents, which shall have been done or granted, in pursuance of those acts, prior to the first day of June next, which shall continue to be of the like force and effect, as if the said acts were not repealed; and except also, as to the prosecution, recovery and distribution of, and for fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may have been incurred, prior to the first day of June next, for which purpose likewise, the said acts shall continue in force.

Nothing herein
contained to ex-
tend to boats, &c.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act, shall be construed to extend to any boat or lighter, not being masted, or if masted, and not decked, employed in the harbor of any town or city.

Act 18th Feb. 1793, 2d ses. 2d Con.

*An act relative to the passing of coasting vessels between
Long Island and Rhode Island.*

Privileges of coast-
ing between R.
Island and Long
Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That coasting vessels going from Long Island in the state of New York to the state of Rhode Island, or from the state of Rhode Island to the said Long Island, shall have the same privileges as are allowed to vessels under the like circumstances, going from a district in one state, to a district in the same or an adjoining state.

2d March 1795, 2d ses. 3d Con.

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An act respecting the enrolling and licensing of steam boats.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, a steam boat employed, or intended to be employed, only in a river or bay of the United States, owned wholly or in part by an alien, resident within the United States, may, and shall be enrolled and licensed, as if the same belonged to a citizen of the United States, according to, and subject to all the conditions, limitations and provisions contained in the act, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," except that, in such case, no oath or affirmation shall be required that the said boat belongs to a citizen or citizens of the United States.

Steam boats belonging to aliens to be enrolled and licensed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner or owners of such steam boat, upon application for enrollment or license, shall give bond to the Collector of the district, to and for the use of the United States, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with sufficient surety, conditioned, that the said boat shall not be employed in other waters than the rivers and bays of the United States.

Owners of such boats to give bond, &c.

Approved March 12, 1812, 1st ses. 12th Con.

AN ACT

Providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.

Passport formed
by Secretary of
State, to be ap-
proved by the
President.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare a form, which, when approved by the President, shall be deemed the form of a passport for ships and vessels of the United States.

Vessels to be fur-
nished therewith.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship and vessel of the United States, going to any foreign country, shall, before she departs from the United States, at the request of the master, be furnished by the Collector for the district, where such ship or vessel may be, with a passport of the form prescribed and established, pursuant to the foregoing section; for which passport, the master of such ship or vessel, shall pay to the said Collector ten dollars, to be accounted for by him; and in order to be entitled to such passport, the master of every such ship or vessel shall be bound with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, conditioned, that the said passport shall not be applied to the use or protection of any other ship or vessel, than the one described in the same; and that, in case of the loss or sale of any ship or vessel having such passport, the same shall, within three months, be delivered up to the Collector from whom it was received, if the loss or sale take place within the United States; or within six months, if the same shall happen at any place nearer than the Cape of Good Hope; and within eighteen months, if at a more distant place,

On sale or loss of
the ship, passport
to be delivered up.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be paid on every ship and vessel of the United States sailing or trading to any foreign country, other than some port or place in America, for each and every voyage, the sum of four dollars, to be received and accounted for, by the collector, at the time of clearing outward, if such vessel be bound direct to such foreign country, from any port of the United States, or at the time of entry in the United States, if such ship or vessel shall have sailed to such foreign country, from any port or place in America, other than of the United States.

Vessels to pay Collector duties same every voyage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any ship or vessel of the United States, shall depart therefrom, after the first day of September next, and shall be bound to any foreign country, other than to some port or place in America, without such passport the master of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offence.

Penalty on sailing without passport after 1st Sep.

Approved 1st of June 1796, 1st ses. 4th. Con.

“ An act supplementary to the act, entitled, “ An act providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That every unregistered ship or vessel owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and sailing with a sea letter, going to any foreign country, shall, before she departs from the United States at the request of the master, be furnished by the Collector of the district where such vessel may be, with a passport of the form prescribed and established by the act to which this is a supplement, for which the master shall pay to the Collector ten dollars, and be subject to the rules and conditions prescribed in the said act, for ships and vessels of the United States.

Unregistered vessels sailing with sea letters to be furnished with passports on paying ten dollars.

Unregistered vessels, sailing to foreign countries, to pay the same on clearing as vessels of the U. States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be paid on every such unregistered ship or vessel, sailing or trading to any foreign country, other than some port or place in America, for each and every voyage, the same sum at the time of clearing outwards, to be received and accounted for in the same manner as is by said act required in cases of ships and vessels of the United States.

Approved 2d March 1843.—2d ses. 12th Con.

AN ACT

Respecting Quarantines, and Health Laws.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the quarantines and other restraints, which shall be required and established by the health laws of any state, or pursuant thereto, respecting any vessels arriving in, or bound to, any port or district thereof, whether from a foreign port or place, or from another district of the United States, shall be duly observed by the Collectors, and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, appointed and employed for the several collection districts of such state respectively, and by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers who shall command in any fort or station upon the sea coast; and all such officers of the United States shall be, and they hereby are, authorized and required, faithfully to aid in the execution of such quarantines and health laws, according to their respective powers and precincts, and as they shall be directed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the said secretary shall be, and he is authorized, when a conformity to such quarantines and health laws shall require it, and in respect to vessels which shall be subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargoes, and to vary or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such reports or entries: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall enable any state to collect a duty of tonnage or impost without the consent of the congress of the United States thereto: *And Provided,* That no part of the cargo of any vessel shall, in any case, be taken out, or unladen therefrom, otherwise than as by law is allow-

Quarantines, and of other restraints imposed by the health laws of the states, to be observed by certain officers of the United States.

who shall also aid in their execution.

Secretary of the Treasury may vary the regulations relative to the entry and report of vessels and their cargoes.

Provided.

ed, or according to regulations herein after established.

Vessels prohibited from coming to a port of entry or delivery, may in certain cases, discharge their cargo elsewhere.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when by the health laws of any state, or by the regulations which shall be made pursuant thereto, any vessel arriving within a collection district of such state, shall be prohibited from coming to the port of entry or delivery by law established for such district, and it shall be required or permitted by such health laws, that the cargo of such vessel shall or may be unladen at some other place within or near to such district, the Collector authorized therein, after due report to him of the whole of such cargo, may grant his special warrant or permit for the unloading and discharge thereof, under the care of the surveyor, or of one or more inspectors, at some other place where such health laws shall permit, and upon the conditions and restrictions which shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or which such collector may, for the time, reasonably judge expedient for the security of the public revenue: *Provided,* That in every such case, all the articles of the cargo so to be unladen, shall be deposited, at the risk of the parties concerned therein in such public, or other ware houses or enclosures, as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector, and of the owner or owners, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same shall be entirely unladen or discharged; and until the goods, wares or merchandize which shall be so deposited may be safely removed, without contravening such health laws; and when such removal may be allowed, the Collector having charge of such goods, wares or merchandize, may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all goods, wares or merchandize, which shall be entered, and whereof the duties accruing shall be paid or secured, according to law, upon the payment by them of a rea-

sonable rate of storage; which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all public warehouses and enclosures.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President of the United States, suitable warehouses, with wharves and enclosures, where goods and merchandize may be unladen and deposited, from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine, or other restraint, pursuant to the health laws of any state as aforesaid, at such convenient place or places therein, as the safety of the public revenue, and the observance of such health laws may require.

Warehouse fee may be procured for the reception of such cargoes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when, by the prevalence of any contagious or epidemical disease, in or near the place by law established, as the port of entry for any collection district, it shall become dangerous or inconvenient for the Collector and the other officers of the revenue employed therein, to continue the discharge of their respective offices at such port, the Secretary, or in his absence, the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, may direct and authorize the removal of the Collector, and the other officers employed in his department, for such port, to any other more convenient place, within, or as near as may be to such collection district, where such Collector and officers may exercise the same authorities, and shall be liable to the same duties, according to existing circumstances, as in such lawful port or district; and of such removal, public notice shall be given as soon as may be.

In case of contagious or epidemical disease at the ports of entry, the officers may be removed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the judge of any district court of the United States, within whose district any contagious or epidemical disease shall at any time prevail, so as in his opinion, to endanger the life or lives of any person or persons confined in the prison of such district, in

In case of such disease prisoners may be removed.

pursuance of any law of the United States, to direct the marshal to cause the person or persons confined as aforesaid, to be removed to the next adjacent prison, where such disease does not prevail, there to be confined, until he, she or they may safely be removed back to the place of their first confinement; which removal shall be at the expense of the United States.

The public offices may be removed in case of disease at the seat of government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemical disease at the seat of government, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices to such other place or places as, in his discretion, shall be deemed most safe and convenient for conducting the public business.

Supreme court may, in such case, be adjourned to a different place.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the opinion of the chief justice, or in case of his death, or inability, of the senior associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, a contagious sickness shall render it hazardous to hold the next stated session of the said court at the seat of government, it shall be lawful for the chief or such associate justice, to issue his order to the marshal of the district within which the supreme court is by law to be holden, directing him to adjourn the said session of the said court to such other place within the same, or an adjoining district, as he may deem convenient; and the said marshal shall thereupon adjourn the said court, by making publication thereof in one or more public papers printed at the place by law appointed for holding the same, from the time he shall receive such order, until the time by law prescribed for commencing the said session. And the district judges shall, respectively, under the same circumstances, have the same power, by the same means, to direct adjournments of the district and circuit courts within

their several districts, to some convenient place within the same respectively.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, entitled, "An act relative to quarantine," passed in the first session of the fourth Congress of the United States, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Repeal of the former act.

25th Feb. 1799, 3d ses. 5th Con.

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain cases therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever any person who now is, or hereafter shall be liable to a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or interested in any vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, or other thing which may be subject to seizure and forfeiture, by force of the laws of the United States now existing, or which may hereafter exist, for collecting duties of impost and tonnage, and for regulating the coasting trade, shall prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such fine, penalty or forfeiture may have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case, and shall pray that the same may be mitigated or remitted; the said judge shall enquire in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons, claiming such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of the United States for such district, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their

Mitigations or remission of penalties, &c. how to be applied for,

and by whom granted.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

Not to affect cases
of previous infor-
mation.

transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty or forfeiture, or any part thereof, if in his opinion the same was incurred without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued, upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the right or claim of any person, to that part of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, incurred by breach of either of the laws aforesaid, which such person may be entitled to by virtue of the said laws, in cases where a prosecution has been commenced, or information has been given before the passing of this act; the amount of which right and claim, shall be assessed and valued by the judge of the district, in a summary manner.

Continuance of
this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

26th May, 1790, 2d ses. 1st Con.—*The above act continued to end of next ses. of Con. by act 8d March, 1791, 3d ses. 1st Con.—Again continued, for the term of two years, by act 30th May, 1796, 1st ses, 4th Con.—Superseded by act of 3d March, 1797.*

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.

Secretary of the
Treasury author-
ized to mitigate
or remit penalties,
&c.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever any person or persons, who shall have incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture or

disability, or shall have been interested in any vessel, goods, wares or merchandize which shall have been subject to any seizure, forfeiture, or disability, by force of any present or future law of the United States, for the laying, levying or collecting any duties or taxes, or by force of any present or future act, concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, or any act concerning the enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries, and for regulating the same, shall prefer his petition to the judge of the district, in which such fine, penalty, forfeiture or disability shall have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case; and shall pray, that the same may be mitigated or remitted, the said judge shall enquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case; first, causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty, or forfeiture; and to the Attorney of the United States, for such district, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof: and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon, have power to mitigate or remit such fine, forfeiture or penalty, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence, or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same; and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued, upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the judicial courts of the several states, to whom, by any of the said acts a jurisdiction is given, shall and may

Courts of the states to have the same power as district courts.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

exercise all and every power in the cases cognizable before them, for the purpose of obtaining a mitigation, or remission of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, which may be exercised by the judges of the district courts, in cases depending before them.

Rights of individuals not to be affected.

SEC. 3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect the right or claim of any person, to that part of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, incurred by the breach of any of the laws aforesaid, which such person shall, or may be entitled to, by virtue of the said laws, in cases where a prosecution has been commenced, or information has been given, before the passing of this act, or any other act relative to the mitigation or remission of such fines, penalties, or forfeitures; the amount of which right and claim shall be assessed and valued by the proper judge, or court, in a summary manner.

Limitation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

3d March, 1797, 2d ses. 4th Con.

An act to repeal part of an act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned and to continue in force the residue of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the fourth section of an act, intituled "an act

Continuance of act of March 3, 1797.

The 4th section of the above act repealed by act of 11th February, 1800, 1st ses. 6th Con.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

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to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned" passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the residue of the said act shall be and the same is hereby continued in full force, without limitation of time.

Approved 11th February 1800, 1st sess. 6th con.

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where goods, wares and merchandize, owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, have been imported into the United States from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which goods, wares and merchandize were shipped on board vessels which departed therefrom between the twenty third day of June last, and the fifteenth day of September last, and the person or persons interested in such goods, wares or merchandize, or concerned in the importation thereof, have thereby incurred any fine, penalty and forfeiture, under an act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and the act supplementary to the act last mentioned, on such person or persons petitioning for relief to any judge or court proper to hear the same, in pursuance of the provisions of the act, enti-

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

Secretary of the Treasury authorized to remit certain fines incurred upon the importation of goods from Great Britain.

Conditions.

Proviso.

tled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases therein mentioned;" and on the facts being shown, on inquiry had by said judge or court, stated and transmitted, as by said act is required, to the Secretary of the Treasury; in all such cases wherein it shall be proved to his satisfaction that said goods, wares and merchandize, at the time of their shipment, were bona fide owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and shipped and did depart from some port or place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, owned as aforesaid, between the twenty third day of June last, and the fifteenth day of September last, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to remit all fines, penalties and forfeitures, that may have been incurred under the said acts, in consequence of such shipment, importation or importations, upon the costs and charges that have arisen or may arise being paid, and on payment of the duties which would have been payable by law on such goods, wares and merchandize, if legally imported; and also to direct the prosecution or prosecutions, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued: *Provided nevertheless*, That no case in which the purchase of such goods, wares and merchandize was made, after war was known to exist between the United States and Great Britain, at the port or place where such purchase was made, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

2nd Jan'y, 1813, 2nd sess. 12th cong.

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandize, have been imported or introduced into the United States (the same not having been clandestinely imported or introduced) from the dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, since the declaration of war by the United States against the said Kingdom, or which were shipped from the said Kingdom prior to the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, whereby the person or persons interested in such goods, wares, or merchandize, or concerned in the importation or introduction thereof, into the United States, hath or have incurred any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, under an act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes:" and an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes:" and the act supplementary to the act last mentioned on such person or persons petitioning for relief to any judge or court, proper to hear the same, in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned;" and on the facts being shown on inquiry had by the said judge or court, stated and transmitted, as by the said act is required, to the Secretary of the Treasury; in all such cases wherein it shall be proved to his satisfaction, that the said goods, wares, and merchandize, at the time of their importa-

Remission of certain fines; Sec. 8c. authorized.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

tion or introduction into the United States were *bona fide* American property, that they were not clandestinely imported or introduced, and that they were imported or introduced since the declaration of war aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to remit all fines, penalties, and forfeitures that may have been incurred under the said acts, in consequence of such importation or introduction into the United States; upon the costs and charges that have arisen, or may arise, being paid, and on payment of the duties that would have been payable by law, on such goods, wares, and merchandize, if legally imported; and also, to direct the prosecution or prosecutions if any shall have been instituted for the recovery of the said fines, penalties, and forfeitures, to cease and be discontinued.

Time of paying
duties upon goods
imported, from be-
yond the cape of
Good Hope not
altered.

• SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties payable on the goods, wares, and merchandize embraced by the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorizing the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes, from British ports beyond the cape of Good Hope," shall not, in any case, be paid, or secured to be paid, in such manner as to postpone the payment of such duties beyond the time and times at which the said duties should have become payable, if the goods, wares, and merchandize had been imported and entered at the time of passing this act, any thing in the act above mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

February 27, 1813, 2nd session 12th Congress,

An act to relinquish the claims of the United States to certain goods, wares, and merchandize, captured by private armed vessels.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all right and claim which may have accrued to the United States, under an act, entitled "An act to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act, entitled "An act, concerning the commercial intercourse, between the United States and Great Britain, and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and an act supplementary to the last mentioned act, to goods, wares, and merchandize, being the property of British subjects, and shipped from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, since the declaration of war by the United States against that kingdom, which have been captured by private armed vessels of the United States, on the high and open seas, and without the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and have been libelled and claimed, by or in behalf of the owners and other persons interested in the said private armed vessels, in some court of the United States having competent jurisdiction thereof, be, and the same are hereby relinquished in all cases where such goods, wares, and merchandize, being the property of British subjects, and captured as aforesaid, shall have been or shall be condemned as prize of war, for the benefit of the captors, by the final judgment of any court of the United States, having jurisdiction as aforesaid; all suits, libels, or prosecutions instituted or commenced in behalf of the United States, for the recovery of any forfeiture or penalty, accrued by reason of an infraction of any of three acts first

Claims of the U. States to British goods relinquished, taken under certain circumstances.

REMISSION OF FORFEITURES.

above mentioned, affecting any goods, wares, or merchandize, the property of British subjects, and which have been captured as aforesaid, and libelled in behalf of the captors, shall be discontinued on payment of the costs accrued on such suits or libels, by or on behalf of the said owner or owners. But in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandize thus libelled, shall not be condemned as aforesaid for the benefit of the captors, the right and claim of the United States to the forfeiture of such goods, wares, and merchandize, shall, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the suits and libels in behalf of the said states, remain unimpaired, and such forfeitures may, after a final decision against the captors, be recovered or remitted in conformity with the provisions of the several laws now in force, in the same manner as if such suits or libels had not been discontinued: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to or embrace any capture made by such private armed vessels in violation of the additional instructions of the President of the United States to the public and private armed vessels thereof, of the twenty eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, after the captor shall have been apprised thereof, or by any such private armed vessel which was in any port of the United States subsequent to the said proclamation, and prior to such capture.

Decision of the
Secretary of the
Treasury not to
affect claims of
captors, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no decision which may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act, entitled, "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures, and penalties in certain cases," shall be held as affecting the claim of any person or persons, claiming as captors, any goods, wares, or merchandize, the forfeiture of which to the United States shall have been remitted by such decision.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares, and merchandize, captured and libelled as aforesaid, shall pay the same duties, to be secured and collected in the same manner as is provided by the act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods, with respect to the like goods, wares, and merchandize, when captured from the enemy and made prize of war.

Approved 13th July, 1813, 1st ses. 13th Con.

An act for the accommodation of persons concerned in certain fisheries, therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the Collector of the customs for the district of Edenton to permit any vessel having on board salt only, after due report and entry, and security given for the duties, to proceed, under the inspection of an officer of the customs to any fishery, or other landing place within the district, (to be designated in the permit) and there discharge the same; subject however, in all other respects, to the regulations, restrictions, penalties and provisions established by an act passed the second of March, in the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety nine, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Collector of the customs at Edenton to permit the landing of salt at fisheries and other places in his district;

in other respects the usual regulations to be observed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every inspector or other officer of the customs, while performing duty on board any such vessel; elsewhere than in the port which to such officer may properly belong, shall be entitled to receive from the master, or commander thereof, such provisions and other accommodations

Inspectors or other officers of the customs entitled to accommodations from the vessels;

(free from expense) as are usually supplied to passengers, or as the state and condition of the vessel will admit.

and to pecuniary compensation, if more than 15 days be spent therein.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if by reason of the delivery of any cargo of salt, in manner aforesaid, more than fifteen working days (computing from the date of entry) shall, in the whole, be spent therein, the wages or compensation of such inspector, or other officer of the customs, who may be employed on board any vessel, in respect to which such term may be so exceeded, shall, for every day of such excess, be paid by master or owner; and until paid it shall not be lawful for the Collector to grant a clearance, or to permit such vessel to depart from the district.

March 16, 1802, 1st ses. 7th Con.

An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.

Agreements with fishermen, under what sanctions to be made.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the master or skipper of any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, qualified, according to law for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, bound from a port of the United States to be employed in any such fishery at sea, shall before proceeding on such fishing voyage, make an agreement, in writing or print, with every fisherman who may be employed therein, (except only an apprentice or servant of himself or owner) and, in addition to such terms of shipment as may be agreed on, shall, in such agreement express whether the same is to continue for one voyage or for the fishing season, and shall also express, that the fish or the proceeds of such fishing voyage or voyages, which may appertain to the fishermen, shall be divided among them, in propor-

tion to the quantities or number of said fish which they may respectively have caught; which agreement shall be endorsed or countersigned by the owner of such fishing vessel or his agent. And if any fisherman, having engaged himself for a voyage, or for the fishing season, in any fishing vessel, and signed agreement therefor as aforesaid, shall thereafter and while such agreement remains in force and to be performed, desert or absent himself from such vessel without leave of the master or skipper thereof, or of the owner or his agent, such deserter shall be liable to the same penalties as deserting seamen or mariners are subject to in the merchant service, and may in the like manner, and upon the like complaint and proof, be apprehended and detained; and all costs of process and commitment, if paid by the master or owner, shall be deducted out of the share of fish, or proceeds of any fishing voyage to which such deserter had or shall become entitled. And any fisherman, having engaged himself as aforesaid, who shall during such fishing voyage refuse or neglect his proper duty on board the fishing vessel, being thereto ordered or required by the master or skipper thereof, or shall otherwise resist his just commands to the hinderance or detriment of such voyage, besides being answerable for all damages arising thereby, shall forfeit to the use of the owner of such vessel his share of any public allowance which may be paid upon such voyage.

Conditions to which they become subject.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where an agreement or contract shall be so made and signed for a fishing voyage or for the fishing season, and any fish which may have been caught on board such vessel during the same, shall be delivered to the owner or to his agent for cure, and shall be sold by said owner or agent, such vessel shall, for the term of six months after such sale, be liable and answerable for the skipper's and every other fisherman's share of

Fishing vessels to continue liable for wages of the hands on certain conditions.

such fish, and may be proceeded against, in the same form and to the same effect, as any other vessel is by law liable and may be proceeded against for the wages of seamen or mariners in the merchant service. And upon such process for the value of a share or shares of the proceeds of fish delivered and sold as aforesaid it shall be incumbent on the owner or his agent to produce a just account of the sales and division of such fish, according to such agreement or contract; otherwise the said vessel shall be answerable upon such process for what may be the highest value of the share or shares demanded. But in all cases the owner of such vessel or his agent, appearing to answer to such process, may offer thereupon his account of general supplies made for such fishing voyage, and of other supplies therefor made to either of the demandants, and shall be allowed to produce evidence thereof in answer to their demands respectively; and judgment shall be rendered upon such process for the respective balances which upon such an enquiry shall appear. *Provided always*, That when process shall be issued against any vessel liable as aforesaid, if the owner thereof, or his agent, will give bond to each fisherman in whose favour such process shall be instituted, with sufficient security, to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, one of whom shall be named by such owner or agent, and the other by the fisherman or fishermen, pursuing such process, or if either party shall refuse, then the justice first appointed shall name his associate, with condition to answer and pay whatever sum shall be recovered by him or them on such process, there shall be an immediate discharge of such vessel: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any fisherman from having his action at common law for his share or shares of fish or the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

Proviso.

Proviso.

19th June, 1813, 1st ses. 13th Con.

An act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January ^{Duty upon salt.} next, a duty of twenty cents per bushel shall be laid, imposed, and collected, upon all salt imported from any foreign port or place into the United States. In calculating the said duty, every fifty six pounds of salt shall be computed as equal to one bushel. And the said duty shall be collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations as other duties laid on the importation of foreign goods, wares, and merchandize, into the United States: *Provided,* that drawback shall ^{Provide} in no case be allowed, and the term of credit for the payment of duties shall be nine months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on all pickled ^{Duties upon pickled fish.} fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported therefrom subsequent to the last day of December, 1814, there shall be allowed and paid a bounty of 20 cents per barrel, to be paid by the Collector of the district from which the same shall be so exported, without any deduction or abatement: *Provided always,* that in order ^{Provide} to entitle the exporter or exporters of such pickled fish to the benefit of such bounty or allowance, the said exporter or exporters shall make entry with the Collector and naval officer of the district from whence the said pickled fish are intended to be exported; and shall specify in such entry the names of the master and vessel in which, and the place where such fish are intended to be exported, together with the particular quantity; and proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district from which such pickled fish are intended to be exported, and of the naval officer thereof, if any, that the same are of the fisheries of the

United States; and no entry shall be received as aforesaid, of any pickled fish which have not been inspected and marked pursuant to the inspection laws of the respective states where inspection laws are in force, in regard to any pickled fish, and the casks containing such fish shall be branded with the words "for bounty," with the name of the inspector or packer, the species and quality of the fish contained therein, and the name of the port of exportation; and the Collector of such district shall, together with the naval officer, where there is one, grant an order or permit for an inspector to examine the pickled fish as expressed in such entry, and if they correspond therewith, and the said officer is fully satisfied that they are of the fisheries of the United States, to lade the same, agreeably to such entry, on board the ship or vessel therein expressed: which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer examining the same, who shall make returns of the quantity and quality of pickled fish so laden on board, in virtue of such order or permit, to the officer or officers granting the same. And the said exporter or exporters, when the lading is completed, and after returns thereof have been made as above directed, shall make oath or affirmation, that the pickled fish expressed in such entry, and then actually laden on board the ship or vessel as therein expressed, are truly and bona fide of the fisheries of the United States, that they are truly intended to be exported as therein specified, and are not intended to be reloaded within the limits of the United States; and shall also give bond in double the amount of the bounty or allowance to be received, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of the port or place from which the said pickled fish are intended to be exported, conditioned that the same shall be landed and left at some foreign port or place without the limits aforesaid; which bonds shall be cancelled at the same periods and in like man-

ner as is provided in respect to bonds given on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize, entitled to drawback of duties: *Provided always*, That the said bounty or allowance shall not be paid until at least six months after the exportation of such pickled fish, to be computed from the date of the bond, and until the exporter or exporters thereof shall produce to the Collector with whom such outward entry is made, such certificates or other satisfactory proof of the landing of the same as aforesaid, as is made necessary for cancelling the bonds given on the exportation of goods entitled to drawback: *And, provided also*, That the bounty or allowance as aforesaid, shall not be paid unless the same shall amount to ten dollars at least upon each entry.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no bounty, or drawback, or allowance, shall be made under the authority of this act, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the pickled fish for which the bounty, drawback, or allowance, shall be claimed, was wholly cured with foreign salt, and on which a duty shall have been secured or paid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any pickled fish shall be falsely or fraudulently entered with intent to obtain the bounty or allowance on their exportation as here provided, when the said fish are not entitled to the same, the said fish or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making such false entry, shall be forfeited.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, there shall be paid on the last day of December, annually, to the owner of every vessel or his agent, by the Collector of the district where such vessel may belong, that shall be qualified agreeably to law for carrying on the bank and other cod fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein at

sea for the term of four months at the least of the fishing season next preceding, which season is accounted to be from the last day of February, to the last day of November in every year, for each and every ton of such vessels burthen according to her admeasurement as licensed or enrolled, if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, two dollars and forty cents; and if above thirty tons, four dollars; of which allowance aforesaid three eighth parts shall accrue and belong to the owner of such fishing vessel, and the other five eighths thereof shall be divided by him, his agent, or lawful representative to and among the several fishermen, who shall have been employed in such vessel during the season aforesaid, or a part thereof, as the case may be, in such proportions as the fish they shall respectively have taken may bear to the whole quantity of fish taken on board such vessel during such season: *Provided*, that the allowance aforesaid on any one vessel for one season, shall not exceed two hundred and seventy two dollars.

Proviso.

Tonnage allowance to be made to owners of fishing vessels.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, there shall also be paid on the last day of December annually, to the owner of every fishing boat or vessel of more than five tons and less than twenty tons, or to his agent or lawful representative, by the Collector of the district where such boat or vessel may belong, the sum of one dollar and sixty cents upon every ton admeasurement of such boat or vessel, which allowance shall be accounted for as part of the proceeds of the fares of said boat or vessel, and shall accordingly be so divided among all persons interested therein: *Provided however*, that this allowance shall be made only to such boats or vessels as shall have been actually employed at sea in the cod fishery, for the term of four months at the least, of the preceding season: *And provided also*, that such boat or vessel

Proviso.

Proviso.

shall have landed, in the course of said preceding season, a quantity of fish not less than twelve quintals for every ton of her admeasurement; the said quantity of fish to be ascertained when dried and cured fit for exportation, and according to the weight thereof as the same shall weigh at the time of delivery when actually sold, which account of the weight, with the original adjustment and settlement of the fare or fares among the owners and fishermen, together with a written account of the length, breadth, and depth of said boat or vessel, and the time she has actually been employed in the fishery in the preceding season, shall in all cases be produced and sworn or affirmed to before the said Collector of the district in order to entitle the owner, his agent, or lawful representative to receive the allowances aforesaid. And if at any time within one year after payment of such allowance it shall appear that any fraud or deceit has been practised in obtaining the same, the boat or vessel upon which such allowance shall have been paid, if found within the district aforesaid, shall be forfeited, otherwise the owner or owners having practised such fraud or deceit, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be sued for, recovered, and distributed in the same manner as forfeitures and penalties are to be sued for, recovered, and distributed for any breach of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of every fishing vessel of twenty tons and upwards, his or their agent or lawful representative, shall, previous to receiving the allowance made by this act, produce to the Collector who is authorized to pay the same, the original agreement or agreements which may have been made with the fishermen employed on board such vessel, as is herein before required, and also a certificate, to be by him or them subscribed, therein mentioning the particular days on

Owners of fishing vessels to exhibit certain papers before receiving allowance authorized.

NATURALIZATION.

which such vessel sailed and returned on the several voyages or fares she may have made in the preceding fishing season to the truth of which he or they shall swear or affirm before the Collector aforesaid.

No vessels entitled to the authorized allowance but upon certain conditions.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel, of twenty tons or upwards, employed as aforesaid shall be entitled to the allowance granted by this act, unless the skipper or master thereof shall, before he proceeds on any fishing voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every fisherman employed therein according to the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries."

Penalty for false oaths.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall make any false declaration in any oath or affirmation required by this act, being duly convicted thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of such offence, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

Continuance of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

29th July, 1813, 1st ses. 13th Con.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United

States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:—

First, That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the states, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.*

On what conditions.

Secondly, That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: *Provided,* That the oath of the applicant shall, in no case, be allowed to prove his residence.

On what conditions an alien may be naturalized.

* See 1st sec. p. 446.

On what conditions an alien may be naturalized.

Fourthly, That in case the alien, applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court: *Provided*, That no alien who shall be a native citizen, denizen, or subject of any country, state, or sovereign, with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to be a citizen of the United States: *Provided also*, That any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided two years, at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year, at least, immediately preceding his application, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; and on his declaring on oath, or affirmation, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and

No person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when the 12th sec. of act 3d March, 1813, 2d ses. 12 Con. shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not for the continued term of five years next preceeding his admission, as aforesaid, have resided within the United States, without being at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

It is presumed that the act has application only to the citizens of the country which shall, by convention with the United States, adopt regulations similar to those contained therein.—See under head of seamen.

entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject: and moreover, on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and where the alien, applying for admission to citizenship shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court, an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission: all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof: *And provided also*, That any alien who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the said twenty ninth day of January, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety five, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety eight, may, within two years after the passing of this act, be admitted to become a citizen, without a compliance with the first condition above specified.

SEC. 2. *Provided also, and be it further enacted*, That in addition to the directions aforesaid, all free white persons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the passing of this act, shall, in order to become citizens of the United States, make registry, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every person desirous of being naturalized shall, if of the age of twenty one years, make report of himself; or if under the age of twenty one years, or held in service, shall be reported by his pa-

Mode of naturalization prescribed.

rent, guardian, master, or mistress, to the clerk of the district court of the district where such alien or aliens shall arrive, or to some other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular state; and such report shall ascertain the name, birth-place, age, nation, and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and, the place of his or her intended settlement; and it shall be the duty of such clerk, on receiving such report, to record the same in his office, and to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever he shall be required, a certificate under his hand and seal of office of such report and registry; and for receiving and registering each report of an individual or family, he shall receive fifty cents; and for each certificate granted pursuant to this act, to an individual or family, fifty cents: and such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

What courts are to be considered as capable of naturalizing aliens.

SEC. 3. *And whereas*, doubts have arisen whether certain courts of record in some of the states, are included within the description of district or circuit courts; *Be it further enacted*, That every court of record in any individual state, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien, who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy, from and after the passing of the act, the same rights and privileges, as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

Children of persons naturalized under certain laws to be citizens of the U. States

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing

of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any of the said states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty one years, at the time of their parents being so naturalized, or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States: *Provided also*, That no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen, as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

Privilege of citizenship not to extend to children of persons who have never resided in the U. States, or to persons proscribed, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed respecting naturalization, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Repeal of former act.

Approved 14th April, 1802, 1st ses. 7th Con..

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, at any time between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred ninety eight, and the fourteenth day of April,

Certain aliens permitted to become citizens of the U. States.

NATURALIZATION.

one thousand eight hundred and two, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without a compliance with the first condition specified in the first section of the act entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.*

After an alien shall have complied with certain directions, his widow and children made citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any alien who shall have complied with the first condition specified in the first section of the said original act, and who shall have pursued the directions prescribed in the second section of the said act, may die, before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.

Approved 26th March, 1804, 1st ses. 8th Con.

An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

Persons authorized to become citizens.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That persons resident within the United States, or the territories thereof, on the eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, who had before that day made a declaration according to law, of their intentions to become citizens of the United States, or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens, without making such declaration may be admitted to become citizens thereof, notwithstanding

* See page 461.

they shall be alien enemies at the times and the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien.

Approved 30th July, 1813, 1st ses. 13th Con.

An act concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke and annul at pleasure, all letters of marque and reprisal which he shall or may at any time grant pursuant to an act entitled "An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories."

President authorized to revoke letters of marque, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to the act aforesaid, shall state in writing the name and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Formalities required from persons applying for letters of marque, &c.

Bond to be given.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That before any commission of letters of marque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, officers, and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel, during her commission and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the United States.

Condition.

Distribution of prize money, &c.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all captures and prizes of vessels and property, shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners, officers, and crews of the vessels by whom such captures and prizes shall be made; and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any written agreement, which shall be made between them; and if there be no such agreement, then one moiety to the owners, and the other moiety to the officers and crew, to be distributed between the officers and crew as nearly as may be, according to the rules prescribed for the distribution of prize money, by the act, entitled, "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States," passed the twenty third day of April, one thousand eight hundred.

Recapture of property of citizens, &c. to be restored on payment of salvage.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all vessels, goods, and effects, the property of any citizen of the United States, or of persons resident within and under

the protection of the United States, or of persons permanently resident within and under the protection of any foreign prince, government, or state, in amity with the United States, which shall have been captured by the enemy and which shall be recaptured by vessels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them respectively, of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court having competent jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions heretofore established by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such recaptures according to any written agreement which shall be between them; and in case of no such agreement, then in the same manner and upon the principles herein before provided in case of capture.*

Distribution of salvage.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such captured vessel, goods or effects, shall be brought into some port of the United States, or into some port of a nation in amity with the United States, and shall be proceeded against, before a competent tribunal, and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the owners and captors thereof, and be distributed as aforesaid: and in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, the district courts of the United States shall have exclusive original cognizance thereof, as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and the said courts, or the courts,

Prizes to be brought in for adjudication, into ports of the U. States or a friendly nation.

District courts of the United States to have original exclusive jurisdiction of prizes brought into the United States.

* See act relative to salvage, 3rd March 1800.

being courts of the United States, into which such cases shall be removed, and in which they shall be finally decided, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, or otherwise unreasonably, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners and commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels shall be liable.

Regulations concerning prisoners found on board prize vessels.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all prisoners found on board any captured vessels, or on board any recaptured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the United States in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the custody of the marshal of the district or some civil or military officer of the United States, or of any state in or near such port, who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the United States.

President to prescribe instructions to privateers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the vessels, so commissioned, their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the Collector of the customs, to the commanders when they shall give bond as aforesaid.

Bounty for destroying enemy's vessels.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a bounty shall be paid by the United States of twenty dollars for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the enemy, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed, by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hos-

ilities between the United States and Great Britain, shall keep a regular journal, containing a true and exact account of his daily transactions and proceedings with such vessel and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put into or cast anchor in; the time of his stay there and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take; the nature and probable value of such prizes; the times and places, when and where taken, and how and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet with them, and his observations and remarks thereon; also, of whatever else shall occur to him or any of his officers or mariners, or be discovered and found out by examination or conference with any mariners or passengers of, or in any other ships and vessels, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, touching or concerning the fleets, vessels, and forces of the enemy, their posts and places of station and destination, strength, numbers, intents, and designs: And such commanding officer shall, immediately on his arrival in any port of the United States or the territories thereof, from or during the continuance of any voyage or cruize, produce his commission for such vessel, and deliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, signed with his proper name and hand writing, to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs, at or nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being; and such Collector or other chief officer of the customs shall, immediately on the arrival of such vessel, order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the officers and men, the number and nature of the guns, and whatever else shall occur to him, on examination, material to be known; and no such vessel shall be permitted to sail out of port again, after such arrival, until such

Commanding officers of privateers to keep journals.

Journals to be reported to the Collector, Sec. Sec.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

journal shall have been delivered up, and a certificate obtained under the hand of such Collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned and armed according to her commission; and upon delivery of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature, which shall have been obtained by the commander of such vessel, shall be delivered up.

Commanding officers of privateers to exhibit their journals, Sec. 8, c. 12, as public vessels of the U. States.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That captains and commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, in case of falling in with any of the vessels of war or revenue of the United States, shall produce to the commanding officer of such vessels their journals, commissions and certificates as aforesaid: and the commanding officers of such ships of war or revenue, shall make, respectively, a memorandum in such journal of the day on which it was so produced to him, and shall subscribe his name to it; and in case such vessel, having letters of marque as aforesaid, shall put into any foreign port where there is an American consul or other public agent of the United States, the commander shall produce his journal, commission and certificate aforesaid, to such consul or agent, who may go on board and number the officers and crew and examine the guns, and if the same shall not correspond with the commission and certificate respectively, such consul or agent shall forthwith communicate the same to the Secretary of the Navy.

Penalties for neglecting to keep journals, or keeping untrue ones.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a journal as aforesaid, or wilfully making fraudulent entries therein, or obliterating any material transactions therein, where the interest of the United States is in any manner concerned, or refusing to produce such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases, the commissions or

letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels, shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders respectively shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States and the other to the informer.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the United States and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching to merchant vessels in like cases.

Owners of privateers, how punishable for violating revenue laws of the U. States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares, and merchandize, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of goods, wares, and merchandize imported from the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same may prohibit the importation or introduction into the United States and their territories of such goods, wares, and merchandize as may be captured from the enemy and made good and lawful prize of war, either by vessels having letters of marque and reprisal or by the vessels of war and revenue of the United States. And all such goods, wares, and merchandize, when imported or brought into the United States or their territories, shall pay the same duties, to be secured and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations, as the like goods, wares, and merchandize, if imported in vessels of the United States from any foreign port

Non-importation law, so far as it concerns prize goods, dispensed with.

or place, in the ordinary course of trade, are now or may at the time be liable to pay.*

Offences on board
private armed
vessels, how
punishable.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all offences committed by any officer or seaman on board any such vessel, having letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities against Great Britain, shall be tried and punished in such manner as the like offences are or may be tried and punished when committed by any person belonging to the public ships of war of the United States: *Provided always*, That all offenders who shall be accused of such crimes as are cognizable by a court martial, shall be confined on board the vessel in which such offence is alledged to have been committed, until her arrival at some port in the United States or their territories; or until she shall meet with one or more of the public armed vessels of the United States abroad, the officers whereof shall be sufficient to make a court martial for the trial of the accused; and upon application made, by the commander of such vessel, on board of which the offence is alledged to have been committed, to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the commander or senior officer of the ship or ships of war of the United States abroad as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Navy, or such commander or officer, is hereby authorized to order a court martial of the officers of the navy of the United States, for the trial of the accused, who shall be tried by the said court.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all the ships and

* Letters of marque or privateers returning home from a cruise only, are not deemed to be legally chargeable with tonnage duty. But if they return from a foreign port, where they had gone on a commercial voyage, as well as for capturing on their voyage, enemies property, they are liable to the payment of tonnage duty, and all other demands, to which merchant vessels of the United States are subject.

vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and an act, entitled "An act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares, and merchandize, for a limited time," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, so far as they relate to ships and vessels having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, or sailing under the same, be, and they hereby are respectively repealed.

Parts of embargo and non-exportation laws repealed, so far as they relate to private armed vessels.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That two per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, shall be secured and paid over to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at the port or place in the United States, at which such captured or recaptured vessels may arrive; or to the consul or other public agent of the United States residing at the port or place, not within the United States, at which such captured or recaptured vessels may arrive. And the monies arising therefrom, shall be held and hereby is pledged by the government of the United States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain; and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter by law be provided.

Commissioners to the Collectors and consuls upon prize goods; and to what uses to be applied.

Approved June 26th, 1812, 1st ses. 12th Con.

An act in addition to the act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods.

Prizes made by
private armed
ships to be sold by
marshals of the
districts wherein
they are con-
demned.

Provided,

Marshals to pay
over the proceeds,
&c.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all prizes of vessels and property captured by private armed ships, commissioned under the authority of the United States, which may be condemned in any district or circuit court of the United States, shall be sold at public auction, by the marshal of the district, in which the same shall be condemned, within sixty days after the condemnation thereof, sufficient notice of the time and place, and conditions of sale being first given; on such day or days, on such terms of credit, and in such lots or proportions as may be designated by the owner or owners, or agent of the owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured the same: *Provided,* That the term of such credit shall not exceed ninety days; and the said marshal is hereby directed, to take and receive from the purchaser or purchasers of such prize vessel and property, the money therefor, or his, her, or their promissory notes with endorsers, to be approved by the owner or owners of the privateer, to the amount of the purchase, payable according to the terms thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That upon all duties, costs, and charges, being paid according to law, the said marshal shall, on demand, deliver and pay over to the owner or owners of the privateer, or to the agent of such owner or owners of the privateer, which may have captured such prize vessel and property, a just and equal proportion of the funds received on account of the sale thereof, and of the promissory notes directed to be taken as aforesaid, to which the said owner or owners may be entitled, according to the articles of agreement between the said owner or owners, and the officers and crew of the said

privateer; and a just and equal proportion of the proceeds of the sale as aforesaid, shall, on demand, be also paid over, by the said marshal, to the officers and crew of the said privateer, or to their agent or agents. And if there be no written agreement, it shall be the duty of the marshal to pay over, in manner as aforesaid, one moiety of the proceeds of the sale of such prize vessel and property, to the owner or owners, agent or agents of the owner or owners of the privateer, which may have captured the same; and the other moiety of the said proceeds to the agent or agents of the officers and crew of the said privateer, to be distributed according to law, or to any agreement by them made: *Provided*, the said officers and crew, or their agent or agents, shall have first refunded, to the owner or owners, or to the agent of the owner or owners of the privateer aforesaid, the full amount of advances which shall have been made by the owner or owners of the privateer, to the officers and crew thereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the selling prize property, and receiving and paying over the proceeds as aforesaid, the marshal shall be entitled to a commission of one per cent. and no more, first deducting all duties, costs, and charges, which may have accrued on said property: *Provided*, That on no case of condemnation and sale of any one prize vessel and cargo, shall the commissions of the marshal exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Commission to the marshals for this service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal, within fifteen days after any sale of prize property, to file in the office of the clerk of the district court, of the district wherein such sale may be made, a just and true account of the sales of such prize property, and of all duties and charges thereon, together with a statement thereto annexed of the promissory notes taken on account thereof,

Marshals to file accounts of sales, &c. &c. in the clerk's office.

Penalties for not
doing so.

which account shall be verified by the oath of the said marshal; and if the said marshal shall wilfully neglect, or refuse to file such account, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, for each omission or refusal as aforesaid, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person interested in such sale, and suing for the said penalty, on account of the party or parties interested in the prize vessel or property sold as aforesaid, in any court having cognizance thereof.

Captured vessels
before libels filed
may be removed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners of any private armed vessel or vessels, or their agent or agents, may, at any time before a libel shall be filed against any captured vessel or her cargo, remove the same from any port into which such prize vessel or property may be first brought, to any other port in the United States, to be designated at the time of the removal as aforesaid, subject to the same restrictions and complying with the same regulations with respect to the payment of duties, which are provided by law, in relation to other vessels arriving in port with cargoes subject to the payment of duties: *Provided*, That, before such removal, the said captured property, shall not have been attached at the suit of any adverse claimant, or a claim against the same have been interposed in behalf of the United States.

Proviso.

Approved Jan. 27, 1818, 2d ses. 12th Con.

An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

The two per cent
reserved, &c.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the two per centum reserved in the hands of the Collectors and consuls by the act of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled, "An

act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," shall be paid into the Treasury, under the like regulations provided for other public money, and shall constitute a fund for the purposes provided for by the seventeenth section of the beforementioned act.

The two per cent reserved in the hands of the collectors and consuls, to be paid into the Treasury, to constitute a fund, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and required to place on the pension list, under the like regulations, and restrictions, as are used in relation to the navy of the United States, any officer, seaman, or marine, who, on board of any private armed ship or vessel bearing a commission of letter of marque, shall have been wounded or otherwise disabled in any engagement with the enemy; allowing to the captain a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month; to lieutenants and sailing master a sum not exceeding twelve dollars each per month; to marine officer, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, master's mate, and prize master, a sum not exceeding ten dollars each per month; to all other officers a sum not exceeding eight dollars each per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; and to a seaman, or acting as a marine, the sum of six dollars per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; which several pensions shall be paid, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, out of the fund above provided, and from no other.

Secretary of the navy to place certain persons on the pension list, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, shall enter in his journal the name and rank of any officer, and the name of any seaman, who, during his cruize, shall have been wounded or disabled as aforesaid, describing the manner and extent, as far as practicable, of such wound or disability.

Commanding officers to enter the names, &c. of wounded persons in a journal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every Collector shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of the

Collectors to transmit a transcript, &c.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Collectors to
transmit a tran-
script of such
journals to the Se-
cretary of the
Navy, &c.

Navy, a transcript of such journals as may have been reported to him, so far as it gives a list of the officers and crew, and the description of wounds and disabilities, the better to enable the Secretary to decide on claims for pensions.

Approved Feb. 13th, 1813, 2d ses. 12th Con.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on all goods, wares, and merchandize captured from the enemy, and made good and lawful prize of war, by any private armed ship or vessel of the United States, having a commission for making captures upon the enemy, or letters of marque and reprisal, and brought into the United States, or their territories, there shall be allowed a deduction of thirty three and one third per cent. on the amount of duties at present imposed by law.

Approved 2d Aug. 1813, 1st ses. 13th Con.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bounty of twenty five dollars be paid to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, commissioned as letter of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured

Bounty to officers
and crews of pri-
vate armed vessels
for prisoners ta-
ken by them, and
brought into port.

and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them in any port of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid to such owners, officers, and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty for each prisoner, captured and delivered as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ^{Specific appropriation.} fifty thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

Approved August 2, 1813, 1st sess. 13th con.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to place on the pension list under the restrictions and regulations of the said act, any officer, seaman, or marine belonging to any private armed ship or vessel of the United States, bearing a commission of letter of marque, who shall have been wounded or otherwise disabled, in the line of their duty as officers, seamen, or marines of such private armed ship or vessel.

Construction to be put upon a former act regulating pensions, Sec. 3d.

Approved 2nd August 1813, 1st sess. 13th Con.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

Regulations concerning pensions to persons on board private armed vessels.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if any officer, seaman, or marine serving on board of any private armed ship or vessel bearing a commission of letter of marque, shall die, or shall have died since the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by reason of a wound received in the line of his duty, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be placed on the pension list by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall allow to such widow, child, or children, half the monthly pension to which the rank of the deceased would have entitled him for the highest rate of disability, under "An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships;" which allowance shall continue for the term of five years; but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term shall go to the child or children of the deceased: *Provided,* That the half pay shall cease on the death of such child or children. And the several pensions hereby directed shall be paid by direction of the Secretary of the Navy out of the fund provided by the seventeenth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," and from no other.

Proviso.

Widows and children of seamen serving in the public vessels of the U. States provided for.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any seaman or marine belonging to the navy of the United States, shall die, or if any officer, seaman, or marine belonging to the navy of the United States, shall have died since the eighteenth day of June, in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by reason of a wound received in the line of his duty, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, which allowance shall continue for the term of five years; but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term shall go to the child or children of the deceased: *Provided*, That such half pay shall cease on the death of such child or children. And the money required for this purpose shall be paid out of the navy pension fund under the direction of the commissioners of that fund.

March 4, 1814, 2d ses. 13th Con.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in lieu of the bounty now allowed by law, the sum of one hundred dollars be paid to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, commissioned as letters of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured and delivered to an agent authorized to receive him in any port of the United States, or of a power at war with Great Britain, or delivered at any station within the dominions of the King of Great Britain established for the exchange of prisoners of war, whereby such prisoner shall be actually placed and allowed by the government

The sum of 200 dollars to be paid out of the treasury to privateers men for each prisoner taken by them.

of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the account of prisoners to the credit of the United States. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to such owners, officers, and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agents, the aforesaid sum for each prisoner captured and delivered as aforesaid.

Specific appropriation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purposes aforesaid, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

March 19, 1814, 2nd ses. 13th Con.

An act providing for salvage in cases of recapture.

Salvage on recaptured property claimed by residents of the U. States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That when any vessel, other than a vessel of war or privateer, or when any goods which shall hereafter be taken as prize by any vessel, acting under authority from the government of the United States, shall appear to have before belonged to any person or persons, resident within or under the protection of the United States, and to have been taken by an enemy of the United States, or under authority, or pretence of authority from any prince, government or state, against which the United States have authorized, or shall authorize, defence or reprisals, such vessel or goods not having been condemned as prize, by competent authority, before the recapture thereof, the same shall be restored to the former owner or owners thereof, he or they paying for and in lieu of salvage, if retaken by a public vessel of the United States, one eighth part, and if retaken by a private armed vessel of

the United States, one sixth part of the true value of the vessel or goods so to be restored, allowing and excepting all imposts and public duties to which the same may be liable. And if the vessel so retaken, shall appear to have been set forth and armed as a vessel of war, before such capture or afterwards, and before the retaking thereof as aforesaid, the former owner or owners, on the restoration thereof, shall be adjudged to pay for and in lieu of salvage, one moiety of the true value of such vessel of war or privateer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when any vessel or goods, which shall hereafter be taken as prize, by any vessel acting under authority from the government of the United States, shall appear to have before belonged to the United States, and to have been taken by an enemy of the United States, or under authority or pretence of authority from any prince, government, or state, against which the United States have authorized, or shall authorize, defence or reprisals, such public vessel not having been condemned as prize, by competent authority, before the recapture thereof, the same shall be restored to the United States. And for and in lieu of salvage, there shall be paid from the treasury of the United States, pursuant to the final decree which shall be made in such case by any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction thereof, to the parties who shall be thereby entitled to receive the same, for the recapture as aforesaid, of an unarmed vessel, or any goods therein, one sixth part of the true value thereof, when made by a private vessel of the United States, and one twelfth part of such value when the recapture shall be made by a public armed vessel of the United States; and for the recapture as aforesaid of a public armed vessel, or any goods therein, one moiety of the true value thereof, when made by a private vessel of the United States, and one fourth part of such value,

Compensation for
recaptured prop-
erty claimed by
the U. States.

when such recapture shall be made by a public armed vessel of the United States.

Salvage on recaptured property claimed by alien friends.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any vessel or goods, which shall be taken as prize, as aforesaid, shall appear to have before belonged to any person or persons permanently resident within the territory, and under the protection of any foreign prince, government, or state, in amity with the United States, and to have been taken by an enemy of the United States, or by authority or pretence of authority, from any prince, government, or state, against which the United States have authorized, or shall authorize, defence or reprisals, then such vessel or goods shall be adjudged to be restored to the former owner, or owners thereof, he or they paying for and in lieu of salvage, such proportion of the true value of the vessel or goods so to be restored, as by the law or usage of such prince, government, or state, within whose territory such former owner or owners shall be so resident, shall be required, on the restoration of any vessel or goods of a citizen of the United States, under like circumstances of recapture, made by the authority of such foreign prince, government, or state; and where no such law or usage shall be known, the same salvage shall be allowed as is provided by the first section of this act: *Provided*, That no such vessel or goods shall be adjudged to be restored to such former owner or owners, in any case where the same shall have been, before the recapture thereof, condemned as prize by competent authority, nor in any case whereby the law or usage of the prince, government, or state, within whose territory such former owner or owners shall be resident as aforesaid, the vessel or goods of a citizen of the United States, under like circumstances of recapture, would not be restored to such citizen of the United States: *Provided also*, That nothing herein shall be construed to contravene

SLAVE TRADE.

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or alter the terms of restoration in cases of recapture, which are or shall be agreed on in any treaty between the United States and any foreign prince, government, or state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sums of money which may be paid for salvage, as aforesaid, when accruing to any public armed vessel, shall be divided to and among the commanders, officers and crew thereof, in such proportions as are or may be provided by law, respecting the distribution of prize money: and when accruing to any private armed vessel, shall be distributed to and among the owners and company concerned in such recapture according to their agreements, if any such there be; and in case there be no such agreement, then to and among such persons, and in such proportions, as the court having jurisdiction thereof shall appoint.

Distribution of salvage.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That such parts of any acts of Congress of the United States, as respect the salvage to be allowed in cases of recapture, shall be, and are hereby repealed, except as to cases of recapture made before the passing of this act.

Repeal of former laws.

March 3, 1800, 1st ses. 6th Con.

An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner, or any other person coming into, or residing within the same, shall, for himself or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, within any port or place of the

Prohibition of ship, &c. concerned in slave trade.

said United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves, to any foreign country; or for the purpose of procuring from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place, or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever, to be sold or disposed of, as slaves: and if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out, as aforesaid, for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail, so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, apparel, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district court for the district, where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized.

Forfeiture on persons aiding or abetting contrary to this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every person, so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing, or sending away, any ship or vessel, knowing, or intending, that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of him or her who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

In what cases owners of vessels shall give bond.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the owner, master, or factor of each and every foreign ship or vessel, clearing out for any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or suspected to be intended for the slave trade, and the suspicion being declared to the officer of the customs, by any citizen, on oath or affirmation, and such information being to the satisfaction of the said officer, shall first give bond with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country

or place, shall be taken on board the said ship or vessel, to be transported or sold as slaves, in any other foreign port or place whatever, within nine months thereafter.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board, receive or transport any such persons as above described in this act, for the purpose of selling them as slaves as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for each and every person so received on board, transported, or sold as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of the United States proper to try the same; the one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of such person or persons, who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

Forfeiture on contravening this act.

Approved 22d March, 1794, 1st ses. 3rd Con.

An act in addition to the act, entitled, "An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States, or other person residing within the United States, directly or indirectly to hold or have any right or property in any vessel employed or made use of in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country or place to another, and any right or property belonging as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and may be libelled and condemned for the use of the person who shall sue for the same; and such person, transgressing the prohibition aforesaid, shall

Penalty on citizens having an interest in vessel employed in the slave trade.

also forfeit and pay a sum of money, equal to double the value of the right of property in such vessel, which he held as aforesaid; and shall also forfeit a sum of money equal to double the value of the interest which he may have had in the slaves, which at any time may have been transported or carried in such vessel, after the passing of this act, and against the form thereof.

Penalty on citizens serving on board such vessels.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States, or other person residing therein, to serve on board any vessel of the United States employed or made use of in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country or place to another; and any such citizen or other person voluntarily serving as aforesaid, shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of the United States shall voluntarily serve on board of any foreign ship or vessel, which shall hereafter be employed in the slave trade, he shall on conviction thereof, be liable to and suffer the like forfeitures, pains, disabilities, and penalties as he would have incurred, had such ship or vessel been owned or employed, in whole or in part, by any person or persons residing within the United States.

Commissioned vessels authorized to seize vessels contravening this or the former act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any of the commissioned vessels of the United States, to seize and take any vessel employed in carrying on trade, business, or traffic, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this or the said act to which this is in addition; and such vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and guns, and the goods or effects, other than slaves, which shall be found on board shall be forfeited, and may be proceeded against in any of the district or circuit courts, and shall be condemned for the use of the officers and crew of the vessel making

the seizure, and be divided in the proportion directed in the case of prize. And all persons interested in such vessel, or in the enterprize or voyage in which such vessel shall be employed at the time such capture shall be precluded from all right or claim to the slaves found on board such vessel as aforesaid, and from all damages or retribution on account thereof: and it shall moreover be the duty of the commanders of such commissioned vessels, to apprehend and take into custody every person found on board of such vessel so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States in some one of the districts thereof, to be proceeded against in due course of law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have cognizance of all acts and offences against the prohibitions herein contained.

District and circuit courts to have jurisdiction of offences.

SEC. 6. *Provided nevertheless, And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the bringing into either of the United States, any person or persons, the importation of whom is, by the existing laws of such state, prohibited.

Construction of the act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures which shall hereafter be incurred under this, or the said act to which this is in addition, not otherwise disposed of, shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the informer, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, except where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

Distribution of penalties.

Approved 10th May 1800, 1st ses, 6th Con.

An act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Importation of
slaves into the U.
States forbidden.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United States or the territories thereof from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be holden to service or labor.

Forfeiture of ves-
sels fitted out for
the slave trade.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or any other person, shall, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight for himself, or themselves, or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, to be transported to any port or place whatsoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to be held, sold, or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor: and if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out for the purpose aforesaid, or shall be caused to sail so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district

courts, for the district where the said ship or vessel may be found or seized.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every person so building, fitting-out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away, any ship or vessel, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay twenty thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

Penalties for being engaged in such expeditions.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or any person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, take on board, receive or transport from any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or from any other foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in any ship or vessel, for the purpose of selling them in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, or shall be in any ways aiding or abetting therein such citizen or citizens, or person, shall severally forfeit and pay five thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect; and every such ship or vessel in which such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, shall have been taken on board, received, or transported as aforesaid, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects which shall be found on board the same, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts in the district where the

Forfeitures and penalties for importing slaves from Africa, &c.

Slaves imported
to remain subject
to regulations of
the States.

said ship or vessel may be found or seized, and neither the importer, nor any person or persons claiming from or under him, shall hold any right or title whatsoever to any negro, mulatto, or person of color, nor to the service or labor thereof, who may be imported or brought within the United States, or territories thereof, in violation of this law, but the same shall remain subject to any regulations not contravening the provisions of this act, which the legislatures of the several states or territories at any time hereafter may make, for disposing of any such negro, mulatto, or person of color.

Further penalties,
for bringing slaves
to the U. S.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or any other person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board any ship or vessel from any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or from any other foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to sell him, her, or them, for a slave, or slaves, or to be held to service or labor, and shall transport the same to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, and there sell such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so transported as aforesaid, for a slave, or to be held to service or labor, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall suffer imprisonment for not more than ten years nor less than five years, and be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars.

Penalties for buy-
ing slaves from
the neighboring
territories, &c.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, purchase or sell any negro, mulatto, or person

of color, for a slave, or to be held to service or labor, who shall have been imported, or brought from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, or from the dominions of any foreign state, immediately adjoining to the United States, into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven, knowing at the time of such purchase or sale, such negro, mulatto, or person of color, was so brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, as aforesaid, such purchaser and seller shall severally forfeit and pay for every negro, mulatto, or person of color, so purchased or sold as aforesaid, eight hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect: *Provided*, That the aforesaid forfeiture shall not extend to the seller or purchaser of any negro, mulatto, or person of color, who may be sold or disposed of in virtue of any regulation which may hereafter be made by any of the legislatures of the several states in that respect, in pursuance of this act, and the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall be found, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, in any river, port, bay, or harbor, or on the high seas, within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or hovering on the coast thereof, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, or with intent to land the same, in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, contrary to the prohibition of this act, every such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and may be seized, prosecuted, and condemn- Vessel may be seized, having slaves on board.

Naval force of the
United States
may be employed
for that purpose.

Equalities, &c.

Proviso.

ed, in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. And it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, should he deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States to be manned and employed to cruize on any part of the coast of the United States, or territories thereof, where he may judge attempts will be made to violate the provisions of this act, and to instruct and direct the commanders of armed vessels of the United States, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all such ships or vessels, and moreover, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found on the high seas, contravening the provisions of this act, to be proceeded against according to law, and the captain, master, or commander of every such ship or vessel, so found and seized as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be prosecuted before any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof; and being thereof convicted, shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years, and not exceeding four years: And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall make such seizure, take, or bring the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States, or revenue cutter thereof, and the same shall be distributed in like manner, as is provided by law, for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy: *Provided*, That the officers and men, to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of color, found on board of any ship or ves-

sed so by them seized, taken, or brought into port for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to such person or persons as shall be appointed by the respective states, to receive the same; and if no such person or persons shall be appointed by the respective states, they shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to the overseers of the poor of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be brought or found, and shall immediately transmit to the governor or chief magistrate of the state, an account of their proceedings, together with the number of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, and a descriptive list of the same, that he may give directions respecting such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no captain, master or commander of any ship or vessel, of less burthen than forty tons, shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, take on board and transport any negro, mulatto, or person of color, to any port or place whatsoever, for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same as a slave, or with intent that the same may be sold or disposed of to be held to service or labor, on penalty of forfeiting for every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so taken on board and transported, as aforesaid, the sum of eight hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to any person, or persons, who shall sue for, and prosecute the same to effect: *Provided however*, That nothing in this section shall extend to prohibit the taking on board or transporting on any river, or inland bay of the sea, within the jurisdiction of the United States, any negro, mulatto, or person of color (not imported contrary to the provisions of this act) in any vessel or species of craft whatever.

Slaves not to be transported in vessels under forty tons burthen, to be disposed of, &c.

Previous.

Vessels of larger burden than forty tons sailing coastwise, to have the names of the slaves for sale, inserted in their papers, &c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the captain, master, or commander of any ship or vessel of the burden of forty tons or more, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, sailing coastwise, from any port in the United States, to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the same, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose of transporting them to be sold or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, shall, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel, make out and subscribe duplicate manifest of every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, on board such ship or vessel, therein specifying the name and sex of each person, their age and stature, as near as may be, and the class to which they respectively belong, whether negro, mulatto, or person of color, with the name and place of residence of every owner or shipper of the same, and shall deliver such manifest to the Collector of the port, if there be one, otherwise to the Surveyor, before whom the captain, master, or commander, together with the owner or shipper, shall severally swear or affirm, to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the persons therein specified were not imported or brought into the United States, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and that under the laws of the state, they are held to service or labor; whereupon the said Collector or Surveyor shall certify the same on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said captain, master, or commander, with a permit, specifying thereon the number, names, and general description of such persons, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any ship or vessel, being laden and destined as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she may then be, without the captain, master, or commander having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests, of every negro, mulatto,

and person of color, on board such ship or vessel, as aforesaid, and without having previously delivered the same to the said Collector or surveyor, and obtained a permit, in manner as herein required, or shall previous to her arrival, at the port of her destination, take on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, other than those specified in the manifest, as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and may be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof; and the captain, master, or commander of every such ship or vessel, shall moreover forfeit for every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, so transported, or taken on board, contrary to the provisions of this act, the sum of one thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain, master, or commander of every ship or vessel, of the burthen of forty tons or more, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, sailing coastwise, and having on board, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, to sell or dispose of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, and arriving in any port within the jurisdiction of the United States, from any other port within the same, shall, previous to the unlading or putting on shore any of the persons aforesaid, or suffering them to go on shore, deliver to the Collector, if there be one, or if not, to the surveyor residing at the port of her arrival, the manifest certified by the Collector or surveyor of the port from whence she sailed, as is herein before directed, to the truth of which, before such officer, he shall swear or affirm, and if the Collector or surveyor shall be satisfied therewith, he shall thereupon grant

Manifests to be delivered to officers of the customs where such slaves carried coastwise are landed.

a permit for unlading or suffering such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to be put on shore; and if the captain, master, or commander of any such ship or vessel being laden as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest at the time and in the manner herein directed, or shall land or put on shore any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose aforesaid, before he shall have delivered his manifest as aforesaid, and obtained a permit for that purpose, every such captain, master, or commander, shall forfeit and pay ten thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

Approved March 2, 1807, 2d ses. 9th Con.

An act to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain states, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of April

Prohibited importation of persons of color subject to a fine of one thousand dollars.

next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import, or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States; which port or place shall be situated in any state which by law has prohibited or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of color, and if any captain or master aforesaid, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or

brought into any of the ports or places aforesaid; any of the persons whose admission or importation is prohibited, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of color aforesaid, brought or imported as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt, in any court of the United States; one half thereof to the use of the United States, the other half to any person or persons prosecuting for the penalty; and in any action instituted for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons sued may be held to special bail: *Provided always*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the admission of Indians.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel arriving in any of the said ports or places of the United States, and having on board any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope as aforesaid, shall be admitted to an entry. And if any such negro, mulatto, or other person of color, shall be landed from on board any ship or vessel, in any of the ports or places aforesaid, or on the coast of any state prohibiting the admission or importation, as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States, and one half of the nett proceeds of the sales on such forfeiture shall inure and be paid over to such person or persons on whose information the seizure on such forfeiture shall be made.

No vessels containing prohibited persons of color admitted to an entry.

Vessel, &c. to be forfeited, if any prohibited persons of color be landed therefrom.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Collectors and other officers of the customs, and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, in the several ports or places situated as aforesaid, to notice and be governed by the provisions of the laws now existing, of the several states prohibit-

Collectors and other officers to be governed by the laws of the U. States prohibiting persons of color.

ing the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, as aforesaid. And they are hereby enjoined vigilantly to carry into effect the said laws of said states, conformably to the provisions of this act, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved Feb. 28, 1803, 2d ses. 7th Con.

An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls.

For carrying into full effect the convention between the king of the French, and the United States of America, entered into for the purpose of defining and establishing the functions and privileges of their respective consuls and vice-consuls:

*Duty of consuls
and district judges
concerning
wrecks.*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That where in the seventh article of the said convention, it is agreed that when there shall be no consul, or vice-consul of the king of the French, to attend to the saving of the wreck of any French vessel stranded on the coasts of the United States, or that the residence of the said consul or vice-consul (he not being at the place of the wreck) shall be more distant from the said place than that of the competent judge of the country, the latter shall immediately proceed to perform the office therein prescribed; the district judge of the United States of the district in which the wreck shall happen, shall proceed therein, according to the tenor of the said article. And in such cases it shall be the duty of the officers of the customs within whose districts such wrecks shall happen, to give notice thereof, as soon as may be, to the said judge, and to aid and assist him to perform the duties herein assigned to him. The district judges of the

United States shall also, within their respective districts, be the competent judges, for the purposes expressed in the ninth article of the said convention, and it shall be incumbent on them to give aid to the consuls and vice-consuls of the king of the French, in arresting and securing deserters from vessels of the French nation according to the tenor of the said article. And where by any article of the said convention the consuls and vice-consuls of the king of the French, are entitled to the aid of the competent executive officers of the country, in the execution of any precept, the marshals of the United States, and their deputies, shall, within their respective districts, be the competent officers, and shall give their aid according to the tenor of the stipulations. Duty of marshals.

And whenever commitments to the jails of the country shall become necessary in pursuance of any stipulation of the said convention, they shall be to such jails within the respective districts as other commitments under the authority of the United States are by law made. Where commitments shall be made.

And for the direction of the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States in certain cases:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* Right of consuls and vice-consuls That they shall have right in the ports or places to which they are or may be severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations, which such captains, masters, crews, passengers, and merchants, as are citizens of the United States may respectively chuse to make there; and also such as any foreigner may chuse to make before them relative to the personal interest of any citizens of the United States; and the copies of the said acts duly authenticated by the said consuls or vice-consuls, under the seal of their consulates, respectively, shall receive faith in law, equally as their originals would in all courts in the United States. It shall be their duty, where the laws of the country permit, to

To take charge of personal estates of deceased persons, &c.

take possession of the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States, other than seamen belonging to any ship or vessel, who shall die within their consulate; leaving there no legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee by him appointed to take care of his effects, they shall inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants of the United States, or for want of them, of any others at their choice; shall collect the debts due to the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have there contracted; shall sell at auction after reasonable public notice such part of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, and at the expiration of one year from his disease, the residue; and the balance of the estate they shall transmit to the treasury of the United States, to be holden in trust for the legal claimants. But if at any time before such transmisson, the legal representative of the deceased shall appear and demand his effects in their hands, they shall deliver them up, being paid their fees, and shall cease their proceedings.

To collect debts, and transmit balance to the Treasury of the United States, if not called for by legal representatives.

Consuls to notify the death in a gazette published in the consulate.

For the information of the representative of the deceased, it shall be the duty of the consul or vice consul authorized to proceed as aforesaid in the settlement of his estate, immediately to notify his death in one of the gazettes published in the consulate, and also to the Secretary of State, that the same may be notified in the state to which the deceased shall belong; and he shall also, as soon as may be, transmit to the Secretary of State, an inventory of the effects of the deceased taken as before directed.

Duty as to stranded vessels.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said consuls and vice-consuls, in cases where ships or vessels of the United States, shall be stranded on the coasts of their consulates, respectively, shall, as far as the laws of the country will permit, take proper mea-

tures, as well for the purpose of saving the said ships or vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, as for storing and securing the effects and merchandize saved, and for taking an inventory or inventories thereof; and the merchandize and effects saved, with the inventory or inventories thereof, taken as aforesaid, shall, after deducting therefrom the expense, be delivered to the owner or owners: *Provided*, That no consul or vice-consul shall have authority to take possession of any such goods, wares, or merchandize, or other property, when the master, owner, or consignee thereof is present or capable of taking possession of the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall and ^{fees.} may be lawful for every consul and vice-consul of the United States, to take and receive the following fees of office for the services which he shall have performed:

For authenticating under the consular seal, every protest, declaration, deposition, or other act, which such captains, masters, mariners, seamen, passengers, merchants, or others, as are citizens of the United States may respectively chuse to make, the sum of two dollars.

For the taking into possession, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and paying, or transmitting as aforesaid, the balance due on the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States who shall die within the limits of his consulate five per centum on the gross amount of such estate.

For taking into possession and otherwise proceeding on any such estate which shall be delivered over to the legal representative before a final settlement of the same, as is herein before directed, two and an half per centum on such part delivered over as shall not be in money, and five per centum on the gross amount of the residue.

And it shall be the duty of the consuls and vice consuls of the United States, to give receipts for all fees ^{Consuls to receipt for them.}

which they shall receive by virtue of this act, expressing the particular services for which they are paid.

President authorized to grant a salary to consuls in Barbary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That in case it be found necessary for the interest of the United States, that a consul or consuls be appointed to reside on the coast of Barbary, the President be authorized to allow an annual salary, not exceeding two thousand dollars to each person so to be appointed: *Provided,* That such salary be not allowed to more than one consul for any one of the states on the said coast.

Consuls to give bond with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That every consul and vice consul shall, before they enter on the execution their trusts or if already in the execution of the same, within one year from the passing of this act, or if resident in Asia, within two years, give bond with such sureties as shall be approved by the Secretary of State, in a sum of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and also for truly accounting for all monies, goods and effects which may come into his possession by virtue of this act: and the said bond shall be lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Where to be lodged.

Provision for mariners left in foreign ports.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That to prevent the mariners and seamen, employed in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, in cases of shipwreck, sickness or captivity, from suffering in foreign ports, it shall be the duty of the consuls and vice-consuls respectively, from time to time to provide for them in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give, and not exceeding an allowance of twelve cents to a man per diem; and all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take

such mariners or seamen on board of their ships or vessels, at the request of the said consuls or vice-consuls respectively, and to transport them to the port, in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound free of costs or charges; but that the said mariners or seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels according to their several abilities: *Provided*, That no master or captain of any ship or vessel, shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burthen of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage: and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same on the request or order of the consul or vice-consul, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars for each mariner or seaman, so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States, by the said consul or vice-consul in his own name, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That where a ship or vessel belonging to citizens of the United States is sold in a foreign port or place, the master, unless the crew are liable by their contract or do consent to be discharged there, shall send them back to the state where they entered on board, or furnish them with means sufficient for their return, to be ascertained by the consul or vice-consul of the United States, having jurisdiction of the port or place. And in case of the masters refusal, the said consul or vice-consul may (if the laws of the land permit it,) cause his ship, goods, and person to be arrested and held until he shall comply with his duty herein.

Duty of masters of vessels respecting discharged seamen and of consuls neglecting it.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the specification of certain powers and duties, in this act, to be exercised or performed by the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States, shall not be construed to the exclusion of others resulting from the nature of their ap-

Powers defined.

pointments, or any treaty or convention under which they may act.

March 14, 1792, 1st ses. 2nd Con.

Note—The 7th and 8th sections of this act repealed by act 28th February, 1803.

An act supplementary to the "Act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Con-*

Masters of vessels to deliver lists to the Collectors of the ports whence they go from the U. States, of their ship's companies, containing descriptions of their persons, &c. certified copies to be delivered to the masters; fees to be paid for them.

gress assembled, That before a clearance be granted to any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the Collector of the customs, a list, containing the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his ship's company, to which list the oath or affirmation of the captian shall be annexed, that the said list contains the names of his crew, together with the places of their birth and residence, as far as he can ascertain them, and the said Collector, shall deliver him a certified copy thereof, for which the Collector shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents; and the said master shall moreover enter into bond with sufficient security in the sum of four hundred dollars, that he shall exhibit the aforesaid certified copy of the list to the first boarding officer, at the first port in the United States, at which he shall arrive on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein, to the said boarding officer, whose duty it shall be to examine the men with such list, and to report the same to the Collector, and it shall be the duty of the Collector at the said port of arrival,

Masters to enter into bonds,

For what conditioned.

rival, (where the same is different from the port from which the vessel originally sailed,) to transmit a copy of the list so reported to him, to the Collector of the port from which said vessel originally sailed: *Provided*, Provisions in favor of the captain. That the said bond shall not be forfeited on account of the said master not producing to the first boarding officer, as aforesaid, any of the persons contained in the said list, who may be discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent there residing, signified in writing, under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the Collector with the other persons composing the crew as aforesaid; nor on account of any such person dying or absconding, or being forcibly impressed into other service, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the Collector.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of a ship or vessel, belonging to citizens of the United States who shall sail from any port of the United States, after the first day of May next, on his arrival at a foreign port, to deposit his register, sea-letter, and Mediterranean passport, with the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, (if any there be at such port;) that in case of refusal or neglect of the said master or commander, to deposit the said papers as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the said consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, on such master or commander producing to him a clearance from the proper officer of the port, where his ship or vessel may be, to deliver to the said master or commander all of his said papers: Penalty for not doing it.

Provided, such master or commander shall have complied with the provisions contained in this act, and those of the act to which this is a supplement.

Acts to be done; upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid; and to pay to such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, for every seaman or mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months pay, over and above the wages which may then be due to such mariner or seaman, two thirds thereof to be paid by such consul, or commercial agent, to each seaman or mariner so discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen or mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance of American seamen who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port, and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the treasury every six months by the persons receiving the same.

Consuls, &c. to provide for destitute seamen &c. subsistence and passages to the United States, subject to the instructions of the Secretary of state.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, vice-commercial agents of the United States, from time to time to provide for the mariners and seamen of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts respectively, sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in the

most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of state shall give; and that all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take such mariners or seamen on board of their ships or vessels, at the request of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial-agents respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound, on such terms not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed between the said master and consul, or commercial agent. And the said mariners or seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels according to their several abilities; *Provided*, That no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burthen of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same on the request or order of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each mariner or seaman so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such consul or commercial agent, given under his hand and official seal, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such refusal in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh and eighth section of the act, entitled "An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," be and the same are hereby repealed; and that the secretary of state be authorised to reimburse the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents, such rea-

Commanders of vessels required to take such on board if not more than two to every hundred tons.

On terms not exceeding ten dollars each.

Demeanor, &c. to do duty if able.

Penalty on the refusal of the captain or master.

Seventh and eighth sections of the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls repealed.

sonable sums as they may heretofore have advanced for the relief of seamen, though the same should exceed the rate of twelve cents a man per diem.

Consuls, &c. may receive fifty cents for every certificate of discharge and two and a half per cent, on paying and receiving the wages of discharged seamen in foreign ports.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for every consul, vice-consul, commercial agent and vice-commercial agent of the United States, to take and receive for every certificate of discharge of any seaman or mariner in a foreign port fifty cents; and for commission on paying and receiving the amount of wages payable on the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, two and a half per centum.

Consuls, &c. giving false certificates subject to fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, shall falsely and knowingly certify, that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years,

If for false passports, &c. subject to fines.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, shall grant a passport or other paper certifying that any alien, knowing him or her to be such, is a citizen of the United States, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Powers of attorney, &c. executed in foreign countries to be verified by consuls, &c. who may receive fifty cents on each.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all powers of attorney executed after the thirtieth day of June next, in a foreign country for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon shall be verified by the certificate and seal of a consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, if any there be at the place where the same shall be executed, for which the person giving the certificate shall receive fifty cents.

Approved 28th February, 1803, 2d ses. 7th Con.

An act to repeal a part of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the ninth section of the act, entitled

Repeal of part of former act.

"An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and the further protection of American seamen," passed the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That all powers of attorney for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon, executed in a foreign country, since the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and three, according to the forms in use at the treasury of the United States prior to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be valid to all intents and purposes: any provisions in the aforesaid section hereby repealed to the contrary notwithstanding.*

Powers of attorney for the transfer of stock and receipt of interest in other respects formal, not to be affected by the want of consular certificates.

27th March 1904, 1st ses. 8th Con.

An act fixing the compensation of public ministers, and of consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall not allow to any minister plenipotentiary a greater sum than at the rate of nine thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any charge des affaires, a*

Limitation of salary to ministers plenipotentiary, &c. &c.

greater sum than at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to the secretary of any legation or embassy to any foreign country, or secretary of any minister plenipotentiary, a greater sum than at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any consul who shall be appointed to reside at Algiers, a greater sum than at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor to any other consul who shall be appointed to reside at any other of the states on the coast of Barbary, a greater sum than at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor shall there be appointed more than one consul for any one of the said states: *Provided*, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to allow to a minister plenipotentiary or charges des affaires, on going from the United States to any foreign country, an outfit, which shall in no case exceed one year's full salary of such minister or charge des affaires; but no consul shall be allowed an outfit, in any case whatever, any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provido.

Charge des affaires, secretaries of legations, &c., to be appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to entitle any charge des affaires, or secretary of any legation, or embassy to any foreign country, or secretary of any minister plenipotentiary, to the compensation herein before provided, they shall respectively be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but in the recess of the Senate the President is hereby authorized to make such appointments, which shall be submitted to the Senate at the next session thereafter, for their advice and consent; and no compensation shall be allowed to any charge des affaires, or any of the secretaries herein

before described, who shall not be appointed as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall Provide. be construed to authorize any appointment of a secretary to any charge des affairs, or to any consul residing on the Barbary coast, or to sanction any claim against the United States for expense incident to the same, any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where any Annual settlements to be made sum or sums of money shall be drawn from the treasury, under any law making appropriation for the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, the President shall be, and he hereby is authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually, with the accounting officers of the treasury, in the manner following, that is to say: By causing the same to be accounted for specially, in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may in his judgment be made public, and by making a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the consuls of the United States, residing on the Barbary coast, or either of them, to expend or to disburse, or pay, or cause to be paid for any purpose or on any pretence whatever, not authorized by law, to any one of the Barbary powers, or to the officers or subjects thereof, a greater sum than three thousand dollars in any one year, with intent to charge the United States with the same, without first obtaining a special approbation in writing, from the President of the United States for that purpose. And every such consul who shall after notice of this act, expend or disburse, or pay, or cause to be paid for any purpose, or on any pretence whatever, not authorized

by law, to any one of the Barbary powers, or to the officers or subjects thereof, a greater sum than three thousand dollars in any one year, or shall be aiding or assisting therein, without first obtaining the approbation of the President as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the treasury of the United States, a sum equal to one half of his yearly compensation; and shall moreover stand charged with, and be accountable for all monies so disbursed or paid, contrary to the provisions of this act.

No consul of the U. States, residing in the Barbary states to own, in whole or in part, a vessel or be concerned in trade.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of November next, no consul of the United States, residing on the Barbary coast, shall own in whole or in part any ship or vessel, to be concerned directly or indirectly in the exportation from, or importation to any of the states on the coast of Barbary, of any goods, wares or merchandize, on penalty, that every consul so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Consuls on the Barbary coast to make annual reports to Congress of disbursements and expenditures made on account of the U. States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the consuls residing on the Barbary coast to transmit to the secretary of the treasury annually, an account of all monies received, and of all disbursements or expenditures made by them respectively, for or on account of the United States, and the particular purpose to which the monies have been applied, and the vouchers to support the same; and the secretary of the treasury shall transmit to congress, within two months after the commencement of the first session thereof in every year, a statement of all the monies disbursed from the treasury of the United States, for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers during the preceeding year, therein noting as far as can be ascertained at the treasury, the sums received by the respective agents or consuls, and the purposes to which the same have been applied.

Secretary of the Treasury to transmit them to Congress.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, en- ^{Repealing clause}
titled "An act in addition to the law of the United
States concerning consuls and vice-consuls," approved
July sixth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety se-
ven, and the act, entitled "An act to ascertain the com-
pensation of public ministers," approved May the
tenth, one thousand eight hundred, be, and the same are
hereby repealed.

Approved 1st May, 1810, 2d ses. 11th Con.

*An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act supple-
mentary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls,
and for the further protection of American seamen."*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-
sembled*, That in all cases where distressed mariners
and seamen of the United States, have been transport-
ed from foreign ports where there was no consul, vice-
consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent
of the United States, to ports of the United States;
and in all cases where they shall hereafter be so trans-
ported, there shall be allowed to the master or owner
of each vessel, in which they shall or may have been
transported, such reasonable compensation, in addi-
tion to the allowance now fixed by law, as shall be
deemed equitable to the comptroller of the treasury.

Approved 28th February, 1811, 3d ses. 11th Con.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

An act to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to or trading with the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes.

Owning of vessels
to give bonds,
upon clearing
out, not to trade
with the enemy.

Penalty for so do-
ing.

Trade with the
enemy by land
interdicted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to clear out or depart from any port or place within the limits of the United States or territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, till the owner or owners, agent, factor, freighter, master or commander, shall have given bond, with sufficient security in the amount of such ship or vessel and cargo not to proceed to or trade with the enemies of the United States. And if any ship or vessel owned as aforesaid, shall depart from any port or place within the limits of the United States or territories thereof, for any foreign port or place without giving bond with security aforesaid, such ship or vessel, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States; and the owner or owners, freighter, factor or agent, master or commander, shall severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of such ship or vessel and cargo; and the said master or commander, if privy thereto, and being thereof convicted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or person inhabiting the same, shall transport or attempt to transport, over land or otherwise, in any waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or otherwise, naval or military stores, arms or the munitions of war, or any article of provisions, from any place of the United States, to any place in upper or lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New

Brunswick, the waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or the thing by which the said naval or military stores, arms, or munitions, of war or articles of provisions are transported or attempted to be transported, together with such naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war or provisions, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States and the person or persons aiding or privy to the same shall severally forfeit and pay to the use of the United States, a sum equal in value to the waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or thing by which the said naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, or articles of provisions, are transported, or are attempted to be transported; and shall moreover be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court: *Provi-* ^{Forfeitures and penalties.}

ded, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any transportation for the use or on account of the United States or to the supply of its troops or armed force.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Collectors of the several ports of the United States be, and the same are hereby authorized to seize and stop naval and military stores, arms, or the munitions of war, or any articles of provision, and ship or vessel, waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or thing by which any article prohibited as aforesaid is shipped or transported, or attempted to be shipped or transported, contrary to the provisions of this act. ^{Collectors authorized to seize naval or military stores, &c. &c.}

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no ship or vessel belonging to any citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of any state or kingdom in amity with the United States, except such as at the passage of this act shall belong to the citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of such state or kingdom, or which shall hereafter be built in the limits of a state or kingdom in amity with the United States, or purchased by a citi- ^{None but vessels belonging to citizens of the U. States, or inhabitants of countries in amity with them, to be admitted to entry.}

zen or citizens, subject or subjects of a state or kingdom in amity with the United States aforesaid, from a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted into any port or place of the United States, unless forced by stress of weather, or for necessary repairs, and any ship or vessel, belonging to a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of any state or kingdom in amity with the United States, as aforesaid, except such ships and vessels as are above excepted, which shall, from and after the first day of November next, enter, or attempt to enter any port or place aforesaid, the same, with her cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States.

Exceptions.

British packets, &c. &c. may enter till September.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any British packet or vessel with despatches destined for the United States, and which shall have departed from any port or place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or its dependencies, on or before the first day of September next, shall not be liable to be captured or condemned, but the same shall be permitted to enter and depart from any port or place in the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any cartel, or vessel with flag of truce.

Exemption.

Passports may be given for six months for British property.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to give at any time within six months after the passage of this act, passports for the safe transportation of any ship or other property belonging to British subjects, and which is now within the limits of the United States.

Penalties for taking licences to trade with British ports.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That every person being a citizen of the United States or residing therein, who shall receive, accept, or obtain a license from the government of Great Britain, or any officer thereof, for leave to carry any merchandize, or send any vessel into any port or place within the do-

minions of Great Britain, or to trade with any such port or place, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to twice the value of any such ship, merchandize, or articles of trade, and shall moreover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and to be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

July 6, 1812, 1st ses. 12th Con.

An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of Decem-

ber next, every master or commander of any ship or vessel bound from a port in the United States to any foreign port, or of any ship or vessel of the burthen of fifty tons or upwards, bound from a port in one state, to a port in any other than an adjoining state, shall, before he proceed on such voyage, make an agreement in writing or in print, with every seaman or mariner on board such ship or vessel (except such as shall be apprentice or servant to himself or owners) declaring the voyage or voyages, term or terms of time, for which such seamen or mariner shall be shipped. And if any master or commander of such ship or vessel shall carry out any seaman or mariner (except apprentices or servants as aforesaid) without such contract or agreement being first made and signed by the seamen and mariners, such master or commander shall pay to every such seaman or mariner the highest price or wages which shall have been given at the port

Masters and mariners in the merchant's service to execute a shipping agreement.

Masters failing so to do subject to penalty.

or place where such seaman or mariner shall have been shipped, for a similar voyage, within three months next before the time of such shipping: *Provided*, such seaman or mariner shall perform such voyage: or if not, then for such time as he shall continue to do duty on board such ship or vessel; and shall moreover forfeit twenty dollars for every such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States: and such seaman or mariner, not having signed such contract, shall not be bound by the regulations, nor subject to the penalties and forfeitures contained in this act.

Mariner failing
to perform the
agreement, what
penalty subjected
to.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That at the foot of every such contract, there shall be a memorandum in writing, of the day and the hour on which such seaman or mariner, who shall so ship and subscribe, shall render themselves on board, to begin the voyage agreed upon. And if any such seaman or mariner shall neglect to render himself on board the ship or vessel, for which he has shipped, at the time mentioned in such memorandum, and if the master, commander, or other officer of the ship or vessel, shall on the day on which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log book of such ship or vessel, of the name of such seaman or mariner, and shall in like manner note the time that he so neglected to render himself (after the time appointed); every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit for every hour which he shall so neglect to render himself, one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of his wages. And if any such seaman or mariner shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such ship or vessel, or having rendered himself on board, shall afterwards desert and escape, so that the ship or vessel proceed to sea without him, every such seaman or mariner shall forfeit and pay to the master, owner, or consignee of the said

ship or vessel, a sum equal to that which shall have been paid to him by advance at the time of signing the contract, over and besides the sum so advanced, both which sums shall be recoverable in any court, or before any justice or justices of any state, city, town or county within the United States, which, by the laws thereof, have cognizance of debts of equal value, against such seaman or mariner, or his surety or sureties, in case he shall have given surety to proceed the voyage.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the mate or first officer under the master, and a majority of the crew of any ship or vessel, bound on a voyage to any foreign port, shall, after the voyage is begun (and before the ship or vessel shall have left the land) discover that the said ship or vessel is too leaky, or is otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions or stores, to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be enquired into, the master or commander shall upon the request of the said mate (or other officer) and such majority, forthwith proceed to or stop at the nearest or most convenient port or place where such enquiry can be made, and shall there apply to the judge of the district court, if he shall there reside, or if not, to some justice of the peace of the city, town or place, taking with him two or more of the said crew who shall have made such request; and thereupon such judge or justice is hereby authorized and required to issue his precept directed to three persons in the neighborhood, the most skilful in maritime affairs that can be procured, requiring them to repair on board such ship or vessel, and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and to make report to him the said judge or justice, in writing under their hands, or the hands of two of them, whether in any, or in what respect the said ship or

Vessel leaky or unfit to perform her voyage, what proceedings shall be had for ascertaining the same.

vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, provisions, or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle or apparel, will be necessary; and upon such report the said judge or justice shall adjudge and determine, and shall endorse on the said report his judgment, whether the said ship or vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage; and if not, whether such repairs can be made or deficiencies supplied where the ship or vessel then lays, or whether it be necessary for the said ship or vessel to return to the port from whence she first sailed; to be there refitted; and the master and crew shall in all things conform to the said judgment; and the master or commander shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs of such view, report and judgment, to be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by the said judge or justice. . . But if the complaint of the said crew shall appear upon the said report and judgment, to have been without foundation, then the said master, or the owner or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall deduct the amount thereof, and of reasonable damages for the detention (to be ascertained by the said judge or justice) out of the wages growing due to the complaining seamen or marines. And if after such judgment, such ship or vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voyage, or after procuring such men, provisions, stores, repairs or alterations, as may be directed, the said seamen or marines, or either of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit by warrant under his hand and seal, every such seaman or mariner (who shall so refuse) to the common gaol of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he shall have paid double the sum advanced to him at the time of subscribing the contract for the voyage, together with such reasonable costs as shall be allowed by the said justice, and inserted in the said

Master, &c. to
pay costs.

warrant, and the surety or sureties of such seaman or mariner (in case he or they shall have given any) shall remain liable for such payment; nor shall any such seaman or mariner be discharged upon any writ of habeas corpus or otherwise, until such sum be paid by him or them, or his or their surety or sureties, for want of any form of commitment or other previous proceedings. *Provided*, That sufficient matter shall be made to appear, upon the return of such habeas corpus, and an examination then to be had, to detain him for the causes herein before assigned.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall harbor or secrete any seaman or mariner belonging to any ship or vessel, knowing them to belong thereto, every such person, on conviction thereof before any court in the city, town or country where he, she or they may reside, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every day which he, she or they, shall continue so to harbor or secrete such seaman or mariner, one half to the use of the person prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States; and no sum exceeding one dollar, shall be recoverable from any seaman or mariner by any one person, for any debt contracted during the time such seaman or mariner shall actually belong to any ship or vessel, until the voyage for which such seaman or mariner engaged shall be ended.

Penalty for harboring runaway seamen.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That if any seaman or mariner, who shall have subscribed such contract as is herein before described, shall absent himself from on board the ship or vessel in which he shall so have shipped, without leave of the master, or officer commanding on board; and the mate, or other officer having charge of the log-book, shall make an entry therein of the name of such seaman or mariner, on the day on which he shall so absent himself, and if such seaman or mariner shall return to his duty within

Mariner absenting himself from duty, penalty on, and how to be proceeded against.

forty-eight hours, such seaman or mariner shall forfeit three days pay for every day which he shall so absent himself, to be deducted out of his wages: but if any seaman or mariner shall absent himself for more than forty-eight hours at one time, he shall forfeit all the wages due to him, and all his goods and chattels which were on board the said ship or vessel, or in any store where they may have been lodged at the time of his desertion, to the use of the owners of the ship or vessel, and moreover shall be liable to pay to him or them all damages which he or they may sustain, by being obliged to hire other seamen or mariners in his or their place, and such damages shall be recovered with costs, in any court or before any justice or justices having jurisdiction of the recovery of debts to the value of ten dollars or upwards.

When and at
what port entitled
to demand his
wages.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to demand and receive from the master or commander of the ship or vessel to which they belong, one third part of the wages which shall be due to him at every port where such ship or vessel shall unlade and deliver her cargo before the voyage be ended, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract: and as soon as the voyage is ended, and the cargo or ballast be fully discharged at the last port of delivery, every seaman or mariner shall be entitled to the wages which shall be then due according to his contract: and if such wages shall not be paid within ten days after such discharge, or if any dispute shall arise between the master and seamen or mariners touching the said wages, it shall be lawful for the judge of the district where the said ship or vessel shall be, or in case his residence be more than three miles from the place, or of his absence from the place of his residence, then, for any judge or justice of the peace, to summon the master of such ship or vessel to appear before him, to shew cause why process should

How to recover
them if withheld.

SEAMEN.

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not issue against such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture and apparel, according to the course of admiralty-courts, to answer for the said wages: and if the master shall neglect to appear, or appearing, shall not shew that the wages are paid, or otherwise satisfied or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute shall not be forthwith settled, in such case the judge or justice shall certify to the clerk of the court of the district, that there is sufficient cause of complaint whereon to found admiralty-process, and thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue process against the said ship or vessel, and the suit shall be proceeded on in the said court, and final judgment be given according to the course of admiralty courts in such cases used; and in such suit all the seamen or mariners (having cause of complaint of the like kind against the same ship or vessel) shall be joined as complainants; and it shall be incumbent on the master or commander to produce the contract and log-book, if required, to ascertain any matters in dispute; otherwise the complainants shall be permitted to state the contents thereof, and the proof of the contrary shall lie on the master or commander; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any seaman or mariner from having or maintaining any action at common law for the recovery of his wages, or from immediate process out of any court having admiralty jurisdiction, wherever any ship or vessel may be found, in case she shall have left the port of delivery where her voyage ended, before payment of the wages, or in case she shall be about to proceed to sea before the end of the ten days next after the delivery of her cargo or ballast.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That if any seaman or mariner who shall have signed a contract to perform a voyage, shall at any port or place, desert, or shall absent himself from such ship or vessel, without leave of the master, or officer commanding in the

Mariner deserting at any port or place, how to be proceeded against and punished.

absence of the master, it shall be lawful for any justice of peace within the United States, (upon the complaint of the master,) to issue his warrant to apprehend such deserter, and bring him before such justice; and if it shall then appear by due proof that he has signed a contract within the intent and meaning of this act, and that the voyage agreed for is not finished, altered, or the contract otherwise dissolved, and that such seaman or mariner has deserted the ship or vessel, or absented himself without leave, the said justice shall commit him to the house of correction or common jail of the city, town, or place, there to remain until the said ship or vessel shall be ready to proceed on her voyage, or till the master shall require his discharge, and then to be delivered to the said master, he paying all the costs of such commitment and deducting the same out of the wages due to such seaman or mariner.

Every ship or vessel outward bound to be furnished with a medicine chest.

Penalty on the master for default.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That every ship or vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, of the burthen of one hundred and fifty tons or upwards, navigated by ten or more persons in the whole, and bound on a voyage without the limits of the United States, shall be provided with a chest of medicines, put up by some apothecary of known reputation, and accompanied by directions for administering the same; and the said medicines shall be examined by the same or some other apothecary, once at least in every year, and supplied with fresh medicines in the place of such as shall have been used or spoiled; and in default of having such medicine chest so provided, and kept fit for use, the master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall provide and pay for all such advice, medi-

See act 2d March, 1805.—The 8th section of the above act made to extend to vessels of seventy-five tons burthen and upwards, and navigated with six persons or more, and bound to the West Indies.

cine, or attendance of physicians, as any of the crew shall stand in need of in case of sickness at every port or place where the ship or vessel may touch or trade at during the voyage, without any deduction from the wages of such sick seaman or mariner.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That every ship or vessel belonging as aforesaid, bound on a voyage across the Atlantic ocean, shall, at the time of leaving the last port from whence she sails, have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted flesh meat, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship-bread, for every person on board such ship or vessel, over and besides such other provisions, stores, and live stock as shall by the master or passengers be put on board, and in like proportion for shorter or longer voyages; and in case the crew of any ship or vessel, which shall not have been so provided, shall be put upon short allowance in water, flesh, or bread, during the voyage, the master or owner of such ship or vessel shall pay to each of the crew, one day's wages beyond the wages agreed on, for every day they shall be so put to short allowance, to be recovered in the same manner as their stipulated wages.

Ships, &c. bound across the Atlantic what supply of provisions and water shall be laid in.

Penalty.

Approved July 20, 1790, 2d ses. 1st Com.

An act for the relief and protection of American seamen.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and hereby is authorized to appoint two or more agents; the one of whom shall reside in the kingdom of Great Britain, and the others at such foreign ports

Two agents to be appointed.

Their duties.

as the President of the United States shall direct. That the duty of the said agents shall be, under the direction of the President of the United States, to enquire into the situation of such American citizens or others, sailing, conformably to the law of nations, under the protection of the American flag, as have been, or may hereafter be impressed or detained by any foreign power; to endeavor, by all legal means, to obtain the release of such American citizens or others as aforesaid; and to render an account of all impressments and detentions whatever, from American vessels to the executive of the United States.

Additional agents may be appointed during the recess of the senate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if it should be expedient to employ an additional agent or agents, for the purposes authorized by this law, during the recess of the senate, the President alone be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint such agent or agents.

Appropriation:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to draw, annually, out of the treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by him, in such proportions as he shall direct, to the payment of the compensation of the said agents, for their services, and the incidental expenses attending the performance of the duties imposed on them by this act.

Collectors to grant certificates of citizenship.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every district shall keep a book or books in which, at the request of any seaman, being a citizen of the United States of America, and producing proof of his citizenship, authenticated in the manner herein after directed, he shall enter the name of such seaman, and shall deliver to him a certificate, in the following form, that is to say: "I. A. B. collector of the district of D.

1st, 2d, and 3d. sections continued by act 2d March 1799, for one year.

do hereby certify, that E. F. an American seaman aged years, or thereabouts, of the height of feet inches, [describing the said seaman as particularly as may be] has, this day, produced to me proof in the manner directed in the act entitled, "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen;" and, pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that the said E. F. is a citizen of the United States of America: in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this day of ". And it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, to file and preserve the proofs of citizenship produced, as aforesaid: and for each certificate delivered, as aforesaid, the said collectors shall be entitled to receive, from the seaman applying for the same, the sum of twenty five cents.

SEC. 5. And, in order that full and speedy information may be obtained of the seizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any seaman employed on board any ship or vessel of the United States, *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, and hereby is declared to be the duty of the master of every ship or vessel of the United States, any of the crew whereof shall have been impressed or detained by any foreign power, at the first port at which such ship or vessel shall arrive, if such impressment or detention happened on the high seas, or if the same happened within any foreign port, then in the port in which the same happened, immediately to make a protest, stating the manner of such impressment or detention, by whom made, together with the name and place of residence of the person impressed or detained; distinguishing also, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation he belonged. And it shall be the duty of such master, to transmit by post, or otherwise, every such protest made in a foreign country, to the nearest consul or agent, or to the minister of the United States resident in such country, if any such there be; preserving a duplicate

In case of the impressment or detention of seamen. Master of the ship to make a protest &c.

of such protest, to be by him sent immediately after his arrival within the United States, to the secretary of state, together with information, to whom the original protest was transmitted: and in case such protest shall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no consul, agent or minister of the United States resides, the same shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be transmitted by such master, by post or otherwise, to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of state
and Secretary of
the treasury, to
transmit this act.

Master of ship to
make oath before
admission to an
entry.

Penalty on master
of ships violating
this act.

Collectors to send
a list, &c. to the
secretary of state
every three
months.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a copy of this law be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of the ministers and consuls of the United States, resident in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the treasury, to the several Collectors of the districts of the United States, whose duty it is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the provisions of this law, to all masters of ships and vessels of the United States entering, or clearing at their several offices. And the master of every such ship or vessel shall, before he is admitted to an entry, by any such collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ship or vessel under his command have been impressed or detained, in the course of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act: and every such master, as shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make the declarations herein required, or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of every such Collector, to prosecute for any forfeiture that may be incurred under this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every port of entry in the United States shall send a list of the seamen registered under this act, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, together with an account of such impressments or detentions,

as shall appear, by the protest of the masters, to have taken place.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the first, ^{Limitations of parts of the act.} second and third sections of this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress thereafter, and no longer.

Approved 28th May, 1796, 1st ses. 4th Con.

An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of September next, the master or owner of every ship or vessel of the United States, arriving from a foreign port into any port of the United States, shall, before such ship or vessel shall be admitted to an entry, render to the collector a true account of the number of seamen, that shall have been employed on board such vessel since she was last entered at any port in the United States, and shall pay to the said collector, at the rate of twenty cents per month for every seaman so employed; which sum he is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seamen.

Twenty cents per month to be deducted from the wages of seamen coming from a foreign voyage in a vessel of the U. States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of September next, no collector shall grant to any ship or vessel whose enrolment or license for carrying on the coasting trade has expired, a new enrolment or license before the master of such ship or vessel shall first render a true account to the collector, of the number of seamen, and the time they have severally been employed on board such ship

The same with respect to the coasting trade.

The above tax is to be collected from masters of vessels, mariners, and free mulattoes and Negroes; but not from slaves or apprentices.

or vessel, during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and pay to such collector twenty cents per month for every month such seamen have been severally employed, as aforesaid; which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seamen. And if any such master shall render a false account of the number of men, and the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Penalty on the master rendering a false account of the same.

Collectors to make returns of the sums received, which shall be expended in relieving sick and disabled seamen.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several Collectors to make a quarterly return of the sums collected by them, respectively, by virtue of this act, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, out of the same, to provide for the temporary relief and maintenance of sick or disabled seamen, in the hospitals or other proper institutions now established in the several ports of the United States, or, in ports where no such institutions exist, then in such other manner as he shall direct: *Provided*, That the monies collected in any one district, shall be expended within the same.

Monies unexpended, and donations to be invested in stock.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any surplus shall remain of the monies to be collected by virtue of this act, after defraying the expense of such temporary relief and support, that the same, together with such private donations as may be made for that purpose (which the President is hereby authorized to receive) shall be invested in the stock of the United States, under the direction of the President; and when, in his opinion, a sufficient fund shall be accumulated, he is hereby authorized to purchase or receive cessions or donations of ground or buildings, in the name of the United States, and to cause buildings, when necessary, to be erected as hospitals for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen.

Provision for building marine hospitals.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to nominate and appoint, in such ports of the United States, as he may think proper, one or more persons, to be called directors of the marine hospital of the United States, whose duty it shall be to direct the expenditure of the fund assigned for their respective ports, according to the third section of this act; to provide for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, under such general instructions as shall be given by the President of the United States, for that purpose, and also subject to the like general instructions, to direct and govern such hospitals as the President may direct to be built in the respective ports: and that the said directors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President, who is authorized to fill up all vacancies that may be occasioned by the death or removal of any of the persons so to be appointed. And the said directors shall render an account of the monies received and expended by them, once in every quarter of a year, to the Secretary of the Treasury, or such other person as the President shall direct; but no other allowance or compensation shall be made to the said directors, except the payment of such expenses as they may incur in the actual discharge of the duties required by this act.

Directors of the
marine hospitals
to be appointed.

Their duties.

Approved 16th July, 1798, 2d ses. 5th Con.

An act in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Manner of expending monies collected.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States shall be and he hereby is authorized to direct the expenditure of any monies which have been or shall be collected by virtue of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," to be made within the state wherein the same shall have been collected, or within the state next adjoining thereto, excepting what may be collected in the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Secretary of the Navy to deduct a certain sum from the pay of the navy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy shall be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to deduct, after the first day of September next, from the pay thereafter to become due, of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy of the United States, at the rate of twenty cents per month, for every such officer, seaman and marine, and to pay the same quarter annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be applied to the same purposes as the money collected by virtue of the abovementioned act is appropriated.

Officers, seamen and marines of the navy entitled to the benefits of the act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, seamen and marines of the navy of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the same benefits and advantages as by the act abovementioned are provided for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen of the merchant vessels of the United States.

2d March, 1799, 3d ses. 5th Con,

An act to revive and continue in force certain parts of the "Act for the relief and protection of American seamen," and to amend the same.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the first, second, and third sections of the act, entitled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen," shall be and hereby are revived and continued in force for one year. Parts of the act revived.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State shall be and he hereby is required to lay before Congress, within ten days after the commencement of each ordinary session, an annual statement, containing an abstract of all the returns made to him, by the Collectors of the different ports, pursuant to the said act, and of the communications received by him, from the agents employed by virtue of the same, in foreign countries. Duty of Secretary of State.

Approved 2d March, 1799, 3d ses. 5th Con.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the monies heretofore collected in pursuance of the several acts, "for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," and at present unexpended, together with the monies hereafter to be collected, by authority of the before mentioned acts, shall constitute a general fund, which the President of the United States shall use and employ as circumstances shall require for the benefit and convenience of sick and Fund provided for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Sum appropriated
for an hospital in
Massachusetts.

disabled American seamen: *Provided*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of an hospital in the district of Massachusetts.

President may
cause accommoda-
tions, &c. to be
provided for the
relief of the U.
States' seamen at
New Orleans with
the consent of the
local government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause such measures to be taken as, in his opinion, may be expedient for providing convenient accommodations, medical assistance, necessary attendance, and supplies for the relief of sick or disabled seamen of the United States, who may be at or near the port of New Orleans, in case the same can be done with the assent of the government having jurisdiction over the port; and for this purpose, to establish such regulations, and to authorize the employment of such persons as he may judge proper; and that for defraying the expense thereof, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be paid out of any monies arising from the said fund not otherwise appropriated.

Masters of boats,
rafts, &c. going to
New Orleans,
down the Missis-
sippi, to make re-
ports of the num-
ber of hands, &c.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the master of every boat, raft or flat, belonging to any citizen of the United States which shall go down the Mississippi with intention to proceed to New Orleans, shall, on his arrival at Fort Adams, render to the Collector or naval officer thereof, a true account of the number of persons employed on board such boat, raft, or flat, and the time that each person has been so employed, and shall pay to the said Collector or naval officer, at the rate of twenty cents per month, for every person so employed, which sum, he is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such person: and the said Collector or naval officer shall not give a clearance for such boat, raft or flat, to proceed on her voyage to

The office at Fort Adams abolished.—See act 15th February, 1807.

New Orleans, until an account be rendered to him of the number of persons employed on board such boat, raft, or flat, and the money paid to him by the master or owner thereof: and if any such master shall render a false account of the number of persons, and the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make a part of, the said general fund for the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That all persons employed in navigating any such boat, raft, or flat, shall be considered as seamen of the United States, and entitled to the relief extended by law to sick and disabled seamen.

Penalty for rendering a false account.

Persons navigating such boats to be considered as seamen of the U. States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is, hereby authorized to nominate and appoint for the port of New Orleans, a fit person to be director of the marine hospital of the United States, whose duties shall be in all instances the same as the directors of the marine hospital of the United States, as directed and required by the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen."

President may appoint a director of the marine hospital at New Orleans.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every director of the marine hospitals within the United States, shall, if it can with convenience be done, admit into the hospital of which he is director, sick foreign seamen, on the application of the master or commander of any foreign vessel to which such sick seamen may belong; and each seaman so admitted shall be subject to a charge of seventy-five cents per day for each day he may remain in the hospital, the payment of which the master or commander of such foreign vessel shall make to the Collector of the district in which such hospital is situated: and the Collector shall not grant a clearance to any foreign vessel, until the money due from such master or commander, in manner and form aforesaid, shall be paid; and the director

Sick foreign seamen may be admitted in certain cases into the hospital, subject to a charge for every day they shall remain therein.

Clearance not to be given by the Collector until the money due from the master shall be paid.

Does against foreign seamen to be made out by the director of the hospital.

of each hospital is hereby directed, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to make out the accounts against each foreign seaman that may be placed in the hospital, under his direction, and render the same to the Collector.

Collectors may pay the money collected into the treasury of the U. States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Collectors shall pay the money collected, by virtue of this and the act to which this is an amendment, into the treasury of the United States, and be accountable therefor, and receive the same commission thereon, as for other money by them collected.

Allowed a commission.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every director of the marine hospital shall be accountable at the treasury of the United States for the money by them received in the same manner as other receivers of public money, and for the sums by them expended shall be allowed a commission at the rate of one per cent.

Approved 3d May, 1802, 1st ses. 7th Con.

An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in merchants's service."

Regulations of the 8th sec. of the act referred to, so far as that section relates to a medicine chest for a vessel of 100 tons extended to smaller vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the provisions, regulations, and penalties which are contained in the eighth section of the act, entitled, "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service," so far as relates to a chest of medicines to be provided for vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen; and upwards, shall be extended to all merchant vessels of the burthen of seventy-five tons, or upwards, navigated with six persons or more, in the whole, and bound from the United States to any port or ports in the West Indies.

Approved 2d March, 1805, 2d ses. 8th Con.

An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States.

After the war citizens of the United States only to be employed in the public or private service of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid, any naturalized citizen of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, if to be employed on board such vessel, or to a Collector of the customs, a certified copy of the act by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization and the time thereof.

Naturalized citizens how they may be employed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the United States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the Collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out, and, if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the Collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said Collector, before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid, to the captain, master, or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him

Lists of the crew to be furnished and certified previously to the sailing of vessels on foreign voyages.

for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Supplemental directions may be given by the President with respect to the seamen employed in the United States.

Provided:

Seamen or seafaring persons only admitted as passengers in American vessels upon certain conditions.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized from time to time to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or Collectors aforesaid: *Provided*, that nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Interference of consuls and commercial agents admissible in certain cases.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States) to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation, and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or

commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations, to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship, of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or Collector.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any commander of a public vessel of the United States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Penalty for admitting persons not qualified according to this act into the service of the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or received in any one voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such seaman or person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the Collector for the district to which the vessel may belong: and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, with costs of suit by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Or that of their citizens.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States, whilst in a foreign port or place,

Foreign seamen may be employed in American vessels in foreign ports. Conditions.

from receiving any American seaman in conformity to law, or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel, by employing American seamen, or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Provisions of this act not to be extended to the citizens of subjects of nations which have not adopted its principles.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment as seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States, have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States, who have not become a citizen or subject of such nation.

Not to be a bar to any treaty.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Residence of five years in the United States necessary to qualify a person to become a citizen.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid have resided within the United States, without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States.

Penalty for forging certificates of citizenship or protection.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act; or shall pass, utter, or use as true, any false, forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person

for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three, or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within three years from the time of the forfeiture.

Approved 3d March, 1813, 2d ses. 12th Con.

An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or the territories thereof, who shall obtain or use either directly or indirectly, a license, pass, or other instrument granted by the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any officer or agent thereof, for the protection of any ship, vessel, or merchandize on the high seas or elsewhere, or for the admission of any ship, vessel, or merchandize into any port or place whatever; and any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall be either directly or indirectly concerned or assisting in obtaining, using, granting, or selling any such license, pass or instrument, shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to twice the value of any

Penalty for using
or disposing of
British license.

BRITISH LICENSES.

such ship, vessel, and merchandize, and shall moreover be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand nor less than one thousand dollars; and any ship, vessel, or merchandize, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of the territories thereof, which shall, five days after the promulgation of this act in the nearest port, be found in the waters or within the jurisdiction of the United States, having or using a license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and produce or procure evidence of the fact; the duties, if any, which may be payable on the importation of such merchandize, being previously paid or deducted from the proceeds of such forfeiture; *Provided however*, That the claim of any such person or persons, as derived from this act, shall not be admitted to bar, defeat, or affect any forfeiture accrued to the United States, or to any other person, which shall have been incurred by reason of an infraction of any other law of the United States.

Provide.

Vessels sailing
with such licenses
to be considered
and treated as
British.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any ship or vessel of the United States sailing under, or found on the high seas using a license, pass, or instrument, as described in the preceding section of this act, shall be considered and held as sailing under the flag of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it shall be lawful for the commanders of the public and private armed ships and vessels of the United States and the territories thereof, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States or their territories, on the high seas or elsewhere, which there may be reasonable ground to suspect is sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid; and if

upon examination it shall appear that such a ship or vessel is sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass, or other instrument, it shall be the duty of such commanders, and of each of them, to seize every such ship or vessel, and send the same to any port in the United States or the territories thereof; and every such ship or vessel, so found sailing under the protection of, or using any such license, pass, or other instrument as aforesaid, shall, upon due proof thereof, before any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction, be condemned, together with the cargo, and be forfeited to the sole use of the officers and crew of such public or private armed ship or vessel; and all forfeitures which shall accrue and be recovered in pursuance of this section, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the existing laws, in cases of prizes made from the enemy: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act, shall be so construed as to prevent the acceptance or use of a passport or any other paper authorized by the government of the United States, or the acceptance or use of a passport granted by the commander of any ship of war of the enemy to any ship or vessel of the United States, which may have been captured and given up for the purpose of carrying persons captured by the enemy to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every ship or vessel belonging wholly, or in part, to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, which shall depart or clear out from any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, after the promulgation of this act at such port or place, shall be subject to the operation of the same; and that every ship or vessel owned as aforesaid, if the same be in any part of Europe, of the Mediterranean, or the Western coast of Africa, or between the same and the United States, at the passage of this act, after the first

Vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States sailing after the promulgation of this act and arriving in the United States from certain latitudes, to be subject to the operations of this act.

Payees:

day of November next; and if at any port or place to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, or between the same and the United States, after the first day of January next; and if in either case such vessel arrive in the United States previous to the said periods respectively, then, after her arrival, shall, in manner be subject to the operation of this act: *Provided*, That if any such ship or vessel be, in either of the foregoing cases, delayed by stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, from returning to the United States within the periods above stated, the same shall not be subject to the operation of this act, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed after a knowledge thereof, for her return to the United States: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to arrest or stay any prosecution or judicial proceeding now pending in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, instituted against any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, for using, or against any ship or vessel belonging wholly or in part to any citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, for sailing under the protection of a license or pass granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any person or persons acting under the authority of the same.

Approved Aug. 2, 1813, 1st ses. 13th Con.

An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

Rates of foreign
coins established

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of July next, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal ten-

der for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz. the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains, and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and ten cents, for each crown, the actual weight whereof, shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. But no foreign coin that may have been, or shall be issued subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, shall be a tender, as aforesaid, until samples thereof shall have been found, by assay, at the mint of the United States, to be conformable to the respective standards required, and proclamation thereof shall have been made by the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* When all coins except Spanish dollars shall cease to be a tender. That at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver, agreeably to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence at the mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States,) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

Other foreign
coins to be coined
over anew.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all foreign gold and silver coins, (except Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time, when the coining of gold and silver coins shall begin at the mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being issued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

After 1st of July,
1793, 55th sec. of a
certain act rating
foreign coin re-
pealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July next, the fifty fifth section of the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States," which ascertains the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Assay of coins
when to com-
mence.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the assay, provided to be made by the act, entitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved 9th Feb. 1793, 2d ses. 2d Con.

The second section of this act suspended for three years from 2d May, 1802.—See act 30th April, 1802.

The first section of this act repealed, and the operation of the second suspended, for the term of three years.—See act 10th April, 1806.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act, entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby suspended, for and during the space of three years from and after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, during which time the said gold and silver coins shall be and continue a legal tender, as is provided in and by the first section of the act aforesaid; and that the same coins shall thereafter cease to be such tender.

Approved 1st February, 1798, 2d ses. 5th Con.

An act to suspend, in part, the act entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled, "An act for regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes," as is contained within the second section thereof, be, and the same hereby is suspended, for and during the space of three years, from and after the end of the present session of Congress.

Part of the act
for regulating
foreign coins
suspended for
three years.

Approved 30th April, 1802, 1st ses. 7th Con.

An act regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States.

Foreign gold and silver coins to be current in the U. States at the following rates.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, foreign gold and silver shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz:

Coins and rates.

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents, for every twenty seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall

Coins and rates.

not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents, for each crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause assays of the foreign gold and silver coins made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling them to make such alterations in this act as may become requisite, from the real standard value of such foreign coins. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause assays of the foreign gold and silver coins of the description made current by this act, which shall issue subsequently to the passage of this act, and shall cir-

Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the foreign coins, &c. to be had at the mint, &c. and to make report of the result to Congress.

culate in the United States, at the mint aforesaid, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress, for the purpose of enabling Congress to make such coins current, if they shall deem the same to be proper, at their real standard value.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes," passed the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, be, and the same hereby is repealed. And the operation of the second section of the same act, shall be, and is hereby suspended for, and during the space of, three years from the passage of this act.

Part of a former section repealed

Operation of the other section suspended.

10th April, 1806, 1st sess. 9th Con.

An act to prevent the issuing of sea letters except to certain vessels."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the thirtieth of June next, no sea letter or other document certifying or proving any ship or vessel to be the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be issued except to ships or vessels duly registered, or enrolled and licensed as ships or vessels of the United States, or to vessels which at that time shall be wholly owned by citizens of the United States, and furnished with or intitled to sea letters or other custom house documents, any law or laws heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided nevertheless*, That no sea letter shall be issued to any vessel which shall not at this time be furnished or entitled to a sea letter, unless such vessel shall return to some port or place in the

To what vessels sea letters, &c. &c. may be granted.

Providing.

SEA LETTERS.

United States or territories thereof, on or before the said thirtieth day of June next: *Provided nevertheless*, That no sea letter or other document, certifying or proving any ship or vessel to be the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be issued to any vessel now abroad, which shall not at this time be furnished or entitled to a sea letter, unless such vessel shall arrive at some port or place in the United States, or territories thereof, on or before the said thirtieth day of June next; and provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to operate against any such vessel or vessels that now are, or may be, prior to the said thirtieth June detained abroad by the authority of any foreign power.

Approved 26th March, 1810, 2d ses. 11th Con.

The treasury have directed that no sea letter shall be issued to any ship or vessel, which being owned by naturalized citizens, residing abroad, are precluded from registers, under this 1st section of the act of 27th March, 1814.—See page 402.

Date	Time	Place	Remarks
1901	10/1	10/1	10/1
1902	10/2	10/2	10/2
1903	10/3	10/3	10/3
1904	10/4	10/4	10/4
1905	10/5	10/5	10/5
1906	10/6	10/6	10/6
1907	10/7	10/7	10/7
1908	10/8	10/8	10/8
1909	10/9	10/9	10/9
1910	10/10	10/10	10/10
1911	10/11	10/11	10/11
1912	10/12	10/12	10/12
1913	10/13	10/13	10/13
1914	10/14	10/14	10/14
1915	10/15	10/15	10/15
1916	10/16	10/16	10/16
1917	10/17	10/17	10/17
1918	10/18	10/18	10/18
1919	10/19	10/19	10/19
1920	10/20	10/20	10/20
1921	10/21	10/21	10/21
1922	10/22	10/22	10/22
1923	10/23	10/23	10/23
1924	10/24	10/24	10/24
1925	10/25	10/25	10/25
1926	10/26	10/26	10/26
1927	10/27	10/27	10/27
1928	10/28	10/28	10/28
1929	10/29	10/29	10/29
1930	10/30	10/30	10/30
1931	10/31	10/31	10/31

APPENDIX.

RATES OF DUTIES.

AN act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States. 4th July, 1789.
1st Sess. 1st Con.

Repealed by act 10th August, 1790, vol. 1, p. 247.

An act to regulate the collection of the duties, imposed by law, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States. 31st July, 1789.
1st Sess. 1st Con.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

REGISTERING.

An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes. 1st Sept. 1789.
1st Sess. 1st Con.

Repealed by act 31st December, 1792.

COLLECTION LAW.

An act to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into the United States," and for other purposes. 6th Sept. 1789.
1st Sess. 1st Con.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

An act to explain and amend an act, entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes. 29th Sept. 1789,
1st Sess. 1st Con.

Repealed by acts 31st December, 1792, & 2d March, 1799.

NATURALIZATION.

20th March, 1790, An act to establish an uniform rule of naturaliza-
2d Sen. 1st Con. tion.

Repealed by act 29th January, 1795.

COLLECTION LAW.

2d April, 1790, An act to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly
2d Sen. 1st Con. inspected according to the laws of the United States.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

10th April, 1790, An act further to suspend part of an act, entitled,
2d Sen. 1st Con. "An act to regulate the collection of the duties im-
posed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels,
and on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported
into the United States," and to amend the said act.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

REMISSIONS.

30th May, 1790, An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the for-
2d Sen. 1st Con. feitures and penalties accruing under the revenue
laws, in certain cases therein mentioned.

*Limited to end of next session Con.—Continued to end next
session Con. by act 3d March, 1791.—Continued for
two years by act 30th May, 1796.—Superseded by act
3d March, 1797.*

COLLECTION LAW.

4th Aug. 1790, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of
2d Sen. 1st Con. the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and
merchandize, imported into the United States, and
on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

*Repealed after 30th June, 1790, by act 2d March,
1799.*

7th Jan. 1791, An act to provide for unlading of ships or vessels, in
2d Sen. 1st Con. cases of obstructions by ice.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

APPENDIX.

iii

An act relative to the rix-dollar of Denmark.

2d March, 1791,
2d Ses. 1st Cong.

This act repealed so much of the act of the 4th August, 1790, as related to the rix-dollar of Denmark—Repealed, see act 2d March, 1799.

An act making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and to prolong the term for the payment of the duties on wine.

3d March, 1793,
3d Ses. 1st Cong.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

An act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

8th March, 1793,
1st Ses. 2d Cong.

This act includes several provisions of the Collection law which have been repealed by the act 2d March, 1799.

FISHERIES.

An act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein.

16th Feb. 1793,
1st Ses. 2d Cong.

Limited to 7 years. By act 12th May, 1800, the above act was continued for ten years from 3d March, 1800—thence to end next Ses. Con. ensuing. Repealed 3d March, 1807.

COMPENSATIONS.

An act relative to the compensation to certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage.

8th May, 1793,
1st Ses. 2d Cong.

Repealed 2d March, 1799.

COLLECTION LAW.

An act for repealing the several impost laws of the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed.

27th Feb. 1793,
2d Ses. 2d Cong.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels

2d March, 1793,
2d Ses. 2d Cong.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

4th June, 1794,
1st Sess. 3d Cong.

An act for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain cases, and for other purposes. *Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.*

8th June, 1794,
1st Sess. 3d Cong.

An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799, and the act repealing the internal taxes passed 6th April, 1802.

8th June, 1794,
1st Sess. 3d Cong.

An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar.

Limited to two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress. Extended by 20th sec. of an act of 3d March, 1795, to March 1, 1801.—This act of course expired March 1, 1801; the prohibition of drawback on foreign manufactured tobacco and snuff ceased on same day.

28th Jan. 1795,
2d Sess. 3d Cong.

An act making further provision in cases of drawbacks. *Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.*

NATURALIZATION.

28th Jan. 1795,
2d Sess. 3d Cong.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject *Repealed by act 14th April, 1802.*

COMPENSATION.

14th Feb. 1795,
2d Sess. 3d Cong.

An act relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage. *Repealed 2d March, 1799.*

COLLECTION LAW.

26th Feb. 1795,
2d Sess. 3d Cong.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799,

APPENDIX.

V

REGISTERS—TEMPORARY.

An act providing relief, for a limited time, in certain cases of invalid registers. 10th March, 1796,
1st Sess. 4th Con.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

An act making further provision relative to revenue cutters. 6th May, 1795,
1st Sess. 4th Con.

By act 8th May, 1798, 1 sect. continued, to end next ses. Con.—Repealed March 2, 1799.

COLLECTION LAW.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, 'An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.'" 27th March, 1796,
1st Sess. 4th Con.

Repealed 2d March, 1799.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the act therein mentioned. 30th May, 1794,
1st Sess. 4th Con.

Continues for two years the act for mitigating and remitting forfeitures, passed 26th May, 1790; and the 13th section of the act entitled, "An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas," passed 5th June, 1794. The said last mentioned act continued until the end of the sixth session of Congress, see act 7th April, 1798, and repealed by acts 2d March, 1799, and the act of 6th April, 1802, repealing the internal taxes.

COMPENSATIONS.

An act relative to the compensation and duties of certain officers employed in the collection of impost and tonnage. 3d March, 1797,
2d Sess. 4th Con.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799,

EXPIRED.

14th June, 1797,
1st Sess. 5th Con.

An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof.

First sect. in force till end next session Congress. Certain articles may be imported free of duty for two years.

EXPIRED.

7th April, 1798,
2d Sess. 5th Con.

An act to continue in force the act, entitled, "An act prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof.

1, 2, 3, and 4th sect. of the act of 14th June, 1797, continued for one year from and after the present session of Congress, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress. The 5th sect. except so much as relates to sulphur and saltpetre, continued in force one year from and after 14th June, 1798, and from thence to the end of next session of Congress.

23d May, 1798,
2d Sess. 5th Con.

An act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

13th June, 1798,
2d Sess. 5th Con.

An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.

Limited to end next session of Congress.

NATURALIZATION.

18th June, 1798,
2d Sess. 5th Con.

An act supplementary to, and to amend the act, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject.

Repealed by act 14th April, 1802.

REPRISALS.

An act to authorise the defence of the merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations. 28th June, 1798, 2d Sess. 5th Cong.

Limited one year and until end of next session of Congress.

An act in addition to the act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States. 28th June, 1798, 2d Sess. 5th Cong.

An act further to protect the commerce of the United States. 9th July, 1798, 2d Sess. 5th Cong.

COMPENSATIONS.

An act establishing an annual salary for the Surveyor of the port of Gloucester. 14th July, 1799, 2d Sess. 5th Cong.

Repealed by act 2d March, 1799.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof." 10th July, 1798, 2d Sess. 5th Cong.

An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof. 9th Feb. 1799, 2d Sess. 5th Cong.

Limited to 3d March, 1800.

An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof. 27th Feb. 1800, 1st Sess. 6th Cong.

Limited to 3d March, 1801.

NOTE. All the restrictions imposed upon the trade with France repealed by the convention with France, 19th Feb. 1801.

COLLECTION LAW.

An act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, intitled, an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage. 28th April, 1800, 1st Sess. 6th Cong.

Repealed by the Act 25th November, 1803.

REPRISALS.

2d April, 1800,
1st Sess. 5th Cong.

An act to continue in force the act, intituled "an act to authorize the defence of the Merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations.

Continues in force for one year and thence to the end of next session of Congress thereafter, the act of 25th June 1798, except so much thereof as relates to salvage.

COLLECTION LAW.

2d March, 1801,
2d Sess. 6th Cong.

An act to add to the District of Massac; on the Ohio, and to discontinue the district of Palmyra, in the State of Tennessee, and therein to amend the act intituled, "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

Repealed by act 13th February, 1807.

COLLECTION LAW.

19th Feb. 1803,
2d Sess. 7th Cong.

An act to provide for the granting of clearances to ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, lying in the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and therein to amend an act, intituled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" and for other purposes.

Superseded by the Session of Louisiana, 30 April 1803.

25th Nov. 1803,
1st Sess. 8th Cong.

An act to repeal the act, intituled "an act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, and therein to amend the act, intituled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Superseded by Act 24th February 1804.

3d March, 1804,
2d Sess. 8th Cong.

An act to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels.

Limited to end next Sess. Con.

EXPIRED.

An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo. 28th Feb. 1806,
1st Sen. 9th Cong.

Limited to one year—continued by act 24th February, 1807, to the end of next session Congress thereafter.

NON-IMPORTATION.

An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize. 18th April, 1806,
1st Sen. 9th Cong.

Repealed by act 1st March, 1809.

NON-IMPORTATION.

An act to suspend the operation of an act, entitled “an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize” and to remit the penalties incurred under the same. 19th Dec. 1807,
2d Sen. 9th Cong.

This act suspends the operation of the above act of 18th April, 1806, until 1st July 1807. Repealed by act 1st March, 1809.

NON-INTERCOURSE EXPIRED.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, an act intituled “an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo. 24th Feb. 1807,
2d Sen. 9th Cong.

Continues act of 28th February 1806, to end next session Congress.

EMBARGO.

An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States. 24d Dec. 1807,
1st Sen. 10th Cong.

Expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

9th Jan. 1809.
1st Sess. 10th Con.

An act supplementary to the act, intituled "an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

Expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

NON-IMPORTATION.

29th Feb. 1809,
2d Sess. 10th Con.

An act supplementary to the act intituled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize.

This act and its original repealed 1st March, 1809.

EMBARGO.

12th March, 1809,
1st Sess. 10th Con.

An act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Expired with Embargo acts, 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

12th March, 1809,
1st Sess. 10th Con.

An act in addition to the act, intituled "an act supplementary to the act intituled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

This act and its original expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

23d April, 1809.
1st Sess. 10th Con.

An act to authorize the President of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto.

Expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

23d April, 1809,
1st Sess. 10th Con.

An act in addition to the act, intituled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States" and the several acts supplementary thereto, and for other purposes.

Expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

APPENDIX.

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An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, intitled, "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto. 9th Jan. 1809,
2d Ses. 10th Cong.
Expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

An act supplemental to an act, intitled "an act for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes. 12th Jan. 1809,
2d Ses. 10th Cong.
This act with the Embargo acts expired 28th June, 1809, by limitation of act of 1st March, 1809.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes. 1st March, 1809,
2d Ses. 10th Cong.

Limited to end next ses. Con. and expired, except the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th, which were continued against France, by act of 10th June, 1809, to 1st May, 1810.

An act respecting the ships or vessels, owned by citizens or subjects of foreign nations, with which commercial intercourse is permitted. 30th May, 1809,
1st Ses. 11th Cong.

Superseded by expiration of embargo law, 28th June, 1809.

An act to amend and to continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes." 29th June, 1809,
1st Ses. 11th Cong.

Expired by its own limitation, 1st May, 1810.

An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes. 1st May, 1810,
3d Ses. 11th Cong.

Repealed 14th April, 1814, except so far as relates to the importation of enemy or enemies property.

2d March, 1811,
3d Sess. 11th Con.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Repealed 14th April, 1814, except so far as relates to the importation of enemy or enemies property.

TEMPORARY.

28th June, 1809,
1st Sess. 11th Con.

An act authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury department to give credit to certain collectors of the customs for allowances paid by them to the owners and crews of fishing vessels.

REMISSIONS—TEMPORARY.

28th June, 1809,
1st Sess. 11th Con.

An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

Superseded by act 14th April, 1814, repealing Embargo and Non-Importation acts, except so far as relates to enemy or enemies property.

EMBARGO—EXPIRED.

4th April, 1812,
1st Sess. 12th Con.

An act laying an embargo on all ships or vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

Limited to 90 days.

EMBARGO.

14th April, 1812,
1st Sess. 12th Con.

An act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares, and merchandize, for a limited time.

Limited to the existence of the Embargo of 4th April, 1812.

27th April, 1812,
1st Sess. 12th Con.

An act authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases.

Limited to the existence of the Embargo of 4th April, 1812.

10th June, 1812,
1st Sess. 11th Con.

An act to extend the time for exporting, with the privilege of drawback, goods, wares, or merchandize entitled thereto.

Limited to the existence of the Embargo, 4th April, 1812.

NON-IMPORTATION.

An act to admit the entry of vessels of the United States, on certain conditions.

26th July, 1812,
1st Sess. 13th Cong.

Superseded by act 14th April, 1814, repealing Embargo and Non-Importation laws.

An act authorising the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes, from British ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

27th Jan. 1813,
2d Sess. 13th Cong.

Superseded by act 14th April, 1814, repealing Embargo and Non-Importation laws.

EMBARGO.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

17th Dec. 1812,
2d Sess. 13th Cong.

Repealed by act 14th April, 1814.

An act authorising the President of the United States to grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket.

25th Jan. 1814,
2d Sess. 13th Cong.

Repealed by act 14th April, 1814.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels, detained by the embargo in districts other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.

4th March, 1814,
2d Sess. 13th Cong.

Repealed by act 14th April, 1814.

FISHERIES.

An act to continue in force "An act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein," and for other purposes.

22nd April, 1806,
1st Sess. 6th Cong.

Continues for 10 years, and to end of next ses. Con. an act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, &c. also 6th sec. of an act of 2d May, 1792, entitled, "An act for raising a further sum, &c. and 2d sec. of an act laying an additional duty on salt, and for other purposes, passed 8th July, 1797. The whole of the provisions of the acts as above continued, repealed 3d March, 1807.—See pa. 310.

The 19th section of the act entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," approved 1st March, 1809, provides that the said act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer, and that the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be repealed from and after the end of the next session of Congress.

On the 19th April, 1809, the President of the United States, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the 11th section of the above act issued his proclamation, declaring that as Great Britain, according to an arrangement made with Mr. Erskine shall have repealed her edicts violating the trade of the United States, on 10th June next, that the said act should cease to operate in respect to Great Britain from and after that day.—

The act of 28th June 1809, passed at the close of the session, confirms the repeal of the Embargo system, and enacts that the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th sections of the act of 1st March, 1809, shall continue in force until the end of the next session of congress. Providing that nothing therein should be construed to prohibit any trade, or which had been, or may be permitted according to the 11th section of the said act of 1st March, 1809.—

In consequence of the disavowal on the part of Great Britain of the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, the President issued another proclamation, dated 9th August, 1809, revoking the one of the 19th April, 1809, and declaring that all the provisions of the act intended to be repealed in respect to Great Britain were in full force.

At the close of the following session of congress, viz. on the 1st May, 1810, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th sections (as continued in the limitation of the act of 28th June, 1809,) expired.

On the 1st May, 1810, congress passed an act intituled "an act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, intituled, "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," which provided that in case Great Britain or France should, before the 2d March, 1811, so revoke or modify their edicts, as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States, should declare by proclamation; and if the other nation should not within three months thereafter so modify or revoke her edicts in like manner, that then the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th,

7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th sections of the act entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," should from and after three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be renewed and have full force and effect, so far as related to the dominions colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid, and the restrictions imposed should, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her edicts in the manner aforesaid.—

In consequence of the revocation by France, in the month of November, 1809, of her edicts violating the commerce of the United States, the President of the United States in pursuance of the said act of 1st May, 1810, declared by his proclamation of 2d November, 1810, that the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th sections of the act of 1st March, 1809, to be revived in respect to Great Britain and to have effect at the expiration of three months from the date thereof.

It was afterwards enacted, by the act entitled, "an act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed 2d March, 1811, that the revived sections should not operate upon vessels and cargoes owned by citizens of the United States which should leave England prior to the 2d, February, 1811.

Owners and Masters of vessels will find it conducive to their advantage, as well as to the convenience of the officers of the Customs, if they will, in the Manifests of cargoes intended to be exported to foreign countries, describe the specific quantities and value of merchandize therein mentioned, according to the examples given in the following list of articles of the growth &c. of the United States, and of goods &c. of the produce and manufacture of foreign countries: for instance; cotton must always be expressed in pounds, rice in tierces, wheat in bushels, and all other articles, as far as may be practicable, with similar precision. It will be important that the origin of each article, in cases where it would otherwise be doubtful, should be distinguished by the word "*Foreign*" or "*United States.*" In all cases, the value of goods, entitled to drawback or not, or that were free of duty on their importation, should be stated separately.

Articles of the Growth &c. of the United States.

	<i>Quantities or value.</i>		<i>Quantities or value.</i>
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintals	Rye	bushels
pickled,	barrels	Oats	do.
Oil, Spermoceti,	kags	Barley	do.
Whale, and other fish	gallons	Buckwheat	do.
Whalebone	do.	Beans	do.
Spermoceti candles,	pounds	Peas	do.
Wood, Staves and heading	do.	Potatoes	do.
Shingles	thousand	Apples	barrels
Hoops and poles	do.	Flour	barrels
Boards, planks and scantling	feet	Meal, Rye	do.
Hewn timber	tons	Indian	do.
Lumber of all kinds	value	Buckwheat	do.
Masts and spars	do.	Oat	do.
Oak bark and other dye	do.	Bran and shorts	bushels
All manufactures of	do.	Shipstuffs	cwt.
Naval Stores, Tar	barrels	Biscuit or ship bread	barrels
Pitch	do.	Rice	kags
Rosin	do.	Indigo	tierces
Turpentine	do.	Cotton, sea island	pounds
Asbes, Pot	tons	other	do.
Pearl	do.	Tobacco	hhd.
Skins and furs	value	Hemp	cwt.
Ginseng	pounds	Flax seed	bushels
Beef	barrels	Flax	pounds
Pork	do.	Hops	do.
Hams and bacon	pounds	Mustard	do.
Tallow	do.	Wax	do.
Butter	do.	Raw silk	do.
Cheese	do.	Household furniture	value
Lard	do.	Coaches and other carriages	do.
Hides	number	Hats	do.
Horned Cattle	do.	Saddlery	do.
Horses	do.	Beer, porter and cyder in casks	gallons
Mules	do.	in bottles	dozen
Sheep	do.	Boots	pairs
Hogs	do.	Shoes, silk,	do.
Poultry	dozen	Leather	do.
Wheat	bushels	Candles, tallow	pounds
Indian Corn	do.	Wax	do.

	Quantities or value.		Quantities or value.
Soap	pounds	Iron, pig	tons
Starch	do.	— Bar	do.
Hair powder	do.	— Nails	lbs.
Snuff	do.	— Castings	value
Tobacco manufactured	do.	All other manufactures of Iron, or Iron and	
Leather	do.	steel	do.
Lead	do.	Spirits from Molasses	gallons
Maple sugar	do.	Sugar refined	pounds
Starch	thousand	Chocolate	do.
Spirits from grain	gallons	Gunpowder	do.
Essence of bark	do.	Copper or brass, and copper manufactured	value
Linseed oil	do.	Medicinal drugs	do.
Spirits of turpentine	do.	Merchandise, and all articles not enu-	
Canvas and sail cloth	pieces	merated	do.
Cables and cordage	cwt.	— manufactured	do.
Cards, wool and cotton	number	Raw produce	do.
— Flaying	pecks		

*Goods &c. of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of
Foreign Countries.*

	Quantities or value.		Quantities or value.
Value of goods free of duty	dollars	Fruits, Raisins, imported in jars and	
Value of goods paying } at 37 1-2 pr. ct. do.		boxes, and Muscadell	pounds
duties, ad valorem, } at 33 1-2 pr. ct. do.		— All other	do.
Wines, &c. Malmsy, Madeira, and Lon-		Candles, Tallow	do.
don Particular Madeira	gallons	Wax or Spermaceti	do.
All other Madeira	do.	Cheese	do.
Burgundy, Champagne, Rhen-		Soap	do.
ish, and Tokay	do.	Tallow	do.
Sherry and St. Lucar	do.	Spices, Mace	do.
Claret and other wines not enumer-		Nutmegs	do.
ated imported, in bottles and cases	do.	Cinnamon	do.
Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portu-		Cloves	do.
gal and Sicily Wines	do.	Pepper	do.
Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, St.		Pimento	do.
George, and other Western		Chinese Camis	do.
Island Wines	do.	Tobacco, Manufactured, other than snuff	
All other Wines not in bottles or		and segars	do.
cases	do.	Snuff	do.
Spirits, from grain	do.	Indigo	do.
from all other materials	do.	Cotton	do.
Molasses	do.	Powder, Hair	do.
Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider	do.	Gun	do.
Teas, Bohea	pounds	Starch	do.
Souchong, and other Black	do.	Glue	do.
Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and		Pewter plates and dishes	do.
Genee	do.	Iron, Anchors and Sheet	do.
Other Green	do.	Silt and Hoop	do.
Coffee	do.	Nails	do.
Cocoa	do.	Spikes	do.
Chocolate	do.	Quicksilver	do.
Sugar, Brown, whether elayed, powdered,		Paints, Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.
or otherwise,	do.	— dry yellow,	do.
White, elayed or powdered,	do.	Spanish brown	do.
Candy	do.	White and red Lead	do.
Loaf	do.	Lead and manufactures of lead	do.
Other Refined and Lump	do.	Seines	do.
Almonds	do.	Cordage, tarred	do.
Fruits, Currants	do.	untarred	do.
Prunes and Phumbs	do.	Cables	cwt.
Figs	do.	Steel	do.
		Hemp	do.

	Quantities or value.		Quantities or value.
Untarred yarn	do.	Glass, Window, not above 10 in. by 12	100 sq. ft.
Twine and pack thread	do.	do. all above 10 by 12	do.
Glauber Salts	do.	Segars	100
Salt, weighing more than 50 lbs. pr. bush.	pounds	Foreign Lime, per cask of 60 galls.	casks
weighing 50 lbs. or less	barrels	Boots	pairs
Coal	do.	Shoes and Slippers, Silk	do.
Malt	do.	Kid and Morocco shoes, and all	
Fish, foreign caught and dried	quintals	other shoes and slippers for men	
Pickled Salmon	barrels	and women	do.
do. Mackerel	do.	all other for children	do.
do. all other	do.	Cards, Wool and Cotton	dozens
Glass, black quart bottles	gross	Playing	packs
Window, not above 8 in. by 10.	100 sq. ft.		

FINIS.

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